

JUNE 15,
1898.

EDITED BY

W.T. STEAD

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE:
New Portrait of
CECIL J. RHODES.

In Memoriam:
MR. GLADSTONE

With Pictures of the Funeral and other Illustrations.

TOPIC OF THE MONTH:

Why not a British Celebration of the Fourth of July?
A REMARKABLE SYMPOSIUM.

BOOK OF THE MONTH:

MR. GLADSTONE in CONTEMPORARY CARICATURE

History of the Month in Caricature.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

ARTICLES

	PAGE
Mr. Chamberlain's Long Spoon	558
The Ruin of Spain. By Dr. Dillon	563
The Future of Cuba	564
Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Leadership	566
Australian Federation	567
Russia and the Russians	568
How Employers' Liability now Stands	570
Nelson's Sin and His Religion	571
The New Education	573
Love as a Law of Nature	577
Lightning as a Revolutionist	578

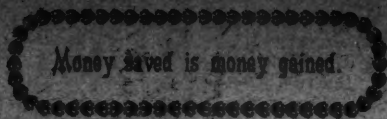
REVIEWED.

	PAGE
The Partition of China	561
The Spanish-American War	564
The Philippines and their People	565
New Zealand Politics. By Sir R. Stout	567
The Trans-Siberian Railway	569
Starvation and Suicide in Paris	570
How to Become a Good Talker	572
The Arts of House-Building and Furnishing	574
How Did the Gold get into the Rand ?	576
How Animals Have Made History	579

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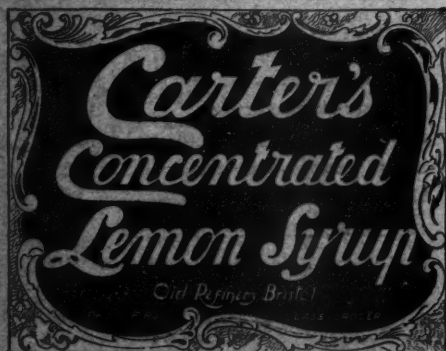
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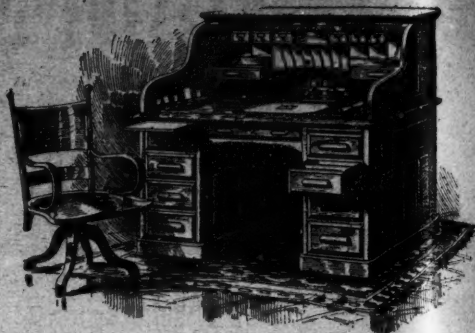
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
ALLEN & HANBURY'S FOOD ...	Back Cover
AMALGAMATED TYRE COMPANY ...	xi
Armour's Extract of Beef ...	xv
Atkinson's Truss ...	Back Cover
Bailey's Elastic Stockings ...	i
Bantam Cycles ...	xii
Beecham's Pills ...	i
Berlin Photo Co. ...	xii
Bilitor Pipe ...	viii
Bishop's Caffeine ...	xii
BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITER ...	3rd Cover
Brandauer's Pens ...	iv
Brand's Meat Juice ...	iv
Brown & Polson ...	xiv
Bulmer's Cider ...	xiii
Bunter's Nervine ...	xiv
Burge, Warren, and Ridgley's Pens ...	xii
Cadbury's Cocoa ...	Front Cover
Carter's Lemon Syrup ...	2nd Cover
Cerebos Salt ...	Front Cover
Colman's Starch ...	Back Cover
Congreve ...	i
Darlington's Handbooks ...	iii
Dr. Moore's Cures ...	viii
Dr. Tibble's Vi-Cocoa ...	viii
Dunlop Tyres ...	iv
Edwards' Harlene ...	xx
Felix Institute ...	iii
Fry's Cocoa ...	Back Cover
Guy's Tonic ...	xi
Hamilton's Homespunns ...	2nd Cover
Hassall's China ...	xvi
Heather Mills Co. ...	xii
"HOVIS" BREAD ...	viii
Jewel Pen Co. ...	xiii
"Juno" Cycles ...	xii
Keating's Powder ...	i
"Killcorn" ...	xii
Knitted Corset Co. ...	xii
KUTNOW & CO. ...	vii
Louis Leakey ...	2nd Cover
Maple & Co. ...	2nd Cover
Mother Seigel's Syrup ...	xix
Neave's Food ...	Back Cover

Newba
Nixey's
Norris's
Oetzma
"Panto
Patent
"Pelica
Reckitt
Ritter M
Rose's
Ross, I
Rover C
Rowlan
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SMITH
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Mans. Mal
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PHOTO
Turkey, Pal

INDEX--(Continued).

PAGE		PAGE
Back Cover	Newball & Mason	xvi
...	Nixey's Blue	Back Cover
...	Norris's Boots	xviii
Back Cover	Oetzmann & Co.	xiii
...	"Pantasote"	xiii
...	Patent Canvas Shoe Company	xiv
...	"Pelican" Pen	xiii
...	Reckitt's Blue	Back Cover
...	Ritter Road Skates	xii
...	Rose's Lime Juice Cordial	iv
3rd Cover	Ross, Limited	xv
...	Rover Cycles	viii
...	Rowland's Macassar Oil	i
...	Silverite Co.	xii
...	SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER	ii
...	Southall's Boots	ii
...	SWAN FOUNTAIN PENS	iii
Front Cover	Taylor's Typewriters and Cycles	xiv
2nd Cover	THACKERAY HOTEL	i
Front Cover	Trypograph	i
Back Cover	Turner's Desks, etc.	xi and xiv
...	Vapo-Cresolene	Back Cover
...	Victoria Date Co.	xvi
...	Wilson's Ear-Drum	xxi
...	"Y & N" Corset	ii
...	Yost Typewriters	2nd Cover

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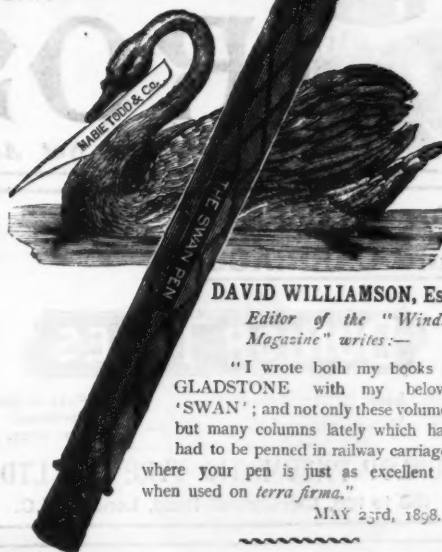
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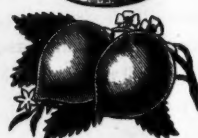
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From Ind,

HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

I.—THE WAR. (1) TWO INTERESTING CARTOONS.



From Puck, New York.]

SATISFYING THEIR CURIOSITY.

[May 18.

THE CONTINENTAL POWERS: "What are you doing there?"

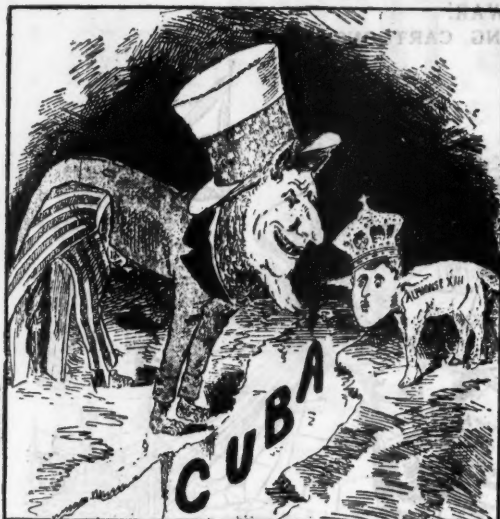
JOHN BULL: "Oh! nothing, nothing at all; just looking on!"



From Judy, New York.]

THE SHADOW FOOLED HIM.

(2) SOME FOREIGN CARTOONS.



From *La Silhouette*.]

[May 1.

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.
Will Might be Right yet another time?



From *La Rire*.]

[May 21.

The time of Chivalry, of Don Quixote and Windmills, is past. To-day only Gold and Iron count.



From *Figaro*.]

THE DELIVERANCE OF CUBA.

[Vienna.



From *Kikeriki*.]

[Vienna.

Uncle Sam wishes to add another star to his flag.



From *Walter Jacob*, Stuttgart.]

[May 24.



From *Kladderatsch*.]

[May 15.

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you to ob
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of years, an

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Constipation is generally caused by one or more of the digestive and excretory organs becoming deranged. When these organs are in a healthy condition, the bowels are in proper working order, and able to make the worm-like movements necessary for the removal from the body of the waste substances that accumulate from the process of digestion. When, however, the bowels are not in good order, and are not emptied regularly every day, these substances remain in the intestines and the system becomes poisoned, and some of this refuse matter being carried by the blood to the brain and nerves, the various symptoms we have mentioned are produced. In view of this, it is easy to understand that the only proper way to remedy constipation is by restoring the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bladder to a healthy working condition; and in order to rectify the injury which the disease has done to the system, it is necessary to eliminate from the blood, tissue, nerves, and brain the impure matters that have accumulated in them.

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former weight, and think I am fully
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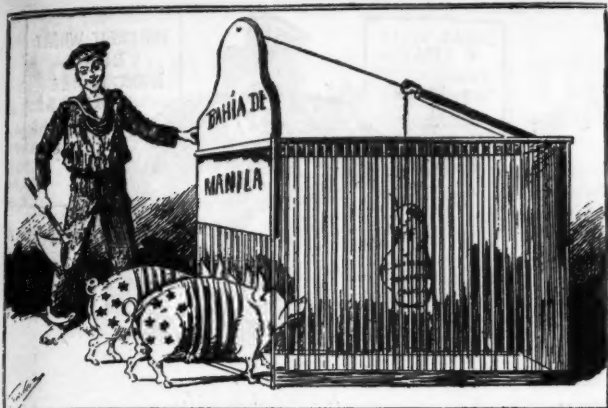


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(3) MANILA—AND AFTER.



From Barcelona Comica.]

IN THE TRAP.

[May 20.



From the New York Journal.]

[May 8.

"Enter, enter! You may find it easier to go in than to come out."

HOW THEY BOTTLED DEWEY UP.



From the New York Journal.]

[May 10.



From the Westminster Budget.]



From the New York Journal.]

NOTE.—The last two pages of the "History of the Month in Caricature" will be found at the end of the magazine.

From *Don Quixote*, Madrid.]

FAMINE!

[May 13.]

From *Picture Politics*.]

A COMMON ENEMY.

"He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him."—*Proverbs xi. 26.*

(4) THE BULL-FIGHT: SPANISH AND AMERICAN VIEWS.

From *Le Gédion*, Madrid.]

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[This represents the idea that a general European War will ensue, and that by this means Spain will escape from the United States.]

From *Judge*.]

THE END?

[New York.]

From *Blanco y Negro*.]From *Barcelona Comica*.]From *Blanco y Negro*.]

[April 9.]

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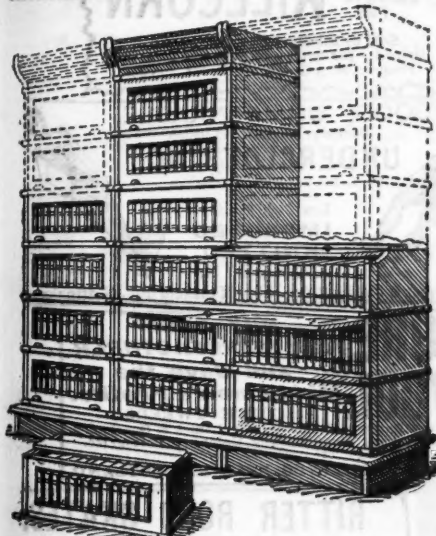
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CONTENTS.

Frontispiece: The latest portrait of Mr. Cecil Rhodes	PAGE 524
Progress of the World: (with cartoons, maps and portraits)	525
Diary and Obituary for May (with portraits) ...	536

Character Sketch:

In Memoriam: W. E. Gladstone (with photographs of the funeral procession to the Abbey, portraits of the deceased statesman, Mrs. Gladstone, &c.)	538
--	-----

Leading Articles in the Reviews:

Mr. Chamberlain's Long Spoon	558
Opinion of England on the Amur	560
The Partition of China	561
Thessaly under the Turks	562
The Ruin of Spain. By Dr. Dillon	563
The Spanish-American War	564
The Future of Cuba	564
The Philippines and their People	565
Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Leadership	566
Mrs. Asquith and "The Souls"	566
Australian Federation	567
Sir Robert Stout on New Zealand Politics	567
Russia and the Russians	568
The Trans-Siberian Railway	569
Zangwill's Early Life	569
Starvation and Suicide in Paris	570
Employers' Liability	570
Nelson's Sin and his Religion	571
In Praise of the Primrose League	571
How to become a Good Talker	572
Good Advice on Style	572
The New Education	573
The Arts of House-Building and Furnishing	574
Fragments of Charles Lamb	574
The Teleelectroscope and its Inventor	575
The Electric Tram as a Revolutionist	575
How did the Gold get into the Rand?	576
Love as a Law of Nature	577
Lightning as a Revolutionist	578
The Field as a Profession for Women	578
How Animals have made History	579
"Go To! Let us plant a Tree"	580

Leading Articles—continued.

Libraries and Librarians in America... ..	580
Pen-and-Ink Picture of a Great Sea Fight	581
How the Bairns and their Books started a Library... ..	581
Miscellaneous Articles... ..	582

The Reviews Reviewed:

The Australasian Review of Reviews	583
The Nineteenth Century	583
The United Service Magazine	584
The National Review	585
The Contemporary Review	586
The Fortnightly Review	587
The Westminster Review	588
The Century	588
Blackwood's Magazine, &c.	589
The North American Review... ..	590
The Forum	591
Cassier's, and the Engineering Magazine	592
The Arena	593
The Italian Magazines	593
The Revue de Paris	594
Nouvelle Revue	595
The Revue des Deux Mondes	596

Learning Languages by Correspondence ... 597

The Topic of the Month:

Why not a British Celebration of the Fourth of July? ...	598
--	-----

Book of the Month:

Mr. Gladstone according to the Cartoonists... ..	614
--	-----

Notable Books of the Month:

Mr. Gladstone as an Author	623
Gladstone: a Character Sketch	625
The Third Republic	625
The Nervous System of the World	626
The Awakening of Siam	627
Blasius, the King's Chamberlain	627

Books Received ... 628

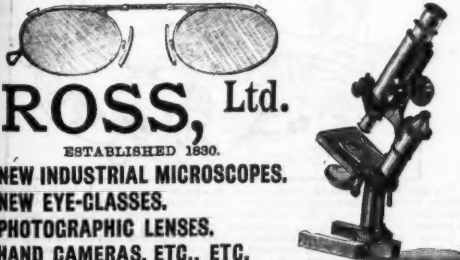
Art in the Magazines... 629

Leading Contents in the Current Periodicals 630

History of the Month in Caricature:

Pages v., vi., ix., x., xvii., xviii. in Advertisement Sheets.

Title Page and General Index to Vol. XVII.



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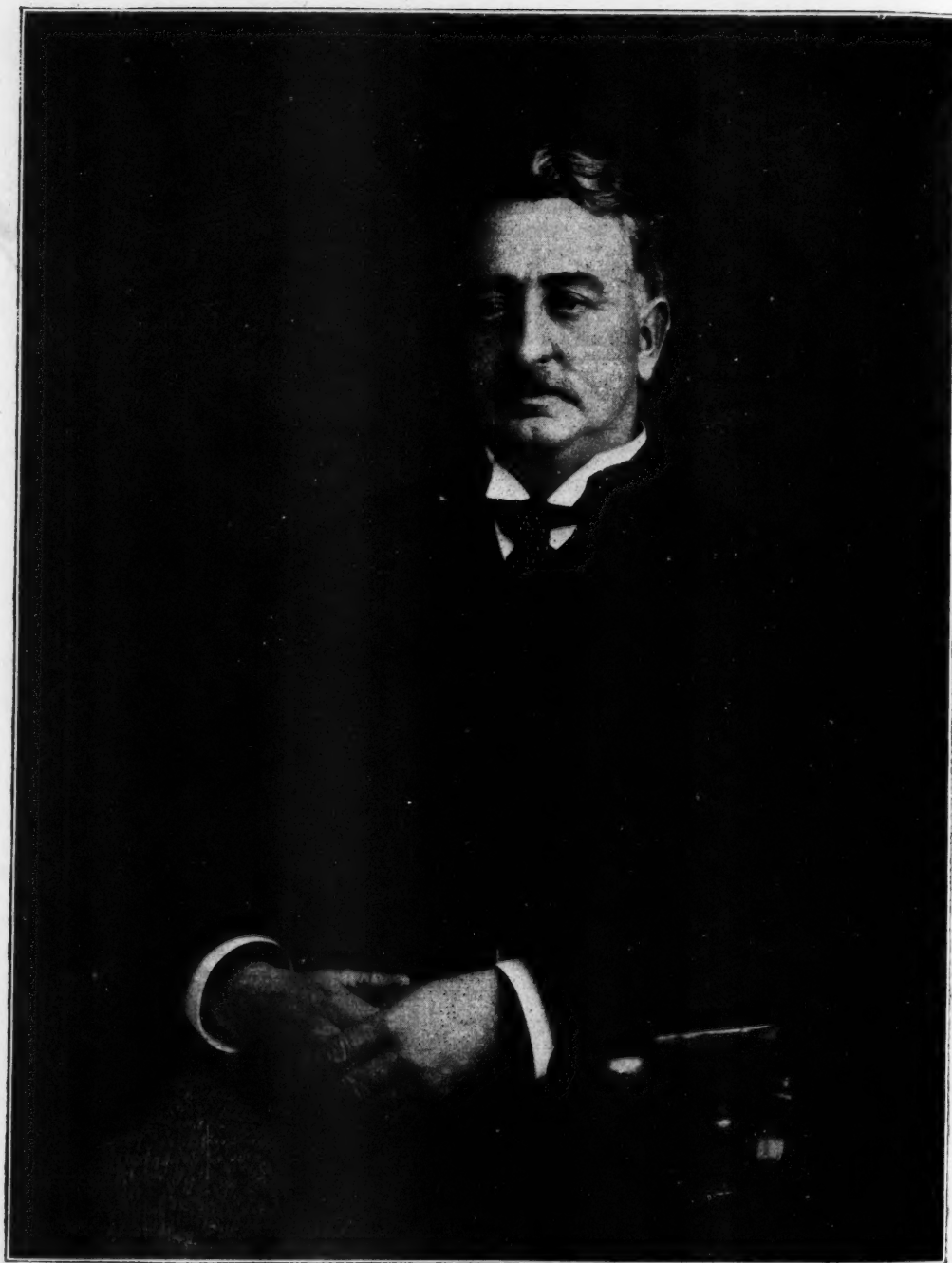
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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, June 1st, 1898.

The Dead March in "Saul."

All last month the air of England throbbed with the music of the Dead March in Saul. As it was with the National Anthem at the Jubilee, so was it with the Dead March in the month of May. Mr. Gladstone's death resembled the Queen's great Jubilee in two respects—it submerged all partizan and sectional prejudices and passions, and it found no adequate expression except in music. At the service in the Abbey there was much music of the funereal order, and all of it good, but Handel's Dead March alone embodied the national mood. On the Sunday after Mr. Gladstone's death it was played by innumerable organs all over the land, the congregations standing silent as the familiar strain reminded them of all that had been and all that is to come. It is, perhaps, appropriate that whereas the National Anthem afforded vocal expression to the emotion of joy and pride, and active solicitude for the welfare of the State, the sorrow that mourns the dead, and yet tearfully triumphs over the grave, should be melodious but inarticulate.

The Unity of the Race.

The spectacle—a second time repeated in less than twelve months—of the consciousness of the unity of the race possessed by our people, and of the capacity to give it adequate expression in ceremonial aptly fitted to the occasion, has naturally afforded us all no small gratification and gratitude. The funeral of Mr. Gladstone indeed demonstrated even more remarkably than the Jubilee of the Queen the universality of the popular emotion. For before the bier Ireland stood in tears, whereas to the Jubilee she contributed only the Royal Irish Constabulary, the splendid human-handcuff of a subject race. The protest of Mr. Redmond but accentuated the general and genuine outburst of national sympathy. The Enemy of Mankind can never be entirely exorcised, and sometimes his presence by contrast—as between the infinitesimal speck of black and the great expanse of white—actually heightens the effect. The capacity to give adequate expression to the glad tumult of Imperial pride and of loyal devotion to our Queen was not more conspicuously displayed at the Jubilee than was the desire to express sorrow, respect, and sympathy at Westminster Hall and the Abbey. Everything went on both occasions without

a hitch, without a single jarring note being sounded, without a single accident. Confronted by two supreme occasions, we rejoice to know that the nation in its totality showed itself capable of a supreme response.

The Only Opportunity Lost.

The stern simplicity of the scene in Westminster Hall, where for two days in unending succession 300,000 men, women, and children defiled in silence before the closed coffin of the dead chieftain, was exceedingly impressive. It was the last parade of the Gladstonian legion saluting in death the casket in which lay the mortal remains of the chief who had led them so often to victory. Great as it was and memorable, it would have been better if, as Sir W. Bayliss suggested, the body had been brought by road from Hawarden to Westminster. The spectacle of the funeral *cortège* slowly wending its way by day and by night through the heart of central England, the statesman making his last triumphal progress, accompanied along the whole route by the salute of millions of citizens reverently uncovered as the greatest of Englishmen went by, has only been possible once in our time, and the opportunity was lost. To have seen that hearse by the glare of torches slow pacing at midnight along the highway while the air hung heavy with the strains of the Dead March, it would have been worth while to travel a hundred miles. But to Mr. Gladstone's death appeared a punishment for man's transgression. Therefore, there were no flowers at his grave, nor was Sir W. Bayliss's suggestion practicable. But the lost opportunity is one which will never recur.

At the Abbey.

The scene in the Abbey contrasted sadly with the glories of the Thanksgiving Service of 1887, when the Queen, surrounded by kings and princes and her great lords and captains, came in Imperial state to render thanks to the Giver of all good for the blessings which had accompanied her fifty years of reign. On Saturday, May 28th, the Abbey was equally crowded, and the sombre simplicity of the scene was even more productive of deep emotion than the golden splendour of the Queen's thanksgiving. To joy and to grief, to the sustained stateliness of a royal pageant, as to the sorrowful simplicity of Mr. Gladstone's funeral, the Abbey lends its grey walls and radiant windows with equal apti-

tude. The ceremony was beautiful. The supreme note of human sympathy was touched in the tremor of the Archbishop's voice as he read the prayer in the Collect, "That when we shall depart this life, we may rest in Him as our hope is this our brother doth;" but from the dramatic point of view nothing exceeded the procession of the pall-bearers, the Prince of Wales leading the way, to kneel and kiss the hand of Mrs. Gladstone at the close of the ceremony. There was something almost divine, because so intensely human, in this homage to regal Grief in the person of the Chief Mourner.

Around the Grave. Grouped around the open grave of Mr. Gladstone were all whom he had most loved in life, mingled with his colleagues who had sat with him in council, and the leaders of the Opposition, whose resistance alone enabled us to understand the full might of his unequalled powers. The Prince, whose next appearance at a great function in the Abbey will be as the central figure in the Coronation of the King, stood side by side with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, the leaders of Lords and Commons. The stately form and silvered hair of the Duke of Rutland were conspicuous in the throng of old men, many of whom must have felt, during the ceremony, that Mr. Gladstone had but preceded them a little space into the unseen world. The members of the late Cabinet stood together, a disconsolate and unhappy band; but the most conspicuous and mournful group were the two Liberal pall-bearers, who stood side by side, but by no means shoulder to shoulder, looking over the coffin down the crowded nave. Seldom was there a more curious and suggestive contrast than these two offered—one old and tall, almost gaunt in features although rotund in body, the other short and young, and of a fair countenance. Nothing but Death had been strong enough to bring them together, even as bearers of a pall. But not even Death could make them appear other than ill at ease in each other's company.

Mr. Gladstone's Successor. Upon whom has fallen the mantle of our Elijah? Lord Rosebery may have appeared but a stripling beside the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, but it was with them as with Eliab and David, the sons of Jesse. For "the Lord said unto Samuel: 'Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him, for the Lord seeth not as man seeth, for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.'" Whether Lord Rosebery

will prove our David we know not. There is no doubt that Sir W. Harcourt is worse than Eliab. For Eliab, if he did not slay the giant Goliath, never appears to have acted as armour-bearer and shield-holder for the Philistine of Gath. But that is just what Sir W. Harcourt has done. He covered the Birmingham Goliath with his shield when he was in imminent peril of destruction last year before the South Africa Committee; and last month, instead of moving the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the extraordinary speech of Mr. Chamberlain, he contented himself with emitting a sentence about "Birmingham foreign policy" which was misunderstood abroad, and so let the matter drop. If the Opposition is sick at heart is it any wonder, when its late leader lies dead in the Abbey, when his successor is sulking in his tent in Berkeley Square, and when the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons is believed by some of his "followers" to have been squared by Mr. Chamberlain?

Leaderless but Victorious. Meanwhile, notwithstanding its worse than leaderless condition, this astonishing Liberal Party in the constituencies continues to manifest a strength, an enthusiasm, and a determination which forebode the speedy dismissal of Her Majesty's Ministers whenever an appeal is made to the country. Last month two elections took place, both county divisions. The first was West Staffordshire, and resulted in the return of a Unionist in place of a Unionist, but the Unionist majority, which in 1892—the last occasion in which the seat was contested—was 2,348, sank on the 10th of May to 803 votes. This, however, left the balance of parties in the House of Commons unaltered. The election in South Norfolk, which took place two days later, was much more startling. The Liberal candidate was returned by a majority of 1,330 in the place of a Unionist, who in 1895 had a majority of 836. The net result of these elections is that the Liberals have made a gain of eight seats, counting sixteen votes on a division, since the General Election. The only seat they have lost is that of York, which was decided by a majority of eight under exceptional circumstances. When the aggregate vote is taken in the thirty-three constituencies that have been contested since the last General Election the Conservative majority of 14,479 has been converted into a Liberal majority of 7,838. It is to be hoped that the inevitable swinging of the pendulum will not replace the Liberals in power before they have found a chief. We may note as another indication of the strong drift against the Government the London Vestry Elections, at which

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the Progressives have carried all before them. The Moderates, who found themselves handicapped by Lord Salisbury's maladroit references to the desirability of cutting London up into ten municipalities, now went down like ninepins, until at last when the totals were added up it was found that they had only secured a score of seats out of more than two hundred that were contested.

The Liberals are profiting, as the **Mr. Chamberlain's Infatuation.** Outs always profit, by the blunders of the Ins, and it would almost seem as if Mr. Chamberlain, in the plenitude of his boundless compassion, had shown mercy to the forlorn party which he deserted. Otherwise it is somewhat difficult to give a rational genesis of the extraordinary speech which he delivered to his constituents at Birmingham on the 13th May. Since the famous speech in which Lord Beaconsfield threatened Russia with three campaigns if she dared to attempt to liberate Bulgaria, no speech by any English statesman has created quite so much feeling at home and abroad. For in this extraordinary oration Mr. Chamberlain did quite the most foolish thing that any English statesman could be guilty of. He made what was practically a formal declaration of war against Russia, openly charging her with falsehood and chicanery, and referring to the occupation of Wei-hai-Wei as a "mere preliminary skirmish" to the conflict upon which, he implied, this country had embarked with Russia. It would be difficult to exceed the mad imprudence of such a declaration as the following :—

We have in the future to count with Russia in China as we have to count with Russia in Afghanistan, and with this difference—that we have no army and no defensive frontier.

That is to say that Mr. Chamberlain, with a light heart, gaily committed this country to perform an absolutely impossible task against the greatest military Power in the world, whom he has wantonly and grossly insulted. Some glimmering sense of the

lunacy of his proceedings appears to have shone on Mr. Chamberlain, for he went on to express himself as profoundly impressed with the impotence of England owing to her isolation, and then proceeded to bid for an alliance in this extraordinary fashion :—

History shows us that unless we are allied to some great military power, as we were in the Crimean War, when we had France and Turkey as our allies, we cannot seriously injure Russia, although it may also be true that she cannot seriously injure us. If that is the case, it is a case which deserves the serious consideration of the people of this country. It is impossible to overrate the gravity of the issue. It is not a question of a single port in China. It is not a question of a single province. It is a question of the whole fate of the Chinese Empire, and our interests in China are so great, our proportion of trade is so enormous, and the potentialities of that trade are so gigantic, that I feel that no more vital question has ever been presented for the decision of a Government and the decision of a nation.

His Appeal
to the
Americans.

Was there ever more fatuous folly displayed by a Cabinet Minister?

Statesmen who mean business do not go into the market-place, crying aloud for some ally to enable them to "seriously injure" a Power with whom they are, nominally at least, in friendly relations! To complete the criminality, almost in the same breath with which he invoked the aid of an ally to enable us seriously to injure Russia, he made an impassioned appeal to the sentiment of race unity which has been evoked so strongly by recent events, and swaggered at large concerning the union of the two flags being worth the cost of war. Anything more calculated to check the *rapprochement* which has been growing between the two nations could hardly be imagined.

Russia has been from old time one of the friends and allies of the American people, and no greater folly could be imagined than to think that for the sake of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues they were going to break with the Russian Empire in order to embark upon a wicked war with Russia, which of course in that case would have the French Republic at her back.



From Fair Game.]

[May.

SWELLED HEADS.—I.
Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

How it
was Received.

For more than a week nothing was talked of save the blazing indiscretion of the Colonial Secretary. What did it all mean? Was England about to repudiate a policy in which she had persisted for forty years? Was the British Alliance in the market for sale to the highest bidder? Who was the ally Mr. Chamberlain invoked for the purpose of seriously injuring Russia? Clearly, it could not be the assistance of France, who was Russia's ally. It would be too absurd to talk of enlisting the sword of Italy or that of Austria to fight our battles against Russia. Thus, by a process of exhaustion, the public gradually came to the conclusion that Mr. Chamberlain was building his hopes upon the vain delusion of a German alliance, with a sneaking hope that Japan might also come to the rescue. But while the ally was doubtful, the enemy was unmistakable. It was Russia who was declared, in so many terms, to be the author of all evil, and the enemy with whom we had entered upon a struggle to the death under conditions which Mr. Chamberlain admitted would preclude the possibility of success. As Russia and France were in partnership, it was shrewdly suspected that France was squeezing Mr. Chamberlain on the Niger in return for assistance about Port Arthur. Thus it appeared to some American observers that Mr. Chamberlain's speech, reduced to its essence, was no less than an appeal to the Americans to help England to wage war with France about the Lagos Hinterland. "Merely to talk of such a degradation," said the *New York World*, "is insulting to us. People who are engaged

in a war for the high and disinterested purpose which animates this people in liberating Cuba are in no humour for listening to proposals of that sort."

The Living
and
the Dead.

Lord Salisbury's address to the Primrose League at the Albert Hall on his return from the Riviera affords a welcome contrast to that of his colleague. It contained one notable allusion and one notable passage. The allusion was to Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose name was dragged in head and shoulders, apparently for no other purpose than to make the vast audience explode with enthusiasm. The notable passage was the following diagnosis of the condition of the nations:—

You may roughly divide the nations of the world as the living and the dying. On one side you have great countries of enormous power, growing in power every year, growing in wealth, growing in dominion, growing in the perfection of their organisation. Railways have given to them the power to concentrate upon any one point the whole military force of their population and to assemble armies of a magnitude and power never dreamt of in the generations that have gone by. Science has placed in the hands of those armies weapons ever growing in their efficacy of destruction, and, therefore, adding to the power—fearfully to the power—of those who have the opportunity of using them. By the side of these splendid organisations, of which nothing seems to diminish the forces, and which present rival claims which the future may only be able by a bloody arbitrament to adjust—by the side of these there are a number of communities which I can only describe as dying, though the epithet applies to them, of course, in very different degrees, and with a very different amount of certain application. They are mainly communities that are not Christian, but I regret to say that is not exclusively the case, and in these States disorganisation and decay are advancing almost as fast as concentration and increasing power are advancing in the living nations that stand beside them. Decade after decade they are weaker, poorer, and less provided with leading men or institutions in which they can trust, apparently drawing nearer and nearer to their fate, and yet clinging with strange tenacity to the life which they have got. In them misgovernment is not only not cured but is constantly on the increase. The society, and official society, the Administration, is a mass of corruption, so that there is no firm ground on which any hope of reform or restoration could be based, and in their various degrees they are presenting a terrible picture to the more enlightened portion of the world—a picture which, unfortunately, the increase in the means of our information and communication draws with darker and more conspicuous lineaments in the face of all nations, appealing to their feelings as well as to their interests, calling upon them to bring forward a remedy. How long this state of things is likely to go on, of course, I do not attempt to prophesy. All I can indicate is that that process is proceeding, that the weak States are becoming weaker and the strong States are becoming stronger.

Spain of course put the hat on and it fitted. Turkey, Tunis, Morocco, all these no doubt are among the dying. But what about Spain, Greece, China, and



From the *Westminster Gazette*.]

JOEYDICEA ON THE WAR-PATH.

This statuary group, which it is suggested should be erected at Westminster, is in plaster.

N.B.—There are no reins to the horses.

alas ! some pessimists are saying, after the Milan riots—Italy?

**The
Chinese Cyprus.**

Wei-hai-Wei, even as was predicted from the first, is turning out to be another Cyprus. That is to say, it is now frankly avowed that Ministers have taken it without any definite scheme of fortifying it or garrisoning it. No money is voted for its armament, no troops are raised for its defence. Lord Salisbury tells us almost in so many words that it was taken chiefly in order to impress the Yellow world with a conviction that we had not thrown up the game. Just the same pernicious nonsense was talked about Cyprus. It was necessary to make a splash somehow to impress the Turk, and to show that we were still to be reckoned with. Therefore we filched Cyprus. And as we did this under cover of the insane covenant by which we undertook to defend the Asiatic dominion of the Sultan, so Wei-hai-Wei is taken under the glozing pretext that we are going to protect the Chinese Empire from Russia—a task for which we have, as Mr. Chamberlain is frank enough to admit, the pre-eminent disqualifications that we have neither an army, a frontier, nor an ally. To prove that I am not exaggerating the case, I will quote the decisive passages in the speech made by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords in reply to Lord Kimberley on the 17th of last month.

“As an agent operating on the opinion of large masses of men,”
 “We must protect China!” Lord Salisbury told us, he thought it

“most important that not only in Chinese opinion, but that in Korean and Japanese opinion also, we should not be thought to be throwing up the game.” Therefore he took Wei-hai-Wei! Having taken it, “in order to balance and compensate that which has been done by another Power,” he has discovered it is mighty handy as a coaling station and a naval station, in a place where coals are likely to be wanted. Therefore he thinks it was a wise thing to do—all our preceding declarations of not wanting Chinese territory notwithstanding. The conclusion of his speech is worth noting, both for its implied promise to protect China and its declaration as to the cultivation of the friendship of all Powers:—

We believe that the only hope of the well-being of the people and for the growth of industry and commerce must be a reform in the government of the Chinese people themselves; and that in the prosecution of this reform they must be protected, so far as we can protect them, from any external interference. We are anxious, if possible, that the interference of foreign nations shall be limited to that encouragement of domestic improvements which foreign nations have such enormous powers

of giving. We earnestly trust that they will be satisfied not to hinder each other in carrying that good work forward; that they will not destroy the hopes of raising up a splendid industrial and commercial structure by quarrels over territories which can only end in the destruction of commerce and industries together, and to that end we shall cultivate to the utmost of our abilities the friendship of all Powers with whom we may come into contact. That end is the policy which Her Majesty's Government will pursue.

It is all very well for Lord Salisbury to desire to cultivate to the utmost of his abilities the friendship of all Powers, but had he not better begin by muzzling his Colonial Secretary?

**The Negotiations
with
France.**

It is again reported that the negotiations for the delimitation of the Lagos Hinterland are coming to a close. France will, as I stated a couple of months ago, give up Busa and the middle Niger. She will retain Nikki and extend her frontier from Say to Ilo. This will give us all that we want for covering the Niger territories from French incursions. What was claimed was that Busa and the territory subject to Busa as far north as Ilo should belong to the British protectorate. This, if the rumour be correct, is what has been secured. The details of the settlement, if indeed it may be called a settlement which is at present not signed and sealed, will probably contain provisions for preventing friction as to customs and jurisdiction. Ever since Mr. Chamberlain released the vessels which we had chartered for the purpose of conveying Zulus from Natal to Lagos there has been no serious reason to believe that the difficulties in West Africa would end in war.

**War
on the
West Coast.**

Unfortunately difficulties of another sort have resulted in actual war in Western Africa. The attempt made to compel the natives of Sierra Leone to pay a hut tax from which they had been previously exempt brought about a revolt which has cost many valuable lives and occasioned profound unrest throughout the colony. It is worthy of note that several of the missionaries who were massacred were Americans. This reminds us that the United States have more than a sentimental interest in one part of the African Continent. Bishop Hartzell, the Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Africa, who has recently returned to the United States after visiting his extensive diocese, has published a powerful plea in favour of the United States undertaking the protectorate of the Republic of Liberia, a region with three hundred miles of coastline which adjoins Sierra Leone. Liberia was founded by American philanthropists, and partly

colonised by American negroes. It would be a curious result of the present war if America were to find herself simultaneously established in three continents—in Africa in Liberia, in Asia in the Philippines, and in Europe at Majorca.

A War
that gets no
"Forrader."

The only Progress that is to be reported in the war between Spain and the United States for the month of May is that there has been no

Progress. Those who boasted that they had whipped the President into the war, declared that it would be over in forty-eight hours, while cooler heads confidently concluded that it would be over in as many days. War was declared on the 21st of April, and we are now at June 1st. Yellow fever is raging in the Spanish camp, the *re-concentrados* are dying or dead. So far as the West Indies are concerned the war has been no war. There has been a more or less abortive blockade of a fraction of the Cuban coastline—the bombardment of various towns in Cuba and in Porto Rico, which may be said to have singed the Spaniard's beard without doing any serious

damage, and that is all. Some shells have been thrown into San Juan in Porto Rico, but no attack has been made upon Havana, and as for naval war neither side appears to have lost as much as a torpedo-boat. All this is naturally disappointing to those eager spirits who chafed against President McKinley's reluctance to precipitate hostilities. It is an experience which we have so often endured that we can well sympathise with their impatience. It would seem that the insurgents whom the Senate wished to recognise as belligerents have practically no existence as a fighting

force. If Cuba is liberated the Americans will have everything to do themselves.

The Victory in Manila.

It is probable that the popular discontent with the slow progress of the war would have made itself more felt had it not been for the extraordinary enthusiasm evoked by the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbour of Manila. The American people, long unaccustomed

to the intoxication of naval victories, went wild with ecstatic rapture over the exploit of Dewey. The first victory in war has the same effect on the head of a pacific people as a bumper of champagne upon the brain of a teetotaler. That which would not have flushed the face of a seasoned veteran throws the novice completely off his balance. The fact that the destruction of the Spanish ships, however necessary an act, was more like the execution of a criminal than a serious combat between two navies, was ignored; nor did the subsequent intelligence that the Americans had not lost a single man in the contest in the least abate the popular delight.

The one excitement of the whole month was the uncertainty as to the movements of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, which left Cape de Verde on the 29th of April and disappeared into space for a fortnight. The sea is very wide, and the Americans, with all their cruisers, were utterly unable to discover the whereabouts of the Spaniards. The fleet was reported to be here, there, and everywhere. On the Atlantic seaboard, people lived in a state of chronic uneasiness, lest they might be wakened in the morning by the roar of the Spanish guns, while

THE JOURNAL WILL CELEBRATE OUR FIRST AMERICAN VICTORY TO-NIGHT AT MADISON SQUARE AT 8 O'CLOCK. ALL FRIENDS OF AGGRESSIVE AMERICAN ARE INVITED. MUSIC AND FIREWORKS. SECTIONS FOR GREATER NEW YORK.



**Spanish Fleet in the Philippines
Destroyed.**
**All Their Ships Burned, Blown Up and
Sunk.**
THE MAINE IS AVENGED.

MADRID, MAY 1, 8 P. M.—The following is the text of the official dispatch from the Governor-General of the Philippines to the Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Correa, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron.

"They forced a passage under the obscurity of the night.

"At daybreak the enemy took up position and began firing.

"They opened up with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the Arsenal.

"Our fleet was protected by the Cavite and Manila forts.

"They engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat.

"Our fleet obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to manoeuvre repeatedly.

REDUCED FRONT PAGE OF THE "NEW YORK JOURNAL" OF
MAY 2ND AFTER ARRIVAL OF NEWS FROM MANILA.

Admiral Cervera and His Fleet.

The one excitement of the whole month was the uncertainty as to the movements of the Spanish fleet under

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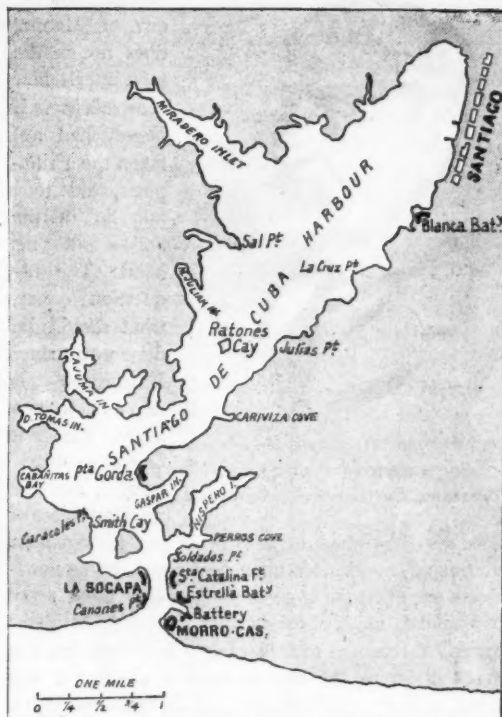
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the Admiral with the blockading squadron was as uneasy as a cat on a hot gridiron. At last, after a fortnight, the Spanish fleet, which seems to have steamed slowly across the Atlantic, turned up at Martinique, where it coaled. It then proceeded to Curaçoa, where it obtained some stores which it badly needed, and then once more disappeared until it again turned up at Santiago de Cuba. This harbour can only be entered by so narrow and tortuous a passage that the Spanish Admiral felt himself at last in safety. It was perhaps the best thing that he could do. The bottoms of his ships were foul with barnacles and a luxuriant growth of vegetation of the tropical seas, his men were famished for want of food, and his bunkers were ill supplied with coal. He seems to have taken refuge in Santiago as Marshal Bazaine sought shelter in Metz, and probably with the same result.

When Dewey sank and burnt the Spanish fleet in the harbour of Manila, he did not more effectively destroy the naval power of Spain on the Pacific than he demolished the old traditional conception of the ideas of the Americans. If the very day before Dewey opened fire on the Spanish ships in the harbour of Manila any one had predicted that the American people, or any section of them, would listen to the suggestion that they should undertake the perilous and costly enterprise of governing a dependency at the other side of the Pacific Ocean, he

Is an American
Colonial
Empire in Sight?



HARBOUR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.



ADMIRAL CERVERA DE TOPETE.
(Commanding Spanish Fleet at Santiago de Cuba.)

would have been scouted as a lunatic by all intelligent observers both within and without the United States. Nothing, he would have been told indignantly, was more utterly opposed to American ideas. The war was not one of conquest, even in the West Indies, let alone in the Far East. The unbroken American tradition from George Washington forbade the consideration of such a policy of colonial adventure having any conceivable attraction for the American people; while the stern, hard logic of facts, and the impossibility of conquering, holding, and civilising the Philippines, would have been confidently invoked in order to confound the prophet. His prophecy, incredible though it would have seemed, would nevertheless have come to pass.

The Fate of the Philippines.

For the whole month past American newspapers, and many American public men, have apparently found an infinite and novel source of enjoyment in discussing what they would do with the Philippines. The fact that they have not got them, and that they cannot as yet even venture upon an



COMMODORE SCHLEY.

(Commanding Fleet blockading Santiago de Cuba.)

occupation of the city of Manila, does not in the least impair their complacency. If Dewey had not taken the Philippines, did they not lie in the hollow of his hand? The only question was, what should be done with them? Experience is never worth aught until it has been dearly bought, and the warning voices of those who have had experience in the management of tropical colonies fell upon deaf ears. Some newspapers were first going generously to give them away to England, never thinking that the white elephant would be returned with thanks. Their next idea was to sell them to the highest bidder, whether it was Japan or France or Germany, as the case might be. Finally these irresponsible directors of affairs decided that the best thing to do was to keep them and to start a colonial empire at once. Meantime General Merritt, who had been ordered to proceed to Manila with 15,000 volunteers, flatly refused to go unless he had at least 5,000 regulars, and even then he appeared to be very dubious of success. A whole month passed before any reinforcements were sent to Dewey, and when they arrive it is probable his troubles will begin. The Americans have not got the Philippines. It is rather the Philippines that have got them.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The chief naval exploit that has been performed by the American Navy since the war broke out was the voyage of the battleship *Oregon*. This vessel happened to be at San Francisco when war was declared, and in order to reach the Atlantic coast had to steam round the whole American continent. This long cruise of thirteen thousand miles was performed without any accident, and on one occasion the *Oregon* kept at sea steaming night and day without a stoppage for four thousand miles. For long distance steaming under pressure at high speed the *Oregon* has broken the record of the navies of the world. Considerable anxiety was entertained at one time as

to her safety, for she might easily have been intercepted by the Spanish fleet from its base at the Cape Verde Islands. In the immensity of the ocean, however, whole fleets can be lost for a fortnight at a time, and the *Oregon* steamed into port without having to fire a shot, and with all her machinery in first-class order. The *Oregon*, however, did more than break the record. Her voyage round Cape Horn has been an object lesson of unmistakable significance as to the importance of severing the isthmus which unites the North and South American continents. The Isthmus of Panama may be described as impracticable, but the Isthmus of Nicaragua can be cut as soon as governments are willing to spend money upon work without expecting to see a dividend. As a commercial undertaking the canal would never pay. As a political or naval necessity it could no doubt be put through. The importance of reducing the distance between San Francisco and the Atlantic seaboard by ten thousand miles would be sufficiently great to justify the American Government in appropriating the necessary number of millions to construct an open highway through Central America. The fact that this is contemplated, nay, clamorously demanded,



ROUTE OF
THE BATTLESHIP
"OREGON."

13,000 miles in 57 days.

From the *New York World*, May 19.]

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the most vigorous section of the American press, another reason why no effort should be spared to promote good relations between Great Britain and the United States. For the Nicaraguan Canal is covered by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the moment the Americans begin to sever the isthmus there will at least be a considerable party in favour of repudiating treaty obligations, which we have hitherto loyally carried out. Without in any way prejudicing the case which will then come up for discussion, it is obvious that there is much more probability of a satisfactory settlement being amicably arrived at if the two contracting Powers are determined to meet each other in a spirit of goodwill, rather than if they come together, as they have so often done in the past, with all manner of jealousy and suspicion in their hearts.

Canada and the United States.

The transformation that is wrought when there is a change in what may be called the moral

temperature of the negotiators is aptly illustrated by the success that has attended a Conference held between the representatives of Great Britain and Canada and those of the United States at Washington in the last week in May. For years past the relations between the Dominion and the Republic have been somewhat of a hedgehoggy order. There were any number of prickly points, promoting friction and irritation, which at any moment might develop into an angry sore. Previous efforts to adjust these points of difference had failed. It is now said that owing to the more cordial feeling that exists between the two great branches of the English-speaking race, all the

outstanding difficulties have been satisfactorily dealt with. Several of them have been settled for good, while in the case of others a workable *modus vivendi* has been arrived at. Cordiality between nations is like oil in machinery—it keeps the bearings from heating and makes it possible for the engine to work.

The Reign of Tammany in New York.

A nation preoccupied with discovering the whereabouts of Spanish fleets or building castles in the air as to the founding of a colonial empire in the Philippines, has little inclination

to excite itself about such humdrum matters as civic administration. The attempt, however, of Tammany to dismiss Mr. McCullagh, chief of the New York police, and replace him by Captain Devery, one of the police captains who figure so conspicuously in the report of the Lexow Commission, has attracted attention even in war times. Mr. Croker, who is over in England enjoying a holiday after his labours in the recapture of

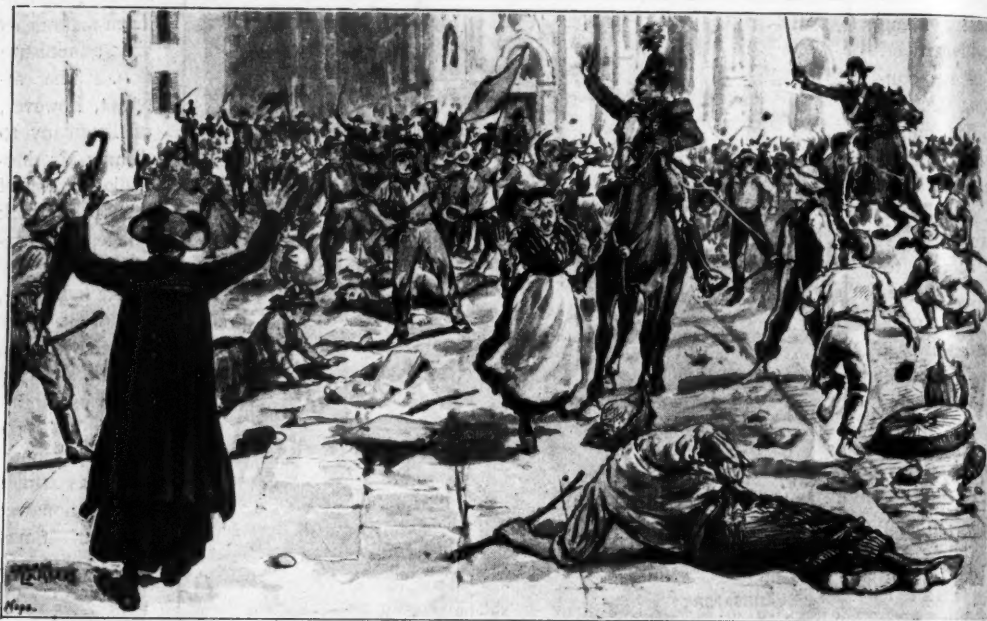


MAP SHOWING EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS ROUND THE PHILIPPINES.

New York by Tammany, told me that he entirely approved of the change on the ground that Devery was a Democrat, while McCullagh was a Republican. When that is said, all is said in Mr. Croker's opinion. The Lord of New York was ill at ease concerning the affairs of his civic principality. Civil Service reform, he said, had rendered it impossible for Tammany to fill the offices with good men who could be trusted, and as a consequence things were not going as well as they ought. "There is only one principle," said Mr. Croker, "on which you can govern the City, and that is to make a clean sweep. When the Republicans were turned out there

ought not to have been one Republican left in the city administration. Out they should have gone, and their places taken by good Democrats. And if we fail to command the confidence of the citizens out we ought to go if we lose the election. It is the only way to do." His inability to make a clean sweep has evidently rankled in the mind of the Tammany Hall chieftain, who looked considerably more grey and grizzled than when he landed in New York to lead the Democratic forces to victory. He had not even the consolation of seeing the Derby carried off by the American horse Archduke. The blue ribbon of the

mination to abide by the terms of the Convention, the despatch may be regarded as little more than an academic exercise. The term "suzerainty" was expressly omitted from the Convention out of deference to the susceptibility of the Boers, who feared that such a definition might be held to cover encroachments upon their independence and right to manage their own affairs without asking our leave. This being perfectly well known—being, in fact, the most conspicuous feature of the negotiations which led to the substitution of the present Convention for that concluded after Majuba Hill—Mr. Chamberlain



SCENE DURING MILAN RIOTS.

Police clearing the rioters from a square.

turf fell this year to Jeddah, a rank outsider, who started at the record price of 100 to 1.

Our Suzerainty
over
the Transvaal.

Chief Justice Kotze has arrived in this country full of his grievance against President Kruger. His arrival was anticipated by the publication of a lengthy despatch, in which Chief Secretary Leyds, on behalf of President Kruger, solemnly repudiates Mr. Chamberlain's use of the term "suzerainty" as describing the relation in which the Transvaal stands to the British Empire. As the Transvaal Government accompanies its repudiation of the term "suzerainty" with an expression of its deter-

would have done wisely had he abstained from flaunting the term like a red rag in the face of the Transvaal bull. However, as President Kruger has now had his say, there is no necessity for carrying the matter further.

The Return
of
Mr. Rhodes
to
the Cape.

Mr. Rhodes, after sitting for his portrait to Mr. Watts, has returned to South Africa, and his presence on the spot, in the heart of South African politics, will count for much more than the assertion of a thousand suzerainties by Downing Street. Mr. Rhodes left England a week earlier than he expected in order to support Sir Gordon

Sprigg. When a General Election is at the door, the people are felt even but when in London, but high spirits, his position upon him in Harcourt on popularity of remembers a House of Commons before leaving the capital of fifteen months within 600 remains a trifle with Khartoum probably seen Cape and C

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Spring. When ministerial crises are pending, or when a General Election is in the air, Mr. Rhodes needs to be at the front. The fear of him, and the awe of him, are felt even at the distance of several thousand miles, but when things get critical his proper place is not in London, but at the Cape. He left this country in high spirits, feeling that he had completely vindicated his position. The futile and abortive attack made upon him in the House of Commons by Sir William Harcourt only served to emphasise the extraordinary popularity of the great South African. No one now remembers anything that was said against him in the House of Commons. What people remember is that just before leaving he told the City meeting, which doubled the capital of his Cape to Cairo telegraph line, that in fifteen months his trans-continental wire would be within 600 miles of Uganda, after which there only remains a trifle of 1,400 miles in order to unite Uganda with Khartoum. The twentieth century will therefore probably see telegraphic communication between the Cape and Cairo by the overland route.

The Disturbances in Italy.

The news from Italy eclipses even the reports of the war in America in sensational interest. Europe learnt with astonishment and horror that riots, almost amounting to popular insurrection, had taken place in the city of Milan, that the streets had been barricaded, and that order had only been restored by the free use of cannon and cavalry. Fortunately for the kingdom, General Bara-Beccaris, the officer in command at Milan, was a man of energy and capacity. He had an adequate force under his command, and he did not hesitate to shoot. As a result of the insurrectionary movement, seventy-five men were killed and about as many wounded. The rising seems to have been organised by the revolutionary Socialists, with the sympathy of the clericals, who, however, abstained from taking any active part in the riot. Pressure of taxation, and the bitter sense of the inequality of its incidence, supply a chronic seedbed of discontent, and the recent rise in the price of bread served as a convenient pretext for a popular outbreak. The disturbances, which were most violent at many other places, but without any definite result. There has, however, been another ministerial crisis, and Rudini has been again commissioned by the king to form a new cabinet.



Photograph by Guignoni and Bossi.]

[Milan.

GENERAL BARA-BECCARIS.

The Onward March of Woman.

It is announced that a Woman's Suffrage Bill is to be introduced by the Victorian Government next Session, and will probably be passed. The London County Council has unanimously petitioned Parliament to permit women to act as County Councillors. The Irish Local Government Bill as amended in Committee will give the owner, service, and lodger franchise to women in Ireland, and will also—read in connection with the Orders in Council issued under it—assure to them, *whether married or unmarried*, the right of eligibility to District Councils, both rural and urban, and to Boards of Guardians, on either the local electoral or the residential qualifications. This is an important advance, since, until the residential qualification was given in England, the number of women guardians remained below two hundred. It will permit the candidature of many personally highly qualified women who would otherwise be shut out from public administrative work. According to the statistics compiled by Mrs. Elmy of the results of the recent elections to Guardians and Rural District Councils, women hold seats on 349 of the 642 Unions in England and Wales. There are 793 women Guardians and 161 Rural District Councillors, a total increase of 65 over the figures of 1894.

DIARY FOR MAY.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

- May 1. Serious bread riots in Italy.
 2. Mr. Hughes, British Commissioner at Imperi (Sierra Leone), killed.
 3. Transvaal Volksraad opened.
 4. Brazilian Congress opened.
 4. Disturbances caused by hut tax in Sierra Leone.
 Lord Cromer's report on Egyptian administration, 1897, published.
 Entire suspension of import duty in Italy.
 General Blanco opens Cuban Congress.
 5. Prince Henry of Prussia arrives in Kiao-Chao after a voyage of over four months.
 6. Close of the last session of the German Reichstag: speech by the Emperor.
 Sir Philip Currie appointed Ambassador to Rome.
 Riots at Pavia and Leghorn.
 7. Riots at Milan and Florence.
 State of siege declared at Milan, where eighty-two rioters are killed.
 American missionaries at Rotifunk (Sierra Leone) killed.
 8. French elections held. The Government obtains a majority of 39.
 Continued riots in Italy.
 9. Huri R. Natu released in Bombay.
 Execution of would-be assassins of King George of Greece.
 12. Swearing-in of President Kruger at Pretoria.
 13. Italian Chamber prorogued.
 Fresh outbreaks at Naples.
 Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, tenders his resignation, which is to take place in October.
 14. Evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks begun.
 French evacuate Kishi (W. Africa). British flag hoisted.
 16. Prince Henry of Prussia has interview at Peking with the Emperor and Dowager Empress of China.
 17. Conference of the Women's National Liberal Association at St. Martin's Town Hall.
 18. First zone of Thessaly evacuated by the Turks.
 19. Death of Mr. Gladstone.
 Deputation to the Home Secretary on lead-poisoning in the Potteries.

20. Cape Parliament opened.
 23. Second Zola trial at Versailles begun and adjourned.
 24. Union Jack hoisted at Wei-Hai-Wei.
 Mr. Gladstone lies in state at Hawarden.
 Queen's birthday celebrated at Tampa, Florida, U.S.A.
 Transvaal Government publishes reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch.
 25. Mr. Larnach's Jeddah wins the Derby.
 Mr. Goschen leaves on H.M.S. *Terrible* for Gibraltar.
 Negotiations for settlement of disputes between Great Britain and Canada and the United States, entered into at Washington.
 26. Mr. Gladstone lies in state in Westminster Hall.
 28. Public Funeral of Mr. Gladstone in Westminster Abbey.
 Italian Minister resigns.
 30. Complete agreement signed at Washington with regard to a *modus vivendi* for settling all outstanding differences between Great Britain, Canada, and America.
 Co-operative Congress opens at Peterborough.
 Reciprocal commercial convention concluded between France and U.S.A.

The War.

- May 1. Naval battle off Manila: destruction of Spanish Fleet; 68 killed and wounded.
 Cabanas bombarded by U.S. cruiser *New York*.
 3. Martial law proclaimed in Madrid.
 Americans occupy arsenal at Cavité.
 6. Capture by Americans of the French liner *Lafayette* off Havana. Released at once.
 Numerous riots in Spain.
 7. United States Navy Department receives despatches from Admiral Dewey.
 9. President McKinley's message asking that the thanks of Congress be sent to Admiral Dewey, officers and men, for the victory at Manila, at once agreed to.
 Martial law proclaimed in many provinces in Spain.
 12. Bombardment of San Juan de Puerto Rico commenced by American fleet.
 The Cape Verde Fleet (Admiral Cervera) arrives at Martinique.
 Submarine cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba cut by the Americans off Cienfuegos.
 Unsuccessful attempt to land arms in Cuba.
 14. Torpedo-boat *Winslow* seriously damaged in attack on Cardenas.
 15. Cape Verde Fleet at Curaçao.
 16. Resignation of Spanish Ministry.
 18. Spanish Ministry reconstructed by Señor Sagasta.
 20. Cape Verde Fleet arrives at Santiago de Cuba.
 24. Troops for Manila embarked at San Francisco.
 25. U.S. battleship *Oregon* arrives at Key West after a voyage of 13,000 miles.
 President issues a proclamation calling out 75,000 more volunteers.
 28. U.S. cruiser *Columbia* disabled in collision with British steamer.
 30. Admiral Schley blockades Santiago de Cuba.

By-Elections.

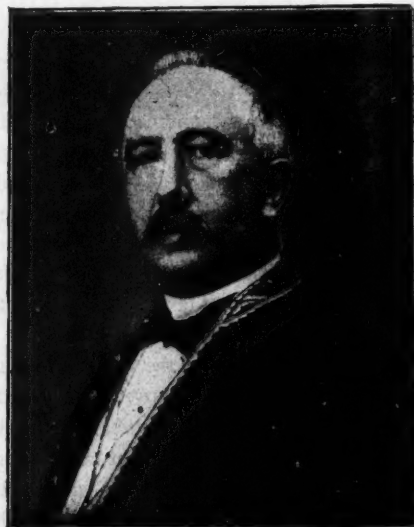
- May 11. Staffordshire (West Division):—
 Mr. Henderson (L.U.) ... 4,796
 Mr. Adams (L.) ... 3,993
 Unionist majority 803
 Election, 1892.—Mr. H. A. Bass (L.U.) 5,227; Mr. J. Kempster (L.), 2,879. Unionist majority, 2,348.
 Nottinghamshire (Newark Division): Lord Newark (C) elected without opposition.
 13. Norfolk (South Division). Owing to the resignation of Mr. Taylor, a by-election was held with the following result:—
 Mr. A. W. Soames (L.) ... 4,626
 Mr. Sanicroft Holmes (U.) ... 3,296
 Liberal Majority 1,330
 Election, 1895.—Mr. F. Taylor (L.) 4,287; Mr. T. H. Dolby (L.), 3,445. Unionist majority, 836.

SPEECHES.

- May 3. Señor Salmeron, in the Spanish Cortes, on the folly of monarchical institutions.
 Señor Sagasta defends the Monarchy.
 4. Lord Salisbury, at Albert Hall, on the Soudan Campaign, the Chinese Empire, and moribund nations.
 Lord Lansdowne, at the Mansion House, on the status of medical officers in the Army.
 Mr. Bryce, in London, on the mistaken Chinese policy of the Government.
 The Chinese Ambassador, in London, on the commercial union of Great Britain and China.
 6. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, on the future of Rhodesia.
 7. Señor Moret, in the Cortes, on the difficulties of Spain.
 Sir W. Harcourt, at Cambridge, criticises Lord Salisbury's Albert Hall speech.
 Mr. Bryce, in London, on books and book-sellers.
 10. Lord Cromer, at Cairo, on the improvement in justice under British administration.
 The Marquis di Rudini, at Rome, on the agitation in Italy.
 11. Lord James of Hereford, at Edinburgh, on the want of leadership in the Liberal Party.



RAMON DE AUÑÓN.
 (New Minister of Marine in Spain.)



GERMÁN GAMAZO.
 (New Minister of Agriculture in Spain.)

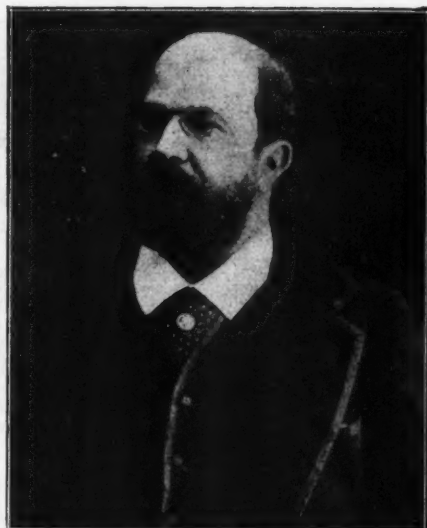
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VINCENTE ROMERO GIRÓN.
(Spain's New Minister of Colonies).



FERNANDO DE LEÓN Y CASTILLO.
(Spanish Ambassador at Paris.)

House of Commons.

May 2. Irish Local Government Bill: discussion continued.

5. Westminster Bridge and Embankment Tramway Bill negatived by 248 to 123.

6. Colonial Office Vote. Debate on South Africa: Speeches by Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Morley, and others.

9. Disturbances in Sierra Leone, considered on motion for Adjournment.

Budget resolutions relating to Suez Canal shares agreed to. Second reading of Vaccination Bill.

11. First part of the Irish Local Government Bill completed.

13. Irish Estimates by Mr. Gerald

Balfour on the Relief of Distress.

13. The House adjourns because of Mr. Gladstone's death.

20. Moved that the House desires the body of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to be laid in Westminster Abbey, with a public funeral, and a monument to be erected to his honour. Speeches by Mr. Balfour, Sir W. Harcourt, and Mr. Dillon.

23. Royal Message. Mr. Gladstone's Funeral to take place in Westminster Abbey.

24. Moved and Carried that the House do attend the funeral of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in St. Peter's, Westminster, on following Saturday.

Irish Local Government Bill passed through Committee.

House adjourned for Whitsuntide recess.

OBITUARY.

May 2. Prince Kung, 68.

4. Horatio H. Lacy, C.B., 64.

Lucian Müller, 62.

5. Harrison Hayter, C.E., 73.

9. Rev. G. W. Gent (Principal, St. David's College, Lampeter).

10. Duke of St. Albans, 57.

Ludovic Lalanne (Paris), 83.

19. Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 88.

22. Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, 91.

Edward Bellamy, 51.

23. Sir John Gilbert (Dublin), 69.

24. Signor Brin (Italian Minister of Marine).

Archduke Leopold (Vienna), 75.

27. Lord Courtenay, 63.

29. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, 89.

Lord Playfair, 75.

Other Deaths Announced.

Mr. N. T. Lawrence: Dr. Samuel Gordon; Baron Dimsdale; Mr. W. M. Maskell; Mr. Charles Green, R.I.; Right Rev. E. Twells, D.D.; Lieut.-General G. Neeld Boldero; Mr. W. C. Lucy; Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C.; Mr. Charles Cochran; M. Remenyi; Capt. Baillie; Rev. Edward Jones Brewster, L.L.D.; Rev. A. E. Watson; Herr August Abrahamson; M. Adolphe Appaen; Mr. F. Meadows White, Q.C.; Major Napier; Mrs. Elizabeth Gall; M. Auguste Blanchard; Chief George E. Emissang; Professor F. Müller; Sir David Scott Dodgson.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

May 2. Second reading of Lunacy Bill. 6. Message from the Queen on military manœuvres.

12. Second reading of Attendance of Children at School (Scotland) Bill. Third reading of Universities (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill.

13. Transfer of belligerent ships to the British flag: Statement by Lord Salisbury.

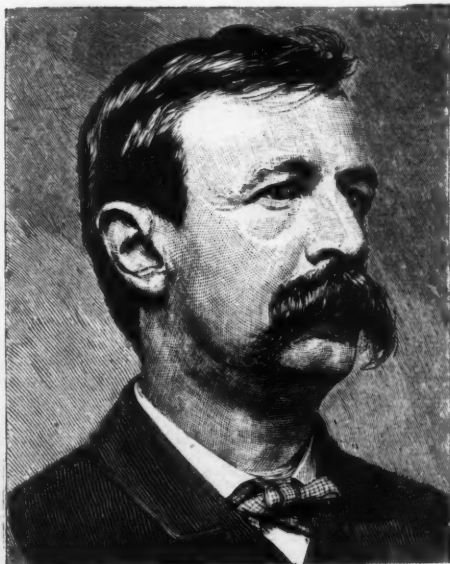
14. Second reading of Merchant Shipping Bill.

Attendance of Children at School (Scotland) Bill passed Committee. 17. Speeches by Lord Kimberley and Lord Salisbury on the Government's policy in the Far East.

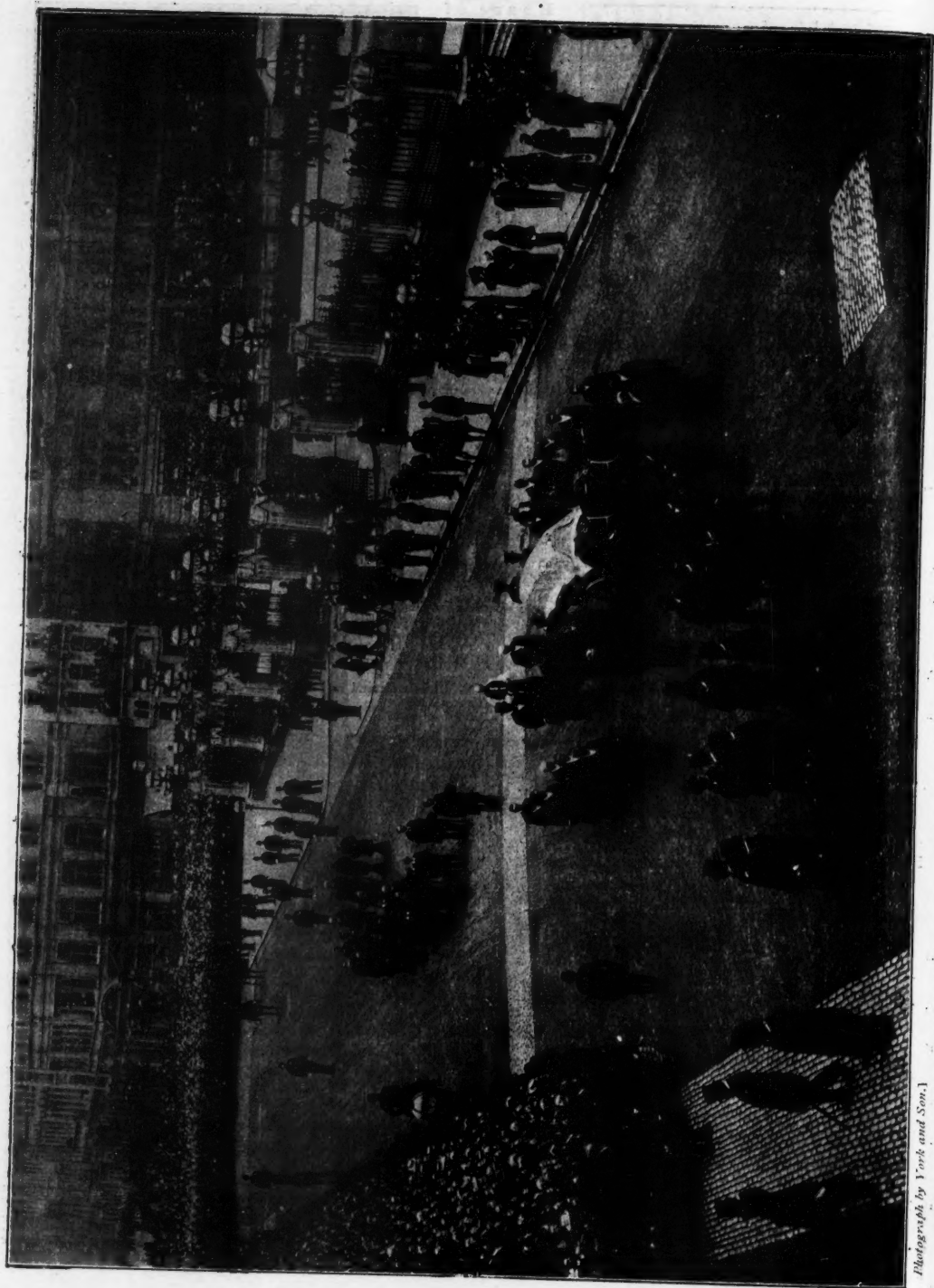
20. Address to the Queen, petitioning for a national recognition of Mr. Gladstone. Speeches by Lord Salisbury, Lord Kimberley, Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Rosebery.

23. Royal Message. Mr. Gladstone's Funeral to take place in Westminster Abbey.

Second reading Aliens Bill. Speeches by Lord Salisbury, Lord Kimberley and others.



THE LATE EDWARD BELLAMY.



Photograph by York and Son.

HIS LAST JOURNEY FROM WESTMINSTER HALL

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CHARACTER SKETCH.

IN MEMORIAM: MR. GLADSTONE.

WITH Mr. Gladstone's death the curtain may be said to have been rung down upon the epoch in which for nearly half a century he has been the most conspicuous figure. After him there may rise up some son of Anak like unto Mr. Gladstone, but it cannot be said of him as yet, as of the rising sun, that "far off the promise of his coming shone." Mr. Gladstone was distinctively the man of the nineteenth century. Prince Bismarck, who still lingers superfluous on the stage, is the only other statesman who can be named in the same breath with Mr. Gladstone. The two sum up fairly well the two great tendencies of our era; the one represents the pacific, the other the military side of the development of the Teutonic race.

Each in his way was his own pope, and neither brooked a superior. Both statesmen had an intense love of power; ambition, the last infirmity of noble minds, was theirs to the full. Not a low or unworthy ambition, but a lofty and daring ambition—the ambition of men who, knowing that they were greatly gifted with faculties rarely possessed in such fulness by mere mortals, were impatient of all obstacles which restrained them from the exercise of those faculties in the service of their fellows.

These two, Bismarck and Gladstone, were until the other day the compendium of Anglo-Germanic genius in the difficult art of the government of men in the second half of the nineteenth century. Now Mr. Gladstone has gone, and Bismarck alone is left—for a little time. Before the twentieth century is out of its swaddling clothes Bismarck also will have been summoned hence. The old generation is rapidly passing away, and the new generation, no longer under the old leadership, stands confronting the new problems of the new time.

I.—THE PASSING OF MR. GLADSTONE.

After having passed over eighty-seven years in almost continuous and unbroken health, Mr. Gladstone began to fail in 1896. His hearing had for some time been somewhat affected, but in 1896 he began to suffer from weakness of the heart. In September, 1897, he complained of severe pains in the nose and one side of his face. These, which at first were supposed to be neuralgic, were found to proceed from cancer, a fact which was never publicly stated until after his death. Mrs. Gladstone herself was mercifully kept in ignorance of the fell nature of her husband's malady. Mr. Gladstone spent the winter in Cannes. But his sojourn in the Land of Flowers from November 25th, 1897, to February 12th, 1898, failed to bring him any relief, and in February he returned to England. He spent a month at Bournemouth, but the disease kept on its course, and at last he came home to Hawarden to die.

Mr. Gladstone left Bournemouth on March 22nd. It was the day of his last public utterance. As the small crowd of bystanders respectfully gathered round the carriage in Bournemouth station several voices were heard saying, "God bless you, sir!" "May the richest blessings rest upon you, sir!" Mr. Gladstone heard the murmurous sound of their benediction as he was entering the train. He halted, turned right round, and facing the crowd, said in that clear sonorous voice which never failed him even to the last hours of his life, "May God

bless you all in [or "and"] this place and the land you love!"

The last letter on political subjects which Mr. Gladstone signed was written before he left Bournemouth. It was addressed to Mr. Dillon. The statesman's last words, therefore, may be said to have been uttered for Ireland, whose cause excited in him during his closing years so passionate a sympathy:—

Bournemouth, March 9th, 1898.

Dear Mr. Dillon,—I send a word of sympathy for the banquet of St. Patrick.

Your cause is in your own hands; if Ireland is disunited, her cause so long remains hopeless: if, on the contrary, she knows her own mind and is one in spirit, that cause is irresistible.

With kind regards and all good wishes—I am, dear Mr. Dillon, yours faithfully.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

The last public letter which he wrote altogether with his own hand was written at Cannes on Christmas Day to the Liberals who dined at the National Liberal Club in his honour on his birthday. It would be difficult to conceive any message more characteristic, or one with which Mr. Gladstone could more appropriately close his illustrious career.

For the authentic history of Mr. Gladstone, based upon the voluminous mass of materials which have been carefully collected and arranged for the chosen biographer, the public will have to wait for three years at least, possibly for five. Meantime, those of us to whom Mr. Gladstone had been a kind of tutelary deity, cannot be better employed in bringing each our own little tributary pebble to lay upon his cairn. Our children will never know the Great Man as we knew him, but we may nevertheless, while the memory is still fresh, preserve at least in clear outline the distinctive features of the man whom we alternately extolled and denounced, but whom we always loved.

There is something extremely pathetic, with a pathos almost too deep for tears, in the spectacle which the world has witnessed for the last few months in the sick chamber at Hawarden.

The story of the maiden martyrs of the Solway, who were bound to stakes at low tide, and left to be drowned by the slowly rising water, has often been told as one of the most piteous episodes in the annals of martyrdom. The slow creep upwards of the ice-cold waters, the visible rising, as it were, of the river of death to engulf the life of the victim—who has not shuddered at the memory of the scene? But at Hawarden for months past mankind has witnessed a scene not less terrible. The aged statesman, nearing his ninetieth year, but still stalwart and strong, chained down by an inexorable decree to a bed of torture, to wait day after day, night after night, the slow and ruthless march of the living death.

No wonder that Mr. Gladstone, when the truth first broke upon him that the end was at hand—and such an end—is said to have prayed with plaintive earnestness that the merciful Lord would mercifully end his days. As other men pray for life, Mr. Gladstone prayed for death. And yet death came not. For some time there was even a reluctance to administer opiates, but the racking torment of fierce pain overcame the scruples which at first forbade the use of anaesthetics.

After his return to Hawarden he sank steadily. Opiates were administered constantly, and his mind seldom regained for more than a short interval complete consciousness. Messages of love and sympathy poured in upon him from all quarters. Now and again he revived sufficiently to send a message—as, for instance, when he acknowledged the letter from that “God-sustaining” institution, the University of Oxford—but for the most part he lay with closed eyes, oblivious of all around. Music cheered him, and the presence of his loved ones, but towards the last days he became hardly conscious, and beyond a firm grasp of the hand and a thrilling “God bless you!” there

was little sign of interest in what passed in the sick chamber.

From that time onwards it was but a slow, steady sinking into the grave, the dulling of the pain being purchased by almost continuous lethargy, from which in the last days the mind regained consciousness for an hour or two and then relapsed into coma. During these periods of awakening Mr. Gladstone was seldom heard to speak, save of the other world, which he was slowly approaching, and of the Almighty, Infinite, and Invisible God to whom he was conscious that he must render an account for all deeds done in the body. The affairs of this world no longer possessed for him any significance. It is

doubtful whether the painful silences of Hawarden were broken by the echo of the American guns that thundered in the Philippines and in the West Indies. At times he would slowly raise his right hand, and declare in solemn tones, as of one giving testimony which might not again be repeated, “My faith is strong! My faith is strong!” To those old and intimate friends who were admitted to take the last farewell he spoke ever with unflinching confidence, not merely of the reality of life after death, but of the certainty that those who parted in tears would meet hereafter in another and better world.

Behind the dying statesman stretched a vista of the longest and most brilliant Parliamentary career that mortal man has ever boasted. Around him stood the whole nation, and not this nation only, in reverent sympathy. The voice of detraction was stilled. Opponents and friends vied with each other in paying tributes to his genius, his patriotism, his virtue. But in the solemn vigil in the valley of the shadow of death his mind dwelt on none of the incidents of his glorious record, nor was he concerned with the verdict of his contemporaries. Their criticism or their eulogies he recked not of, but he was intensely grateful for their prayers. When the Nonconformists sent him an affectionate message assuring him of their prayers, he expressed his intense gratitude for “this very practical sympathy of earnest intercession,” and repeated, with that thrilling emphasis which he alone could impart to the familiar words, the concluding verse of the Psalter, “Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord!”

Seen from the standpoint of a death-bed, the perspective of affairs varies greatly from that of the busy world. Mr. Gladstone had made wars, maintained peace,

Facsimile of the last Public Letter written by Mr. Gladstone with his own hand.

Dear Mr Atkin

I think your appeal to me a great honour and in reply I heartily wish that the coming and very solemn meeting may be addressed to the purposes of truth, justice, honest peace, good faith, and with that is of good report

I am afraid I must write this as my last reply for occasions of this kind. Believe me

Very faithfully yours
Wm Gladstone

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had built navies and helped in the founding of empires, but none of all these things of his past dwelt with him in the chamber of death.

Its mighty clamours, wars, and world-noised deeds
Are silent now in dust,
Gone like a tremble of the huddling reeds
Beneath some sudden gust.

What Mr. Gladstone dwelt on to the exclusion of almost all other things was that which he shared in common with the poorest peasant in the land—the consciousness of the loving presence of his Lord. "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."

That which cheered him most of all the news he heard during the last trying months was the report that his granddaughter, a bright, spirituelle young maiden of twenty, had decided to dedicate herself to the work of a Christian missionary to the heathen who sit in darkness. The dying statesman thrilled with joy at the thought that his grandchild had chosen the better part. To his illumined eye, nothing in this world was worth talking of or living for, save the great commission to preach Christ, and Him crucified, as the living witness of the love of God for man. There is nothing better than that, nothing, indeed, to be compared to it. Again and again would he revert to it, but always with complacent, triumphant joy. So it was with him as it was with one even greater than he, who, when he went down with steady foot into the chill waters of the river of death, comforted himself with reflecting on the marvellous loving-kindness of the Lord, even while he lamented that he had been such an unprofitable servant.

It is something—nay, is it not perhaps the greatest of all the things we have to learn from him, in life and in death?—to trust in God in all our work for man, knowing that there is a Hand in the darkness ever near, which, if we but grasp it in trusting confidence, will lead us in a sure path out of darkness into light, and in the midst of the storm and turmoil of life will keep us in perfect peace.

But not even Cromwell's deathbed affected England as did the slow passing of Mr. Gladstone. For one who heard of the fatal illness of the Lord Protector, a thousand waited anxiously for news in Mr. Gladstone's sick chamber. From time to time touching glimpses were afforded of the interior where the old statesman lay dying. One Sunday, towards the end, the vast congregation in St. Paul's was thrilled and awed by the words which Canon Scott Holland uttered from the pulpit:—

There is one for whom I would beg your prayers, to whom, though he hunger for it, death will not come. The greatest Churchman of our day lies at Hawarden with masterful eyes almost closed, stricken and bruised with the strength of an old lion, as it were, sore wounded. He needs all the nation's prayers, for the days go hard with him. He is called to bear what is well-nigh intolerable to him. After so long he can but witness to his unflinching faith in the name of Jesus, and in the powers of his Church. His life is spent now in benedictions to those whom he leaves behind in this world, and in thanksgiving to God, to whom he rehearses over and over again, day after day, Newman's hymn of austere and splendid adoration:—

Praise to the Holiest in the height,
And in the depths be praise;
In all His works most wonderful,
Most sure in all His ways.

Pray for him that he may be granted, in quiet, his desired release.

His desire to go hence had found characteristic

expression almost at the beginning of his malady. Says the *Daily News*:—

When he began to suffer from what were thought to be neuralgic pains his interest in men and affairs began, too, to pale somewhat. It was about this time that one of his greatest friends said to him cheerily, "There is no reason why you should not live another ten years." "God save me," replied Mr. Gladstone, "from so cruel a fate." The emphasis with which Mr. Gladstone said these few words made a great impression on his friends.

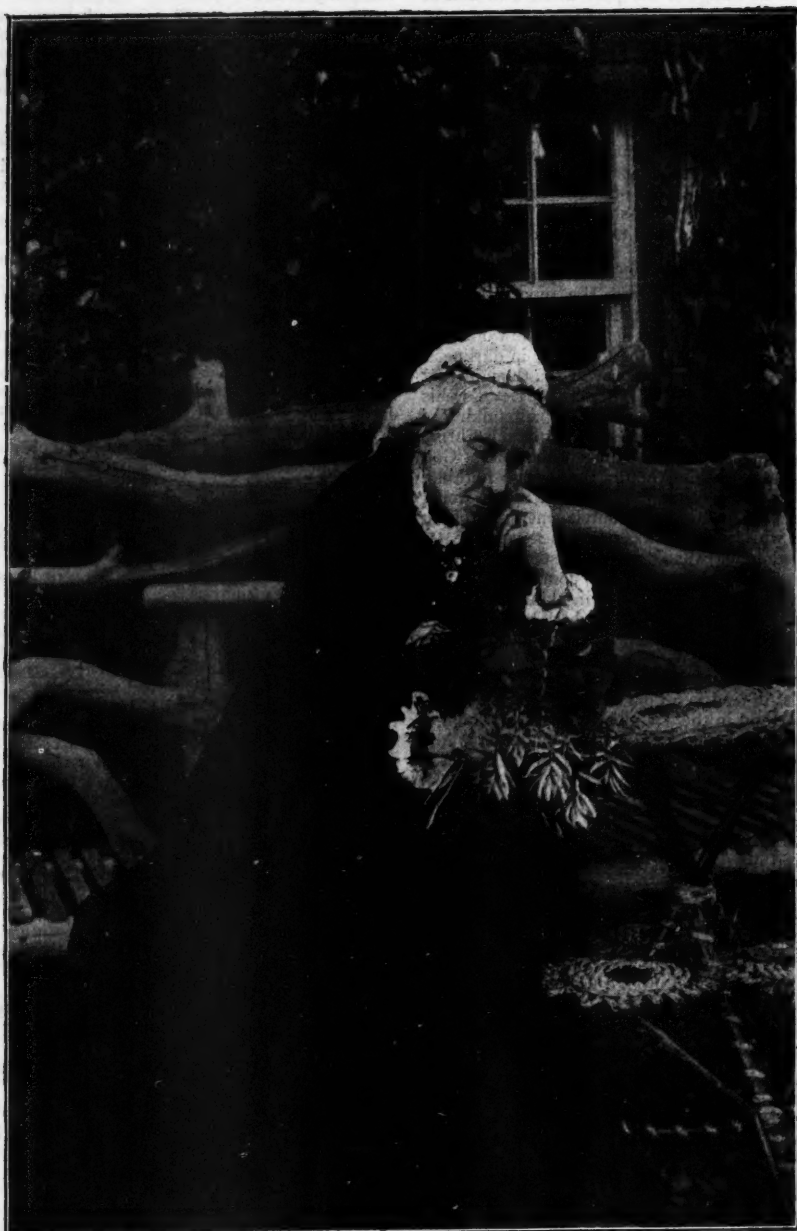
The same note had been struck in the pathetic letter which Mr. Gladstone wrote in October to Dr. Guinness Rogers. "Although," he said, "my general health, to use a well-known phrase, is wonderfully good, I seem, indeed—but this is want of faith—to fear being kept here too long. Meantime, as the day of parting draws near, I rejoice to think how small the differences are becoming as compared with the agreements, and how much smaller they will yet come to be if God in His mercy shall take away from me the filthy raiment and grant me the happy change of raiment." These expressions were the first of those prayers for his order of release which in the following months often rose from the lips of the old warrior. "I am a dead man." "I am dead to this world." "I am dead to all public questions." Such words as these were often on his lips. He knew that the end was drawing nigh. He sat, like the Yeoman of the Guard in Millais's beautiful picture, gazing with seared and serious eyes into futurity, and awaiting orders to go on his last journey.

"Why should I complain," he said, "of six months' pain, when I have passed one hundred and seventy-six half-years almost without physical suffering?"—

Mr. Gladstone's state of mind at this period was described by a member of his family as one of "serene joy." He asked the doctors to let him know the whole truth, and he was thankful when he was told that there was no recovery. His life for a few weeks more went on quietly and evenly. Music was still his great solace. His daughter, Mrs. Drew, generally played to him for an hour or two before and after dinner. During his last week at Bournemouth Mdle. Janotha played, and Madame Norman Neruda also. He was, of course, entirely in his own words, "a dead man for all public issues"; and only occasionally did he enter upon general conversation. His mind was wholly set either on religious contemplation or on those discussions of symptoms and feelings in which invalids are necessarily self-centred. His old characteristics were noticeable even here. He ever looked to distinguish, to classify, and to divide; and now, as he lay for hours on his sofa, he would distinguish between the different kinds of pain from which he suffered. First and worst was the intense pain, caused no doubt by the local malady, which he often spoke of as "the fiery furnace." Then there were the less intense neuralgic pains, and thirdly there was the pain involved in the loss of full intellectual activity. At other times Mr. Gladstone would calculate the number of days in the course of his life during which he had been disabled by sickness. His tenacious memory allowed him to recall these days accurately, and he took some little pleasure in the calculation—not omitting either to give thanks—that these "days that were no days" bore a surprisingly small percentage to the total of his life.

His son-in-law, the Rev. Henry Drew, said of him:—

He desired intensely to die in peace and goodwill with all. No man could have had that desire more richly and more ungrudgingly fulfilled. It was so natural after all the long years devoted to the public service, with the contentions and misunderstandings that seem so inseparably associated with every great political career, that he should long for peace at the end, and it was abundantly granted him. I think of some words which he said to me on one of those days before he went upstairs for the last time. He had asked me to take his arm and help him walk two or three times up and down his study—his "temple of peace" as he always called it—and he spoke of the yearning for rest, the longing for release, the burden of physical existence, the heaviness of dispensation. Then he paused and



Photograph by Valentine and Sons.]

MRS. GLADSTONE.

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said, with all the wonderful solemnity and conviction that his voice commanded, "but I remain totally unshaken in my resolute belief in the wisdom and will of God;" and then he added, "Do not think me unhappy; the consolations are wonderful. The wealth of prayer which is being offered up is the greatest possible comfort." It is a joy to us to know how deeply he was moved, and how thankful he was for the kindness and love shed upon him by the world. He received it with such touching humility; he was, I may say, so surprised, as though he had not deserved it, so profoundly impressed by it, and the words were often on his lips, "Kindness, kindness everywhere—nothing but kindness."

Three weeks before the end came a close personal friend who went to Hawarden to say good-bye wrote thus to the Rev. S. A. Donaldson of his visit:—

With him it is most pitiful but also magnificent. His faith has never failed. It is his uselessness which seems to weigh on his mind most; he can't talk except for a moment. They hope he sleeps a good deal. From time to time his daughter said, "He seems communing with God, and from time to time he breaks out into his favourite hymn, 'Praise to the Holiest in the height,' only he likes to say 'highest.'" He blesses every one who comes near him. They tell me that what helps him most is anything that is said of his in any way helping the world. I am sure if the world saw what I did it could be helped indeed. God grant him his release soon.

Though he ceased to come downstairs after April 18th Mr. Gladstone got up for an hour or two every day, and lay on the sofa in his room. Even this short walk told a tale of diminishing power in the increasing feebleness of his steps.

It was after this that the Oxford correspondence took place. The Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of Queen's College, wrote this letter:—

Queen's College, Oxford, April 26th, 1898.

Dear Mr. Gladstone,—At yesterday's meeting of the Hebdomadal Council, the first held this term, an unanimous wish was expressed that I should convey to you the message of our profound sorrow and affliction at the sore trouble and distress which you are called upon to endure.

While we join in the universal regret with which the nation watches the dark cloud which has fallen upon the evening of a great and impressive life, we believe that Oxford may lay claim to a deeper and more intimate share in this sorrow.

Your brilliant career in our University, your long political connection with it, and your fine scholarship, kindled in this place of ancient learning, have linked you to Oxford by no ordinary bond, and we cannot but hope that you will receive with satisfaction this expression of deep-seated kindness and sympathy from us.

We pray that the Almighty may support you and those near and dear to you in this trial, and may lighten the load of suffering which you bear with such heroic resignation.—Believe me, dear Mr. Gladstone, yours most truly and sorrowfully,

J. R. MAGRATH, Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Gladstone, no longer able to write his own reply, sent by his daughter the following answer:—

Hawarden Castle, April 27th, 1898.

Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—I have been able this morning to read to Mr. Gladstone your letter conveying the message of the Hebdomadal Council. He listened most attentively to the whole letter, and bade me say: "There is no expression of Christian sympathy that I value more than that of the ancient University of Oxford, the God-fearing and God-sustaining University of Oxford. I served her, perhaps mistakenly, but to the best of my ability. My most earnest prayers are hers to the uttermost and to the last."—Believe me, yours faithfully,

HELEN GLADSTONE, Secretary.

This correspondence, which closes a long and glorious connection between Oxford and the most distinguished

graduate, recalls another incident chronicled by Canon MacColl in the *Fortnightly Review* for June:—

I happened to be on his London Election Committee in the General Election of 1865. When we received the news of his defeat at Oxford, Lord Enfield (as he then was) exclaimed, "By George! Won't Oxford catch it to-night at Liverpool?"—where Mr. Gladstone was to open his campaign as a candidate for South Lancashire. Mr. Gladstone's revenge was in the following words, "I have endeavoured to serve that University with my whole heart, and with the strength or weakness of whatever faculties God has given me. It has been my daily and nightly care to promote her interests, and to testify to her as well as I could my love. Long has she borne with me. Long, in spite of active opposition, did she resist every effort to displace me. At last she has changed her mind. My earnest desire, my heart's prayer, is that her future may be as glorious as her past, and yet more glorious still."

On May 13th he became so weak that he was confined to his bed. The heart grew weaker and weaker, and it became evident that his release would come not by the malignant disease, but by failure of the heart's action. Mr. Morley and Lord Rosebery alone of his old colleagues were summoned to the deathbed. Whether or not he was able to recognise them, "God bless you!" he said with clear sonorous voice—"God bless you!" He clasped their hands, but his eyes remained closed. At times he would be heard praying. His voice was clear to the last. His mind wandered, and as memory recalled long forgotten incidents of the buried past, he would speak a sentence or two with strange animation and earnestness concerning controversies long since consigned to oblivion. Very odd and strange it was at times to hear this sudden resurrection of the past, as if in the relaxing of the physical mechanism some phonographic record of half a century since had suddenly been rendered with the vivid reality of contemporary emotion. At times he would pray in French, beginning with the words "*Commençons à prier.*" Then he would be silent for a time.

On the 10th of May, says Mr. George Russell, I knelt by his deathbed, kissed his hand, and received his parting benediction. Nothing more calmly beautiful can be conceived. As I turned away, I felt that I had been on the Mount of Transfiguration, and had seen a glimpse of Paradise through the Gates Ajar.

Mr. Morley was there on the 12th. Lord Rosebery came immediately after. Mr. Drew, speaking of these latter days, says:—

When asked by one if he had any pain, he said, "Oh, no, I am quite comfortable—quite comfortable. I am only waiting—only waiting." On Sunday, the 14th, early in the morning, when asked if he felt comfortable he said, "Yes, very comfortable, but oh, the end is long in coming." Then on being told that the speaker was going to the early service, and would talk of him in that sense, he said, "Yes, pray for me, and for all our fellow Christians, and for all our fellow creatures. Then, after a pause, Mr. Gladstone said, "Do not forget all who are oppressed and unhappy and downtrodden."

A Chester correspondent, previously quoted, says:—

On Tuesday morning, May 16th, it was evident that life was ebbing very fast. He was asked about this time by one of his attendants if he had any pain. He replied, "Oh, no, I am quite comfortable; I am only waiting, only waiting." Nor did he have long to wait. The last three days he was scarcely conscious, and, except when roused to take a spoonful or two of nourishment, he lay very quiet and restfully. He ceased making to those around him the acknowledgments that were so dear to them, but during his last days he would often say, "Kindness, kindness, kindness; nothing but kindness on every side."

After Tuesday evening he was too weak to speak coherently or audibly. The warning given by these symptoms had been sufficiently ample to allow of his relatives being

summoned, and all those immediately with him were present to the last. At half-past three on Wednesday morning he seemed to be very near the end, and his family gathered round his bed. He rallied, however, towards five o'clock, and lay fluctuating between life and death for the next twenty-four hours. He remained upon his back, being now too weak to turn, but moving his arm from time to time, or returning the pressure of a hand. His breathing was very irregular, his hands and feet chilly, and his lips and cheeks tinged with a cyanotic line. Peace, perfect peace, was limned in every feature. There was a slight temporary improvement on the morning of the 18th, the breathing became steadier, and the duskiness of his face was replaced by a more natural colour. He roused a little on being spoken to, and an occasional glimmer of consciousness was shown once or twice by some slight change of expression or the barely articulated recognition of some trivial attention. Thus he remained until half-past two on Thursday morning, when a change took place that made it obvious that the end was very near. Reverently and on bended knees prayers were offered and his favourite hymns read. The hymns which were repeated at the bedside while Mr. Gladstone was dying were "Rock of Ages," "Praise to the Holiest," "For ever with the Lord," "Days and Moments Quickly Flying," and "Holy, Holy, Holy." So the minutes sped on. The nurse sponged his face with freshening water, and the words came softly from his lips, "How nice." He was not conscious to all outward appearance, yet consciousness had not, perhaps, wholly fled, and "Amen," muttered in a broken voice, was Mr. Gladstone's last word upon this earth. At ten minutes to five the pallor of death and a few laboured respirations led to the recital of the commendatory prayer. Before it was finished, quietly and peacefully Mr. Gladstone passed away.

Mr. Charles Morley, the nephew of Mr. John Morley, who was in the Castle at the time, thus describes the closing scene in a telegram to the *Daily News* :—

Those who would picture this the last and most pathetic scene in the long-drawn-out illness will imagine a spacious chamber lighted by two tall windows commanding a fine view of the park glades and the Welsh hills. But during his last illness the patient has been unable to bear any strong light upon his face, so that the head of the bed is turned with its back to the window and the foot towards the wall. The couch—the favourite seat of Mrs. Gladstone—is between the bed and the fireplace, the various members of the family sitting or standing—Henry Gladstone, Herbert, Helen, Mrs. Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, the three doctors, the Rector and his wife—thirteen in all.

The sonorous voice of the Rector as he read those beautiful passages from the service penetrated even to the room in which I was sitting downstairs, but it is very unlikely that Mr. Gladstone himself was conscious of them. He just lay with his face looking upwards, the pale light of artificiality and the cold blue tints of breaking day mingling in one awe-inspiring whole—so cold, so suggestive of death!

For what seemed an age the echoes of the prayers sounded through the silent house. Then came a long and more painful pause, disturbed only by a few hurrying footsteps, the drawing of curtains and blinds to let in the new day, a lovely morning with the sun streaming in though yet cold, and the valley and wood steeped in the rising mists.

It was just a minute or two after five when I was told that he had passed away. Dr. Habershon informed me. Dr. Dobie expressed his opinion that Mr. Gladstone had not been conscious for some hours. It is probable that the exact moment of his death cannot be given with certainty, as no finger was constantly kept on his pulse. However, it is a matter of small consequence. The end has come, and peace the long-prayed for.

When the doctors agreed that the soul of the hero had fled, the weeping family left the room one by one, taking Mrs. Gladstone to her own room.

On the wall opposite the bed in which Mr. Gladstone died, it is said there was hung an illuminated scroll bearing the sacred words—

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee."

Possibly they were the last words his eyes rested on before they closed for ever in death.

His last articulate word was "Amen."

Thus, in perfect peace, surrounded by his children, and by her who for nearly sixty years had been the active helpmate and guardian angel of his life, he entered into rest.

After it was over, Mr. Charles Morley thus described his visit to the death chamber :—

With hushed breath and quiet footstep I walked with cast-down eyes to the side of the narrow little iron bed whose head is surrounded by a simple Japanese screen of black with a pattern of gold, if I remember right, worked upon it. This black background offers sharp contrast to the snow-white bed linen, which partially covered all that remained of the great statesman.

The figure upon which I looked down, tremulous, might be some beautiful statue of greyish-white marble lying recumbent upon a tombstone. Yet stern the features still are, severely aquiline the nose, tight drawn the lips; it was in death the face of some great leader of men, a mortal hero whose earthly pilgrimage had ever been over the most arduous and rugged paths, and, though dumb, still seems to speak, to say to himself, "I have striven, I have done my duty": and the closed eyes, the hands clasped tight within each other, were truly the attitude of one who had gone to sleep fervently praying to his God; and he had so done. Those hands folded upon the sheet seemed to be exquisite bits of carving, the product of some cunning sculptor's chisel; that noble forehead, once so deep-bitten with the furrows wrought by care of empire, by ceaseless combat for good, was now almost smooth and serene. Truly, the majestic form has shrunk, but, until it finally crumbles into dust, it can never lose that lofty Imperator cast which we all knew so well when in full life and vigour.

With a muttered prayer and just a tear in the eye, I turn away, with a dim and unutterable wonder at the mystery of it all. Not a sound from the world without, only this rigid, praying, exquisitely-sculptured piece of clay, which not so long ago moved senates, multitudes, whole nations, by its fervour, its eloquence, its great purpose. When last I had seen Mr. Gladstone, not so many days ago, the head of the bed was turned to the wall, as his eyes were unable to bear the full south light which streamed through the two lofty windows. Shortly after he passed away it was wheeled round, and is now drawn parallel with the windows, that is, his head is now pointing to the west.

Under these windows, now hidden by the white blinds, stands another small bed, upon which Mrs. Gladstone sometimes lay during her almost ceaseless vigil. Poor soul! it was upon that pretty chintz-coloured couch, close by the bed upon which she usually sat, with her hand upon her husband's, watching. Round bed and couch are scattered various chairs in which the family sat; a cabinet, a table or two, and a few pieces of furniture almost complete the simple equipment of this room, towards which the eyes of the world have been gazing for so long. The walls, covered with a soft yellow paper, are hung with a good many engravings, paintings, photographs, and pictures. There are portraits, for instance, of Lord Wolverton, of the Duchess of Sutherland, of Gladstones dead and gone, some illuminated addresses, and so forth.

These hasty notes from a rough diary will gratify no greedy curiosity, but they may be of some help to the historian of the past fifty years, and help him to summon up a shadowy vision of the room in which the greatest figure of the dying century departed this mortal life. Only a very few of the intimate friends of the family have passed through this dim chamber of death, just pausing for a moment by the bedside to cast a fleeting, a reverent look, upon the well-known features, upon the scanty locks of hair which still cling to his head, upon the form which is faintly moulded by the coverlet, then drop their heads and walk silently away. To-morrow, that is Friday, it will be carried into the larger bedroom, which is known to many by photographs.

Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., who went down to Hawarden Castle for the purpose of making a crayon

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study of Mr. Gladstone for reproduction in a permanent memorial, has written the following description of the dead statesman's body :—

The great statesman, so splendid and yet so simple in his life, lies with no adornments about his noble head. Not even flowers are there. Its dignity and severity are in keeping with a character of Homeric type. There is no trace of recent suffering. The expression as one watches the beautiful face seems almost to attain mobility, almost joyous. One is reminded faintly at times of his brilliant smile in life, but it chiefly partakes of a divine serenity. It bears no evidence that the spirit has departed. It appears rather to have found rest. I have never seen anything so grand or so touchingly beautiful as the dead face of the great champion of liberty.

II.—TRIBUTES FROM CONTEMPORARIES.

A splendid image built of man has flown ;
His deeds inspired of God outstep a Past.
Ours the great privilege to have had one
Among us who celestial tasks has done.

—G. MEREDITH, *Daily Chronicle*, May 27.

It is impossible within the compass of this periodical to attempt to print all the tributes that have been rendered by Mr. Gladstone's contemporaries. I have, however, ventured to make a selection of the more distinctive passages in the most notable tributes that have been paid to the departed statesman by those who knew him.

(1) HIS SON-IN-LAW, REV. HARRY DREW.

One of the most touching tributes to Mr. Gladstone was paid by the Rev. Harry Drew, his son-in-law, the Vicar of Buckley, a village three miles from Hawarden. Preaching on the Sunday after the death of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Drew said :—

The greatest man of our age, of these modern times, was before all else a most sincere and devout Christian. This morning let us think of him simply from that one point of view as a great champion of our faith in word, in deed, in life. Mr. Gladstone's position in the world was unique. So wide and deep were his sympathies that in a sense he belonged, not to any one nation, but to man as man. In him the oppressed, the unhappy, the downtrodden, to whatever nation they belonged, always found a friend who would spare no toil on their behalf. I think of the last homecoming so unspeakably pathetic, the weeks of patient waiting for the summons, the strong, clear, and splendid faith never for a moment failing. For weeks before the end he may be said to have shed his life so far as a man can be said to do so while still in the flesh, and to have given himself up entirely to the contemplation of divine things. He was as though living above in a higher, purer atmosphere, and only now and then recalled here by the voices of those who were ministering to him. Yet it may be questioned whether he has not on his bed of suffering rendered more service to God and man than in all his long and beneficent career.

The world is poorer without him, and we know that the secret of his irresistible power over the hearts of his fellow-men was the religious element that formed the basis and the keystone of his life. It was upon that foundation that his loftiness of character was built—the intense conviction, the burning zeal, the moral and religious enthusiasm which have guided and exalted his life. Mr. Gladstone was many-sided. He was granted a marvellous combination of gifts, but he was, before all else, a Christian. He had a solemn belief in personal immortality and the certainty of a future life.

His own opinions have never wavered. They rested on what he termed "the impregnable rock of the whole Scripture" and upon the historical tradition or traditional history of the Church. He desired, as all Christians must desire, the union of Christendom, but there never was a wilder misconception than to suppose that he ever contemplated joining the Church of Rome.

To try to consider Mr. Gladstone's character without considering his deep religious convictions would be like trying to

consider Tennyson apart from poetry, or Darwin apart from science, for they were the man. They shaped his conduct, they controlled his thoughts, and guided his life; they are the key which unlocks his character and his life. Nor did he ever make any secret of them. He had none of that sensitiveness which makes many men shrink from revealing their religious belief even to their dearest friends. He did not parade his religion, but he never concealed it. He never used conventional phrases about sacred subjects, never dragged religion into ordinary talk; but if he were challenged, it all came out in a moment.

What we call politics touched only the surface of his real life. It was to thoughts connected with God and man, the Creator and the creature, that his mind always reverted. He was never so happy as when freed from the cares of State, and among his books, and working at, or discussing some congenial subject in connection with religion. He was in truth a born theologian. He regarded the loss of religious faith as the most inexplicable calamity which could fall either upon a nation or an individual. As an instance, proving that politics only touched the surface of his life, I remember in the year 1886, in the thick of that fierce general election, I, with some others, was going with him to Manchester by train. He had to make a great speech in the Free Trade Hall directly he got to the end of the journey. Everyone was in a state of excitement, all the stations on the route being filled with people. Mr. Gladstone sat in a corner of the railway carriage perfectly calm, not thinking anything at all about his speech. He was reading a French novel. It was a very remarkable novel, setting forth the conversion of an unbeliever to Christ—I think it was an Atheist's wife converted to Christianity by the love and character of her husband. He read it throughout the journey. Two days afterwards, when about to make a great speech in Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, he came into the room and asked the address of Mr. Hutton, the editor of the *Spectator*, whom he wanted to review the book, because he thought that it would do people good to know of it. As a schoolboy his strict rule was to give one-tenth of his pocket-money in charity. When living as a young man in chambers in London before his marriage he always had family prayers with his little household, and for many years after his marriage, and until the pressure of public life became too great, his constant practice was to write week by week a short sermon upon the Epistle or Gospel for the day, and to preach it at Sunday prayers with his family and household.

As long as I live it will be a joy and inspiration to remember how Mr. Gladstone liked during those months of his life at Hawarden to come here to worship with us, and to make his communion every month at our altar. Only a very short time ago when I knelt by his bed and received his blessing, he said how happy it made him that my wife and I had been able to come here at such a time, and before he died. He added words which are yours as much as mine, "God bless you and all your work, and all your undertakings, and the people of Buckley."

(2) HIS SON-IN-LAW, DEAN WICKHAM.

Preaching at Hawarden on the Sunday after Mr. Gladstone's death, the Dean of Lincoln said :—

From his sick-bed he had preached a sermon more eloquent than even his tongue could have uttered to an audience a thousand times larger than any other sermon could have reached—a sermon of the reality of religion, of faith and patience, and the impregnable rock of the Christian hope. He had been known and revered all over the world. But they saw another side of him. For nearly sixty years he had been well known in the village where he lived. For nearly fifty years he had gone in and out daily amongst them, he had mixed in the life of the place which he loved so dearly, and his best was at their service. They had seen him as a prophet was seen in his own country, they had seen him in his home, they had seen his home life, his simple tastes, his laborious days, his kindness and old world courtesy. They had seen how he loved the Church and its services. There was a door in the park with his initials on it and the significant date of 1853, which commemorated the fact that within a few months of coming to Hawarden to live he made the beautiful path by which from that day forward for

more than forty years till his strength began to go, he hardly failed, summer or winter, wet or fine, to walk up before breakfast for the daily morning prayer. They had seen him in church on week days and Sundays, his devout attitude, his eager attention; they had heard his expressive and reverent reading of the lessons. His quiet observance of Sunday, his devotion and change of reading, and his complete cessation from the ordinary work of life were one of the secrets of his marvellous elasticity of mind. His was not a religion for the eyes of men, nor one for moods and occasions, nor one resorted to when earthly things began to slip from his grasp. It was profound, pervading, lifelong; it was a master key to his purposes, the rock-life foundation of his strength. If he had a scorn for anything it was for a nerveless and formless religion that did not know its own mind; but he was tolerant and large-hearted towards all differences of opinion, and took every one to be as conscientious as himself.

(3) THE ARCH-BISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Preaching in St. Paul's on Sunday afternoon May 22nd, Dr. Temple said:—

There were three great qualifications to enable a man to lead his fellows. He must have a sympathetic heart, he must have the insight of genius, and he must have that strong tenacity of purpose which would hold its way in spite of obstacles. He whom they mourned had all three qualifications in greater measure than most men. But there was a quality standing above the rest that marked him as one of the witnesses of the faith—in the use of all his gifts there was ever a high purpose, there was ever the determination to obey the law of God. Never did he utter anything that was not inspired by a high moral principle, never did he act on any low or selfish grounds, never did he allow himself to think about himself and not about those for whom he was labouring. He raised political life altogether to a higher level. He exerted an influence even in early manhood on all those who surrounded him. The determination to square everything by the moral law of God continued through all his

life. He changed his views in many ways as he went on, yet through every change, whatever it might be, there still was manifest that steady upholding of high principle in walks of life where high principle was sometimes derided as impractical and foolish. To the end of his life he always maintained that the moral law must be the guiding rule in all politics, and still desired above everything else that all which guided and ruled human conduct should be in accordance with the will of God and with the religion that had been made known to us by the Saviour Christ.

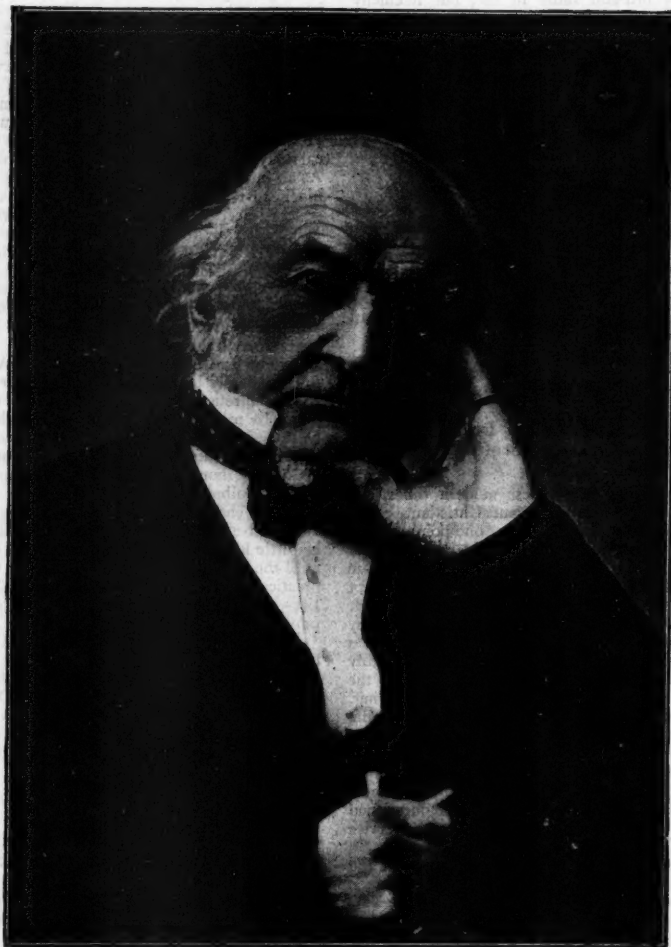
(4) THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

In moving, on Friday, May 20th, the Address to the Crown, praying for a public funeral for Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury said:—

It is our duty to record the occurrence of a great calamity. The most distinguished political name in this century has been withdrawn from the roll of Englishmen. His history, his merits, his wonderful authority have been dwelt upon by many tongues and by many pens, and I need not repeat them now; but the point which seems to me remarkable, and which I think will attract the attention of foreign nations and of future generations more than any other, is the universal assent of all persons of all classes and of all schools of thought in doing honour on this sorrowful occasion to a man who has been more mixed up in political conflict than probably almost any man ever known. The controversies of the past are so far forgotten that there is no difference of feeling or of opinion in the honour which

we may pay to that great statesman, or in our desire that that honour should be duly displayed before the eyes of the world. What is the cause of this unanimous feeling?

It was on account of considerations more common to the masses of human beings, to the general working of the human mind than any controversial questions of policy, that men recognised in him a man guided—whether under mistaken impressions or not it matters not—but guided in all the steps he took, in all the efforts that he made, by a high moral ideal. What he sought were the attainments of great ideals, and, whether



Photograph by Barraud.]

MR. GLADSTONE LISTENING.

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they were based on sound convictions or not, they could have issued from nothing but the greatest and the purest moral aspirations; and he is honoured by his countrymen, because through so many years amid so many vicissitudes and conflicts, they had recognised this one characteristic of his action, which has never ceased to be felt. He will leave behind him, especially to those who have followed with deep interest the history of the later years—I might almost say the later months of his life—he will leave behind him the memory of a great Christian statesman. Set up necessarily on high—the sight of his character, his motives, and his intentions would strike all the world. They will have left a deep and most salutary influence on the political thought and the social thought of the generation in which he lived, and he will be long remembered not so much for the causes in which he was engaged or the political projects which he favoured, but as a great example to which history hardly furnishes a parallel, of a great Christian man.

(5) LORD KIMBERLEY AND THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Lord Kimberley seconded Lord Salisbury's motion. He said:—

We are, I think, as much aware as the noble Marquis is that this extraordinary manifestation of public feeling (I suppose such a manifestation is without parallel in this country) is not caused by the splendid achievements and the high position which he occupied so long in the counsels of the Crown. We are as well aware as the noble Marquis that this is not the cause of this great manifestation of regret. It is, as the noble Marquis has said, the appreciation of the moral qualities of the man, of the highmindedness of his conduct, of the unvarying uprightness of his conduct, and of the sense which the nation feels that in him we have lost not merely a statesman of great power and great reputation, but we have lost a man who set an example to all who occupy a high place in this country and to the people of this country, whether high or low, of a life nobly spent, pure in its intentions, pure in its conduct, and which, I agree with the noble Marquis, will hereafter be considered a bright example to this nation.

The Duke of Devonshire, who followed, said:—

I desire to associate ourselves absolutely and unreservedly with what has fallen from the two noble lords who preceded me. It has been my lot to serve in Parliament as a supporter, a colleague, and an opponent of Mr. Gladstone, and for that reason I and those whom I represent are perhaps able better than any others to appreciate the full force of all that has been said by my two noble friends on both sides of the House. Although it was not in the character of Mr. Gladstone to shrink from letting his opponents feel the full weight of his blame or censure when he considered blame or censure was deserved, I can truly say that I can recall no word of his which added unnecessarily to the bitterness of that position. My Lords, deeply as we regret the difference of opinion which caused the separation between Mr. Gladstone and many of those who had been his most devoted adherents we never doubted, and we do not doubt now, that in that, as in every other matter with which during his long public life he had to deal, he was actuated by no other considerations than that of a sense of public duty, and by his conception of that which was the highest interests of the country.

(6) THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery, who spoke without notes and with extraordinary power, delivered a speech which at its close left the House of Lords in tears. I print it in full:—

My Lords, there would at first sight appear little left to be said after what has been so eloquently and feelingly spoken from both sides of the House; but as Mr. Gladstone's last successor in office, and as one who was associated with him in many of the most critical episodes of the last twenty years of his life, your lordships may, perhaps, bear with me for a moment while I say what little I can say on such a subject and on such an occasion. My Lords, it has been said by the Prime Minister, and I think truly, that the time has not yet come to fix with any approach to accuracy the place that Mr. Gladstone will fill in history. We are too near him to do more than note the vast space that

he filled in the world, the great influence that he exercised, his constant contact with all the great features of his time. But the sense of proportion must necessarily be absent, and it must be left for a later time, and even, perhaps, for a later generation, accurately to appraise and appreciate that. My Lords, the same may also be said of his intellect and of his character. They are, at any rate, too vast a subject to be treated on such an occasion as this. I may at least cite the words, which I shall never forget, which were used by the noble Marquis when Mr. Gladstone resigned the office of Prime Minister, that his was the most brilliant intellect that had been applied to the service of the State since Parliamentary Government began. That seems to me an adequate and a noble appreciation. There is also this pitiful side incident to all mortality, but which strikes one more strongly with regard to Mr. Gladstone than with regard to any one else, and it is this: that intellect, mighty by nature, was fashioned and prepared by the labour of every day and almost of every hour until the last day of health he possessed; fashioned to be so perfect a machine; and yet all that is stopped at the single touch of the Angel of Death.

MR. GLADSTONE'S INTELLECT.

My Lords, there are two features of Mr. Gladstone's intellect which I cannot help noting on this occasion, for they were so signal and so salient and distinguished him so much, so far as I know, from all other minds that I have come into contact with, that it would be wanting to this occasion if they were not noted. The first was his enormous power of concentration. There never was a man, I believe, in this world, who at a given moment, on any given subject, could so devote every resource and power of his intellect without the restriction of a single nerve within him, to the immediate purpose of that subject. And the second feature is one which is also rare, but which, I think, has never been united so much with the faculty of concentration, and that is this, the infinite variety and multiplicity of his interests. There was no man, I suspect, in the history of England—no man at any rate of recent centuries, who touched the intellectual life of the country at so many points and over so great a range of years. But that was, in fact and reality, not merely a part of his intellect, but of his character, for the first and most obvious feature of Mr. Gladstone's character was the universality and humanity of his sympathy. I do not now mean, as we all know, that he sympathised with great causes, with oppressed nations, and with what he believed to be the cause of liberty all over the world, but I do mean his sympathy with all classes of human beings from the highest to the lowest, and that, I believe, was one of the secrets of his almost unparalleled power over his fellow-men. May I give two instances of what I mean. The first time he visited Midlothian we were driving away from, I think, his first meeting, and we were followed by a shouting crowd as long as their strength would permit. But there was one man who held on much longer than any of them, who ran, I should think, for two miles, and who evidently had some word he was anxious to say. When he dropped away we listened to what it might be. It was this: "I wish to thank you, sir, for the speech you made to the workhouse people." I daresay not many of your Lordships recollect that speech; for my purpose it does not particularly matter what its terms may have been. We should think it, however, an almost overwhelming task to speak to a workhouse audience and to administer words of consolation and sympathy to a mass who, after all, represent, in the main, exhaustion, failure, and destitution. That is the lowest class.

Let me take another instance from the highest. I believe the last note Mr. Gladstone wrote with his own hand was written to Lady Salisbury after a carriage accident in which the noble Marquis had been involved. I think it was highly characteristic of the man that, in the hour of his sore distress, when he could hardly put pen to the paper, he should have written that note of sympathy to the wife of his most prominent, and not the least generous, of his political opponents. My Lords, sympathy was one great feature of Mr. Gladstone's character. There was another side with which the noble Marquis has dealt, and I will only touch on it with a single word—I mean the depth of his Christian faith. I have heard that, not often, but I have often

seen it, made the subject for cavil, for sarcasm, and for scoffing remark. Those remarks were the offspring of ignorance, and not of knowledge. The faith of Mr. Gladstone, obviously to all who knew him, pervaded every act and every part of his life. It was the faith, the pure faith, of a child, confirmed by the experience and the conviction of manhood. That, my Lords, brings me to the only other point on which I would say a word. There was no expression so frequently on Mr. Gladstone's lips as the word "Manhood." Speaking of any one—I can appeal to his friends behind me—he would say, with an accent that no one who heard him could ever forget—"So-and-so has the manhood to do this. So-and-so had the manhood to do that." And no one, I think, will in the converse ever forget the extremity of scorn which he could put into the negative phrase—"So-and-so had not the manhood to do that," and "So-and-so had not the manhood to say this." It was obvious from all he said, and from all he did, that that virile virtue of manhood, in which he comprehended courage, righteous daring, and the disdain of odds against you—that virile [virtue of manhood] was, perhaps, the one that he put the highest.

This country—this nation—loves brave men. Mr. Gladstone was "the bravest of the brave." There was no cause so hopeless that he was afraid to undertake it, there was no amount of opposition that would cow him when once he had undertaken it. Mr. Gladstone always expressed the hope that there might be an interval left to him between the end of his political and of his natural life. The period was given to him. It is more than four years since he quitted the sphere of politics. Those four years have been with him a special preparation for his death; but have they not also been a preparation for his death to the nation at large? Had he died in the plenitude of his power as Prime Minister, would it have been possible for a vigorous and convinced Opposition to allow to pass without a word of dissent the honours which are now universally conceded? Hushed is the voice of criticism, hushed are the controversies in which he took part, hushed for the moment every sound of party strife. I venture to think that this is a notable fact in our history. It was not so with the elder Pitt; it was not so with the younger Pitt. It was not so with the elder Pitt in spite of his tragic end, of his unrivalled services, and of his enfeebled old age. It was not so with the younger Pitt in spite of his long control of the country and his absolute and absorbed devotion to the State. I think that we should remember this as creditable, not merely to the man, but to the nation.

My Lords, there is one deeply melancholy feature of Mr. Gladstone's end, by far the most pathetic, to which I think none of my noble friends has referred. I think that all our thoughts must be turned, now that Mr. Gladstone is gone, to the solitary and pathetic figure, who for sixty years shared all the sorrows and all the joys of Mr. Gladstone's life, who received his confidence and every aspiration, who shared his triumphs with him and cheered him under his defeats; who by her tender vigilance I firmly believe sustained and prolonged his years. I think that the occasion ought not to pass without letting Mrs. Gladstone know that she is in all our thoughts to-day. And yet, my Lords, putting that one figure aside, to me at any rate this is not an occasion for absolute and entire and unreserved lamentation. Were it indeed possible so to protract the inexorable limits of human life that we might have hoped that future years and even future generations might see Mr. Gladstone's face and hear his matchless voice, and receive the lessons of his unrivalled experience, we might indeed grieve to-day as those who have no hope. But that is not the case. He had long exceeded the span of mortal years, and his latter months had been months of unspeakable pain and distress. He is now in that rest for which he sought and prayed to give him relief from a life which had become burdensome. Surely this should not be an occasion entirely for grief when a life, prolonged to such a limit, so full of honour, so crowned with glory, has come to its termination. The nation lives that produced him, the nation that produced him may yet produce others like him, and in the meantime it is rich in his memory, rich in his life, and rich, above all, in his animating and inspiring example. Nor do I think we can regard this example as limited to our country or race. It seems

to me, and, if we may judge from the papers of to-day, it is shared, and is the possession of all civilised mankind. And the generations still to come through many long years will look for encouragement in labour, for fortitude in adversity, for the example of a splendid Christianity, a constant hope and constant encouragement, to the pure, the splendid, the dauntless figure of William Ewart Gladstone.

(7) MR. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour, who was very unwell, moved the Address in the House of Commons:—

I feel myself unequal even in dealing with what is perhaps more strictly germane to the Address—I mean Mr. Gladstone as a politician, as a Minister, as a leader of public thought, as an eminent servant of the Queen. If I venture to say anything to the House it is rather of Mr. Gladstone as the greatest member of the greatest deliberative assembly which the world has seen. Sir, I think it is the language of sober and of unexaggerated truth to say that there is no gift which would enable him to move, to influence, to adorn an assembly like this which Mr. Gladstone did not possess in a suppreminent degree. Debaters as ready there may have been, and orators as finished. It may have been given to others to sway as skilfully this critical Assembly or to appeal with as much directness and force to the simpler instincts of the great masses of our countrymen; but it has been given to no man to combine all those great gifts as they were combined in the person of Mr. Gladstone. From the conversational discussion appropriate to our work in Committee, to the most sustained eloquence fitting some high argument and some great historic occasion, every weapon of Parliamentary warfare was wielded by him with the sureness and ease of perfect, absolute, and complete mastery. I would not venture myself to pronounce an opinion as to whether he was most excellent in the exposition of some complicated project of finance or legislation or whether he shone most in the heat of extempore debate. At least this, we may say that from the humbler arts of ridicule or invective to the subtlest dialectic or the most persuasive eloquence, the most cogent appeal to everything that was highest and best in the audience he was addressing which could find a place in the armoury of a member of this House he had at his command, without premeditation, without forethought, at a moment, and in the form in which it was best suited to carry out his purpose.

After referring to the example which seemed to him to "embody the best and the greatest excellences of this most excellent member of Parliament":—

Alas! Sir, let no man hope to be able to reconstruct from our records any living likeness of these great works of genius. The words, indeed, are there, lying side by side with the words of lesser men in an equality as if of death. But the spirit, the fire, the inspiration are gone, and he who could alone revive them, he who could alone show us what these works really were, by reproducing them for us, he, alas! has now been taken away. Posterity must take upon our testimony what he was to those, friends or foes, whose fortune it was to be able to hear him. We who thus heard him know that, though our days be prolonged, and though it may be our fortune to see the dawn, or even the meridian, of other men, destined to illustrate this House and to do great and glorious service to their sovereign and their country, we shall never again see anybody; never again in this Assembly see any man, who can reproduce for us what Mr. Gladstone was, or show to those who never heard him how much they have lost.

One service he did, in my opinion incalculable, which is altogether apart from the judgment that we may be disposed to pass upon particular opinions, particular views, or particular lines of policy which Mr. Gladstone may from time to time have advocated. Sir, he added a dignity, as he added a weight, to the deliberations of this House, by his genius, which I think it is impossible adequately to replace. It is not enough, at least in my opinion, for us to keep up simply a level, though it be a high level, of probity and of patriotism. The mere

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average of civic virtue is not sufficient to preserve this Assembly from the fate which has overcome so many other Assemblies, products of democratic forces. More than this is required; more than this was given to us by Mr. Gladstone. He brought to our debates a genius which compelled attention, he raised in the public estimation the whole level of our proceedings, and they will be most ready to admit the infinite value of his service who realise how much of public prosperity is involved in the maintenance of the worth of public life, and how perilously difficult most democracies apparently feel it to be to avoid the opposite dangers into which so many of them have fallen. Sir, this is a view which perhaps has not occurred to persons unfamiliar with our debates, unwatchful of the course of contemporary thought. To me it seems that it places the services of Mr. Gladstone to this Assembly, which he loved so well, and of which he was so great an ornament, in as clear a light and on as firm a basis as it is perhaps possible to place them.

(8) SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Sir W. Harcourt, who seconded Mr. Balfour's motion, said :—

What inspires confidence and sympathy in the midst of conflict of opinion is the belief that a man is acting from sincere conviction, honestly believing his action to be for the advantage of his country. How many characters in history are there whom we admire though we do not share their views! The sincerity of Mr. Gladstone no man ever doubted. What he believed in he intensely believed. What he wished he greatly wished. What he wrought he strenuously wrought. These are the constituents of a great character. These are the qualities which the judgment of history will crown with a worthy and deserved fame, however people may differ as to the objects to which they were devoted. To the matchless powers of his genius he added qualities still more valuable. He greatly revered the House of Commons. He desired to maintain its reputation as the great organ of the will of a free people. No one who has seen will ever forget the stately dignity, the old-world courtesy which he ever extended to foe and to friend alike.

His conduct in the House of Commons, whether in Government or in Opposition, bore the marks of an elevated spirit. He respected others as he respected himself, and he controlled all by his magnanimity. He was strong, but he was also generous. He was not only a great statesman but a great gentleman. He exalted the spirit of the Assembly in which he was undisputed chief, and we feel that the House of Commons was greater by his presence as it is greater by his memory. What he did for this House he did for the nation too. It would be impossible to overvalue the influence which the purity and piety of his public and private life has had upon the life of this country. It has exercised a lasting influence on the moral sense of the people. They have watched him through all the trials of his long career, passed under the fierce light of political controversy, and they have found in him an example which has permanently raised the standard of public life in this nation. What many have preached he practised. His life was a lesson which will not be forgotten. There is not a hamlet in this land where his virtues are not known and felt. They feel that his heart was ever with the weak, the miserable, and the poor.

I speak with an experience, I think, longer than that of any man present, and with a recollection of his constant and gracious kindness for five and forty years. I have heard men who knew him not at all, who have asserted that the supremacy of his genius and the weight of his authority oppressed and over-bore those who lived with him and those who worked under him. Nothing could be more untrue. Of all chiefs he was the least exacting. He was the most kind, the most tolerant, he was the most placable. How seldom in this House was the voice of personal anger heard from his lips! These are the true marks of greatness. This is a noble close of a long and honourable life spent in the service of his Queen and his country. He has deserved well of us and of our race; he has left us an undying memory, and the precious inheritance of an enduring example.

(9) MR. DILLON.

Mr. Dillon spoke on behalf of the Irish members. He said :—

As an Irish member I feel that I have a special right in paying a tribute to the great Englishman who died yesterday, because the last, and as all men, I think, will agree the most glorious, years of his strenuous and splendid life were dominated by the love which he bore to our nation and by the eager and, I think I may say, the passionate desires to give liberty and peace to Ireland. By virtue of that splendid quality of his nature, which seemed to give him perpetual growth, Mr. Gladstone's faith in a cause to which he had once devoted himself never wavered, nor did his enthusiasm grow cold. Difficulties and defeat and the weight of advancing years were alike ineffectual to blunt the edge of his purpose or to daunt his splendid courage, even when racked with pain, and when the shadow of death was darkening over him. His latest public message was to the people of Ireland—a message of love and of hope for their future. Sir, his was, indeed, a great nature. He loved his people with a wise and persevering love, and that love and his abiding faith in the efficacy of liberty and of government based upon the consent of the people as an instrument of human progress, was not with him the outcome of a youthful enthusiasm, but was the deep-seated growth of long years and of an almost unparalleled experience of men and of affairs. Above all men that I have ever known or have ever read of, in his case the lapse of years had no influence to narrow his heart or to abridge his sympathies; and to the last no generous cause and no suffering people appealed to him in vain; and that glorious voice, which so often inspired the friends of freedom and guided them to victory after victory, was always at the service, to the end of his great life, of the weak and oppressed of every nation. Mr. Gladstone was, by the admission of all, the greatest Englishman of his time. He loved his own people as much as any Englishman has ever loved them; but through his communion with the hearts of his own people he had attained to that wider and greater gift—he had learnt to understand and to sympathise with the hearts of other races and other nations. He entered into the feelings, he felt for their sorrows and their oppressions, and he did not hesitate, so great was his nature, even in the case of his own much-loved England, to condemn her when he thought she was wronging other people, and to face odium and unpopularity, which it must have been bitter for him to bear. So it has come to pass that he became something far greater than merely a British statesman, and took his place for ever among the great leaders of England. Amid the obstructions and cynicism of a materialistic age, he was a statesman who never lost his hold upon the ideal, and so it comes to pass that wherever, throughout the civilised world, a race or a nation of men were suffering from oppression, their thoughts were turned towards Gladstone, and when that mighty voice was raised, as it ever was, on their behalf, Europe and the civilised world listened, and then came stealing into the minds of men breathings of fresh hope, lightening the hearts of those who had been made desperate by long despair. England has had other statesmen in the years that have gone by who have served her splendidly, and around whose graves the British nation have gathered in sorrow, but around the death-bed of Mr. Gladstone this people is joined by many strange peoples; and to-day throughout the Christian world—in many lands and in many tongues—prayers will be offered to that God on whom, in his last supreme hour of trial, Mr. Gladstone humbly placed his firm reliance, begging that He will remember of His great servant how ardently he loved his fellow-men, without distinction of race, while he lived among them, and how mightily he laboured for their good.

Mr. Alfred Thomas briefly spoke on behalf of Wales. He said :—

What impressed the Welsh most of all was his deep religious convictions, which called forth a universal feeling of veneration and affection for this friend of humanity and champion of oppressed peoples.

(10) SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, moved a vote of condolence in the House of Parliament at Ottawa on May 26th. He said:—

It was eminently fitting and proper in the universal expression of regret which ascended towards Heaven from all parts of the civilised world that the Parliament of Canada should testify to the admiration and veneration which the entire people of Canada, irrespective of creed, race, or party, entertained for the memory of the great man who had just closed his earthly career. England had lost the most illustrious of her sons, but the loss was not England's alone, the loss was a loss to mankind. It was no exaggeration to say that Mr. Gladstone raised the standard of civilisation, and the world to-day was undoubtedly better for both his precept and the example of his life. His name in the minds of all civilised nations was the living incarnation of right against might. He was the dauntless, tireless champion of the oppressed against the oppressor. He was the most marvellous mental incarnation which the world had seen since Napoleon. The chief characteristic of the man was his intense humanity, his paramount sense of right, and intolerance of wrong and oppression wherever found. After an eloquent sketch of Mr. Gladstone's career, Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to his attitude on the Home Rule question, and said that Mr. Gladstone sacrificed friends, power, and popularity in order to give a supreme measure of justice to a long-suffering people. No matter whether one favoured or opposed that policy, every one must admit that it was not only bold, but noble, to attempt to quell discontent in Ireland by trusting to Irish honour and Irish generosity.

In conclusion, the Premier said:—"England is to-day in tears, but fortunate is the nation which has produced such a man. His work is not done; his work is still going on. The example which he gave to the world will live for ever, and the seed which he has sown with such copious hand will still germinate and bear fruit under the full light of Heaven."

Other tributes came from other Colonies. Here are two:—

The Premiers of Australia and Tasmania desire to convey to you the expression of profound regret and sympathy with which the people of Australia have received the intelligence of the death of your honoured and illustrious husband. We trust that the world-wide admiration and esteem which will enshrine his memory for all time may help you to sustain the burden of your life-long sorrow.—Signed by the Right Hon. G. H. REID.

From the Government of New Zealand:—The Premier desires to express the profoundest sorrow of the people of New Zealand at the death of so distinguished a statesman as the late Mr. Gladstone, and requests the Colonial Office to convey to Mrs. Gladstone their heartfelt sympathy at her sad irreparable loss.

(11) M. DE PRESSENSÉ.

M. de Pressensé, the son of the M. de Pressensé who for many years was the leading spirit in French Protestantism, wrote as follows in the *Temps* on the morning of his death:—

Now that Mr. Gladstone is no more, the whole of the Christian world, though aware that the end had long been approaching, feels impoverished, as though it had sustained a sudden blow. It is on England, naturally, that that blow chiefly falls. It is England who mourns in the most glorious of her sons to which this present century has given birth an irreparable loss. The whole of the world, the totality of the human race, associates itself with that mourning. We venture to assert that Mr. Gladstone incarnates and embodies to a greater degree than any other statesman of our times the England of the nineteenth century, because better and more pre-eminently than any other, with perfect straightforwardness and loyalty, he completed the immense cycle of an almost boundless evolution. In all his evolutions he aimed at a wider horizon, a higher ideal. His sincerity was transparent, his disinterestedness absolute, and he was never actuated by low, personal motives, never swayed

by rancour or ambition. That it is which enabled him to pass through the various stages of his incomparable career without bad faith or calumny attempting to sully his stainless reputation, and finally to disappear in the gorgeous sunset illumined by glory, hope, and immortality. . . . His whole existence conveys a noble lesson of courage, honesty, largeness of mind, and above all of faith—a lesson which receives further consecration from his death. Let us dare to say that what made Gladstone so high and pure a figure—what constitutes his greatness over and above all his rivals—what relegates into the shade his weaknesses as the head of a Government, especially in the matter of foreign policy, was above all his deep and religious feeling, his fervent Christianity, his noble faith in God which bred and kept alive his generous faith in mankind.

(12) SOME AMERICAN TRIBUTES.

President McKinley said Mr. Gladstone was the grandest man of the century. It is doubtful whether his place will ever be filled. He was comparable in unselfish patriotism only to Washington. He also sent this message through the American Ambassador, Colonel John Hay: "The President directs me to express to your family the sympathy and sorrow of the American people at the passing away in the ripeness of years and fullness of success of one of the most notable figures of modern civil statesmanship."

Captain Mahan wrote:—

I have neither time nor ability to attempt to reconcile the apparent inconsistencies in Mr. Gladstone's wonderful career as a statesman. The point that has most impressed me throughout has been the profound homage which his massive intellect has paid to the Christian scheme of faith, believing as I do that, whatever of unbelief may be possible to an intellect absorbed in purely intellectual pursuits, theoretical scepticism will not, as a rule, be found in men of action, whether in civil or military affairs. That ever deepening faith in thought and practice should be the result in such a brain of so long an experience of public life will be perhaps the most lasting and the deepest influence left behind him by this very great man.

The *New York Tribune*, in a leading article headed "The Greatest Englishman," says:—

The world has lost its greatest citizen, since his influence upon the morals and politics of his time was not restricted by his country's boundaries. The nations mourn his death, and his fame will be the common heritage of modern Christendom. The greatest Englishman since Chatham and Pitt in the world's Parliament of statesmen, he has been a consummate type of intellectual force controlled by stern, unflinching morality. Poor in spirit, and warped by prejudice, must be the man who does not feel that the world was richer while Mr. Gladstone lived. His death is a loss to the noble idealism that has inspired what is best in the civilisation of the century. The most incisive criticism upon his career is that he attempted too many things. He dragged the nation into reforms before it was prepared for them, and his eager ardent optimism with regard to Ireland was over-sanguine, but his work remains in volume and utility surpassing the achievements of any other statesman.

The *New York Times* predicts that—

Mr. Gladstone's desire that England should be right made him enemies among those Englishmen who desired only that she should be successful. This fact gave him a moral power almost unique in the history of English politics, and induced an immense constituency to believe that they could not go wrong following him. This anxiety to be right left an impress upon the national policy. That there is a moral presumption in favour of England as against any nation of Continental Europe was very largely Gladstone's work.

(13) FROM NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACES.

Telegrams of sympathy and appreciation poured in to Hawarden from all peoples that on earth do dwell, excepting, perhaps, the Germans and Austrians. Omitting the passages in the telegrams which express

sympathy, messages of

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sympathy, the following are the more noteworthy messages of appreciation :—

The Tear of Russia: "The whole of the civilised world will bewep the loss of a great statesman whose political views were so widely humane and peaceable.—NICOLAS."

The King of the Belgians: "We recognise the sentiments which the illustrious dead has long entertained towards the Belgian people and the proofs of interest which he has displayed so constantly and particularly.—LEOPOLD."

The President of France: "By the high Liberalism of his character, and by the nobility of his political ideal, Mr. Gladstone has worthily served his country and humanity.—FELIX FAURE."

The King of Greece: "Greece will ever remember with sincere gratitude the great statesman whose powerful voice so often supported the nation's aspirations. His memory will ever remain dear to this country.—GEORGE."

The Chinese Minister: "Deep sympathy with you and the family in your bereavement of one who was a bulwark against oppression and an emblem of justice and humanity."

The Prime Minister of Italy: "The cruel loss which has just struck England is a grief sincerely shared by all who are devoted to liberty. Italy has not forgotten, and will never forget, the interest and sympathy of Mr. Gladstone in events that led to its independence."

All the Balkan States, Slav and Greek alike, including the Republic of Crete and the Macedonian Committee at Sofia, telegraphed their gratitude to the Champion of the Christian races of the East.

III.—GLEANINGS FROM THE MAGAZINES.

(1) CANON MAC COLL.

In the *Fortnightly Review* the Rev. Canon MacColl contributes some reminiscences which are of considerable

historic interest. One of these relates to Mr. Gladstone's ideas of the best method of treating the Irish Question after the General Election of 1885.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

As soon as the election showed that the parties were evenly balanced if the Irish vote was added to the Conservatives, Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which Mr. Cook, who was in charge at Northumberland Street at that time, republished last month in the *Daily News*. It ran as follows :—

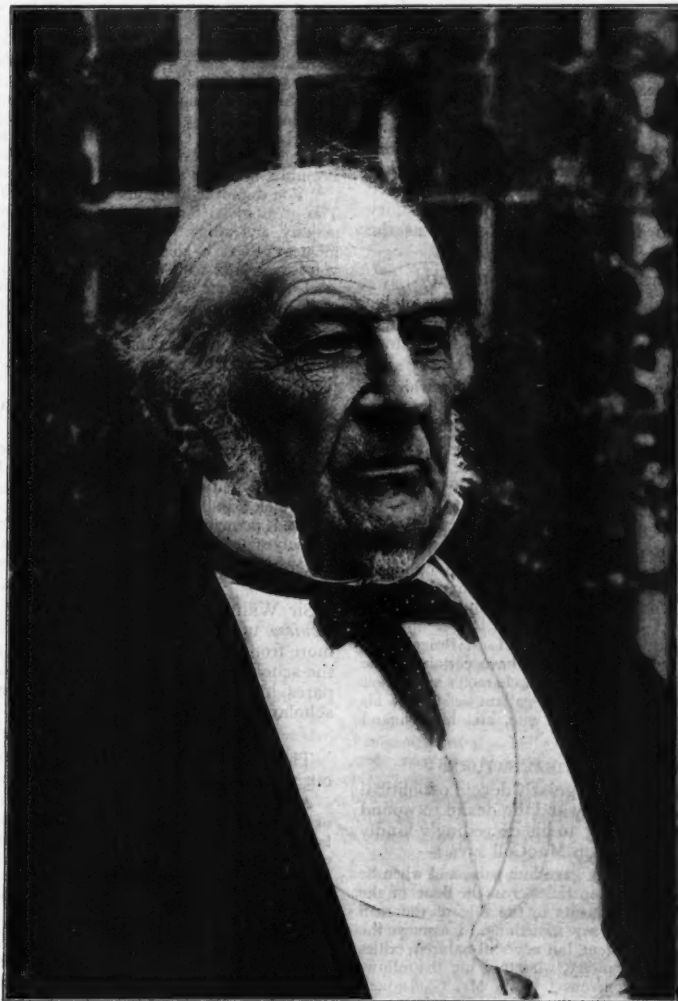
December 18th, 1885.

My Dear Sir,—
If conscience and conviction shall bring the *Pall Mall Gazette* and myself upon the same lines at a critical moment, I am very glad. I look to the Government for action. If such action requires negotiation, I hope they will not shrink from it. As for myself, I think it is my duty, at the present moment, to eschew both ; but to think, and think, and think. Except what I have publicly spoken and written, all ideas ascribed to me are, in truth, other people's opinions of my opinions, as the colours of the rainbow are in us, not in it. You are right in thinking I should disown the vote imputed to me.—I remain, yours faithfully,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

What Mr. Gladstone really meant was left to be inferred. It was not very difficult to see what he

was driving at, but many people misunderstood it. All doubt on the subject is now cleared up by Canon MacColl's account of a conversation he had with Mr. Gladstone at the time :—

In the course of a walk in the woods of Hawarden soon after the elections of 1885, Mr. Gladstone talked quite frankly to me on the subject, and there can be no harm now in repeating what he said, almost, if not altogether, in his own words. "We are



Photograph by Elliott and Fry.]

MR. GLADSTONE IN 1887.

now," he said, "in a curious position in the House of Commons. I wanted a majority independent of the Irish Party, in order to have a free hand in dealing with Home Rule, which I believe to be inevitable sooner or later, and therefore the sooner the better. But I have not got my majority. The Liberals on the one side, and the Government *plus* the Irish members on the other, are exactly even. Well, I think the best thing would be for Lord Salisbury to propose a Home Rule scheme. He would probably not satisfy the Irish Party, and he would alienate the Irish Tories and some English Tories also; but I would support him as Leader of the Opposition, and carry, I believe, the bulk of the Party with me; and between us we could pass a sound and safe scheme of Home Rule. I shall wait to see what Lord Salisbury will do; and if he decline to take up the question I shall consider that my hands are free."

Lord Salisbury refused to deal with the Irish Question, which, on the whole, is not surprising, because Mr. Gladstone's support, although it was tendered, would have been promptly withdrawn whenever Lord Salisbury refused to take what, in Mr. Gladstone's eyes, was the straight path.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD BEACONSFIELD.

Canon MacColl contributes other reminiscences of his innumerable talks with Mr. Gladstone. One or two of these referred to Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone said:—

In 1858 Disraeli wrote a most curious letter to me, which is still in my possession, urging me to take office under him. No offer was ever made to me to lead the House of Commons in a Conservative Government.

Some twenty years ago Canon MacColl wrote an article in the *Spectator* upon Lord Beaconsfield, in which he accused him of having violent political animosities:—

"You are wrong," said Mr. Gladstone. "My belief is, that Lord Beaconsfield has no political animosities; and I think I ought to know, for I have sat opposite to him as an opponent now for a good many years. What is true is, that he would spare no effort to trample on me while I was an opponent. But that was part of his game. Now that I am no longer opposite him as an official opponent, my belief is that Lord Beaconsfield has no animosity against me at all, as I have certainly none against him. Indeed, there are traits in his character and career for which I shall always honour him: his gallant defence of his race, for example, his devotion to his wife, and his splendid parliamentary pluck."

MR. GLADSTONE'S KINDLY NATURE.

Mr. Gladstone himself was singularly devoid of political rancour. As for personal enmity and the desire to wound he was incapable of this, owing to his exceedingly kindly and sympathetic nature. Canon MacColl says:—

To hurt an opponent's feelings gave him pain, and when he did it unintentionally he would sometimes cross the floor of the House, and, sitting for a few moments by the side of the man whom he had just demolished, say something to assuage the wound. One of his most persistent, but never ill-natured, critics was the late Sir John Pope Hennessy, who told me the following story to illustrate this generous trait in Mr. Gladstone's character. Sir John prided himself on his knowledge of chemistry, and in one of the debates on the Commercial Treaty with France he made a speech exposing, as he believed, a serious chemical blunder in the Treaty. Mr. Gladstone followed, "and soon turned me inside out in the most amusing manner," said Hennessy in relating the story, "proving, as if he had been a chemist by profession, that it was I who had blundered egregiously." Having thus disposed of his critic, Mr. Gladstone went and sat by him for a moment. "I hope you don't feel hurt, Mr. Hennessy," he said. "Your speech was ingenious, and it may console you to know that the Emperor of the French made precisely the same objection that you have made. The fact is, both you and he know a good deal about chemistry, but not enough to keep you from going astray."

HIS GREATEST SPEECH.

In discussing the question as to which of Mr. Gladstone's speeches was the greatest, Canon MacColl says that most people—

would give the palm to the speech at the close of the debate on the Second Reading of the Reform Bill of 1866, and certainly it combines rare debating power with lofty eloquence. But to read it is one thing; to have heard it is quite another. Close reasoning, keen analysis, sarcasm, pathos, were all set off by expressive gesture, kindling eye, and a voice which was responsive to every phase of the orator's feelings, and was music to listen to. I can see him now as he delivered the beautiful peroration. The impassioned manner and voice of the combatant suddenly changed, and, leaning his elbow on the table, he faced the Opposition, and in a gentle voice of pleading pathos and seer-like warning, which thrilled through the stilled assembly, he spoke the fine passage which ends as follows:—

"You cannot fight against the future. Time is on our side. The great social forces which move onwards in their might and majesty, and which the tumult of these debates does not for a moment impede or disturb—those great social forces are against you; they work with us; they are marshalled in our support. And the banner which we now carry in the fight, though perhaps, at some moment of the struggle it may droop over our sinking heads, yet will float again in the eye of heaven, and will be borne by the firm hands of the united people of the three kingdoms, perhaps not to an easy, but to a certain and to a not distant victory."

The only other extract that I shall make from this article is the following:—

Never was there a public man whose character was less tainted by sordid or personal motives. For forty years of his life he was entitled to a pension of £2,000 a year, which he never took; and the only member of his family whose merits received permanent recognition owed his promotion, as was publicly stated at the time, to the favour of the Crown, without any suggestion on the part of Mr. Gladstone.

(2) MISCELLANEOUS WRITERS.

Sir Walter Phillimore, who writes in the *Fortnightly Review* upon Mr. Gladstone, deals with him naturally more from the point of view of the High Churchman and the scholar, than from that of the politician. He compares him with Lord Bacon in being compound of a scholar and a man of action.

HIS DISLIKE OF LAWYERS.

There are very few quotable passages in the article, but this will perhaps suffice:—

A few words on some general characteristics. A good judge of man, he was not always a good judge of men; but his error lay in over-estimate: his geese were swans. The only people whom he occasionally under-estimated were the lawyers. Of these, as a class, he was not fond, much as he loved individuals. He thought them sometimes overpaid; they interfered with his reforms by their zealous support of vested interests.

MR. G. W. RUSSELL.

Mr. G. W. Russell, in the *Contemporary Review* for June, contributes an article on Mr. Gladstone's theology. He begins his paper with a very curious passage, which he quotes from the fly-leaf of Mr. Gladstone's journal. It was written in 1880, but Mr. Russell does not say whether it was written before or after the General Election had restored him to power. Mr. Gladstone wrote: "For my part, my sole concern is to manage the third and last act of my life with decency, and to make a handsome exit off the stage." Mr. Russell's article was written before that handsome exit was quite completed, but he evidently did not anticipate its publication before Mr. Gladstone's death. The most interesting thing in Mr. Russell's paper is the long letter which Mr. Gladstone wrote to Manning, then Archdeacon, in 1845, in which

he explains him to at day. Mr. and when entitled "which the day was to Mr. Gladstone managed to friend to p Gladstone—which is the following upon Mr. C

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he explains with careful detail why it was impossible for him to attend the morning and evening services for the day. Mr. Gladstone was then Secretary of the Colonies, and when he read Archdeacon Manning's sermons, entitled "Short Devotions a Hindrance to Prayer," in which the good Manning had declared that three hours a day was too short an allowance for devotional exercises, Mr. Gladstone was aghast. With great difficulty he managed three-quarters, and he wrote this letter to his friend to point out that if he—Manning—was right, he—Gladstone—ought at once to resign office. The letter—which is very characteristic and very long—contains the following passages, which are of interest as bearing upon Mr. Gladstone's own method of ordering his life:—

"You think, very charitably, that ordinary persons, of such who have a right general intention in respect to religion, give an hour and a half to its direct duties; and if they add attendance at both daily services, raising it to three, you consider that still a scanty allowance, while some sixteen or seventeen are given to sleep, food, or recreation. Let me describe to you what has been at former times, when in London and in office, the very narrow measure of my stated religious observances: on week days I cannot estimate our family prayers, together with morning and evening prayer, at more than three-quarters of an hour, even if so much. Sunday is reserved with rare exceptions for religious employments; and it was my practice, in general, to receive the Holy Communion weekly. Of daily services, except a little before and after Easter, not one in a fortnight, perhaps one in a month. Last year I endeavoured in town to apply a rule to the distribution of my hours, and took ten for sleep, food, and recreation, understanding this last word for *whatever* really refreshes mind or body, or has a fair chance of doing so. Further, people are very different as to the rate at which they expend their vigour during their work; my habit, perhaps my misfortune, is, and peculiarly with work that I dislike, to labour at the very top of my strength, so that after five or six hours of my office, I was frequently in a state of great exhaustion. How can you apply the duty of saving time for prayer out of sleep and recreation to a man in these circumstances? Again, take fasting. It is extremely hard to keep the bodily frame up to its work, under the twofold condition of activity in office and in Parliament. I take it, then, that to fast in the usual sense would generally be a sin, and not a duty. The only fixed points are prayers and breakfast in the morning, and Sunday at the beginning of the week. It is Sunday, I am convinced, that has kept me alive and well, even to a marvel, in times of considerable labour."

Mr. Russell's estimate of Mr. Gladstone's theology is that he was primarily and in essentials an Evangelical, that he was outwardly, by historical and other influences, a Sacramentarian; but that at the close of his life he was driven more and more to become a Free Churchman. Mr. Russell says:—

Mr. Gladstone would himself have claimed to be an historical Catholic, and his loyal adhesion to the Catholic doctrines concerning the Church, the Priesthood, and the Sacraments abundantly justified the claim. But his religion rested on an even deeper and stronger foundation. He was, first and last and in the innermost core of his being, an Evangelical, clinging, with the strong and simple assurance of a childlike faith, to the great central realities of personal sinfulness and personal salvation through the Cross of Christ. In this faith he lived from his boyhood up to the eighty-ninth year of a life spent in the most engrossing and distracting of secular occupations.

With the nonsensical belief that Mr. Gladstone, who disliked Papal pretensions almost as much as an Orangeman, was a Jesuit, Mr. Russell deals with summary contempt:—

For my own part, I never knew a stouter anti-Romanist than Mr. Gladstone. "Romanism is a tyranny all through—a tyranny of the priest over the layman, of the bishop over the

priest, of the Pope over the bishop"; this is certainly the substance, and these are very nearly the words, of a sentence which I have heard from his lips.

Mr. Gladstone's drift towards Free Churchmanship Mr. Russell attributes almost entirely to the support given to him by the Nonconformists at the time of the Bulgarian agitation. This, which to some would seem to justify the most cynical conclusions, seems to Mr. Russell to be perfectly right and natural. Mr. Gladstone felt very intensely upon the question of the East. To him, in Lowell's phrase, the liberation of the Christian populations of the Balkans was "one great cause, God's new Messiah," which came for the testing of the Churches and of the nations, and at that time the clergy and the Church of England were weighed in the balance and found wanting. Mr. Russell says:—

Some splendid exceptions there were, but the great bulk of the established clergy supported Lord Baconfield and the Turk; and many sober Churchmen, who had never before concerned themselves with Disestablishment, began to ask themselves what was the good of maintaining an Establishment, if the authorised teachers of religion thus threw their weight on to the immoral and anti-Christian side. For my own part, I cannot doubt that some such "obstinate questionings" have, ever since that date, haunted Mr. Gladstone's mind. He gradually became, in sympathy and temper if not in formal theory, a Free Churchman.

BY MR. EVELYN ASHLEY.

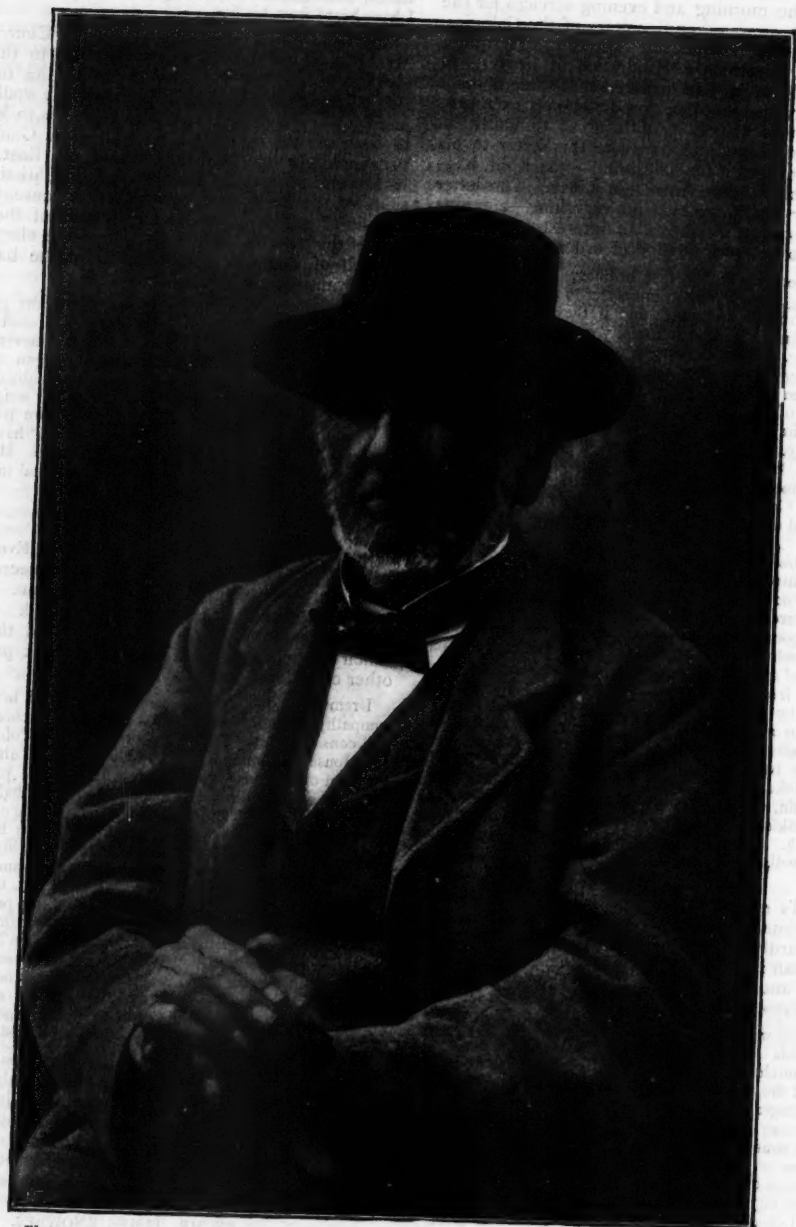
In the *National Review* for June Mr. Evelyn Ashley, formerly one of Mr. Gladstone's private secretaries, contributes a short paper about Mr. Gladstone. It contains only one reminiscence that need be quoted. Speaking of the intense humaneness of the man, and the extent to which his sympathy with individuals took precedence of other considerations, Mr. Ashley says:—

I remember one instance which exemplified how the note of sympathy was not rarely the first struck in his chord of thoughts and considerations. While I represented the Colonial Office in the House of Commons, the complications in Zululand, and the question of its future, gave us great anxiety and presented many difficulties. The knot was suddenly cut, and half the question solved, by the death of Cetewayo. I was sitting on the Treasury Bench when the message announcing this was handed to me. I instantly ran into Mr. Gladstone's room waving the telegram and giving him the news. "Poor old man, I am very sorry for him," were the first words that fell from Mr. Gladstone, who had met Cetewayo and interviewed him the previous year in London. I own that for the first and last time in my life I allowed a cry of impatience to escape from me in Mr. Gladstone's presence, and replying, "Well, Mr. Gladstone, you are the only man in England who is sorry," I left the room. But I was wrong in my haste. It was but the personal sympathy which would have its play before the other public and national considerations had time to come into the field of vision.

What is perhaps the most significant passage in Mr. Ashley's paper has no bearing upon its subject. It concludes with a reference to Home Rule in terms which almost imply that he repents having opposed his former chief on this question, and that he as a resident Irish landowner sees no reason for being alarmed at the fate of his country and his class in the hands of an Irish Legislature.

BY MR. JAMES KNOWLES.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for June the veteran editor pays a parting tribute to Mr. Gladstone as a contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*. Between 1877 and 1896, Mr. Knowles published no fewer than sixty-seven contributions from Mr. Gladstone's pen. Eleven of these related to the Eastern Question; but the majority dealt with religious



Photograph by Numa Blanc, Filis.]

PORTRAIT TAKEN AT CANNES IN JANUARY LAST.

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or philosophical subjects. Of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Knowles, speaking as editor, says :—

He was a model contributor. He was one of those whose every word was eagerly waited for and listened to ; and he was trustworthy to the uttermost in punctually fulfilling all that he undertook to do. He never once failed to keep his promises, to the letter and to the instant. However overwhelmed he might be with other cares, if he had given his word, his editor might have comfortably slept until the appointed hour, so sure he was to make his word good.

His personal modesty about his contributions was extreme, and almost abashed one, so sincerely anxious was he for editorial suggestion and criticism. Nothing in him was more remarkable than this absolutely genuine personal modesty in the presence of his own unrivalled gifts. Before coming to a decision upon a moot point, he would inform himself to the uttermost, from every source of information, from every kind of evidence, by no means excluding the newspapers. He would always declare that nothing ought to be kept back in discussion—everything ought to be said right out, so that the trial should be exhaustive and complete. To be with him and to see him at times of such trial was wonderful. One was magnetised—hypnotised—as by a great actor, and compelled for the time to feel as he felt. He could make one see “air-drawn daggers,” or whatever else he himself saw ; for he was in truth, as I have told him to his face, the greatest actor I ever knew, that greatest of all actors—the actor who does not *play* his parts, but *is* them, and who carries his audience away with him by the superior force of his own vitality whether they will or no.

IV.—THE CHARACTERISTIC OF HIS CAREER.

If I were asked what is the most conspicuous impression which Mr. Gladstone's unique career leaves upon my mind, I should quote the familiar verse of the Hebrew Proverbs :—

There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it lendeth to poverty. The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth others shall be watered also himself.

Never was there a greater scatterer than Mr. Gladstone. He flung away chances, resigned offices, sacrificed his future, abandoned taxes, gave away provinces, cut down privileges, with this net result—that he looms before the world as the most famous and successful of all English statesmen, who was four times Prime Minister, who filled the treasury, not by imposing but by remitting taxes ; who extended the Empire, and strengthened all the institutions whose privileges he destroyed. His career is one long paradox. Never was there so conspicuous an illustration of the truth that those who seek to save their lives lose them, while those who lose them find them.

What is one man's meat is another man's poison ; and Mr. Gladstone literally thrived upon what would have ruined other men.

So constantly did he win by apparently accepting defeat, that his enemies began to say he did it on purpose. But that was always after the event. When he was attacking almost single-handed some citadel of oppression, they cried “Suicide.” It was only when his banner flew from the battlements they muttered “Schemer,” and said, “The G.O.M. is sly—devilish sly.”

In dealing with finance we see the same thing, only more so. His is the supreme instance of the magic or miracle by which surpluses are produced, not by putting taxes on, but by taking them off. He remitted more taxes than any Chancellor of Exchequer before or since, and the result was a series of surpluses unexampled in history. In 1874 he proposed even to abolish the Income Tax. But when he appealed to the country, the electors refused him the requisite mandate, and that opportunity passed by for ever.

In the conduct of the affairs of the Empire he acted on the same principle. When he began his career the idea was widely prevalent that the mother country should either not concede at all, or concede with grudging hand, the right of self-government to British colonies abroad. Mr. Gladstone went so far on the other tack as almost to produce the impression that he would cheerfully concede absolute independence to any colony that cared to ask for it. He did concede all but absolute liberty of self-government, until to-day the world is encircled with British commonwealths—real republics under the Union Jack. Yet, as the Jubilee showed, the loyalty of these Colonial Republics to the Throne has increased in precise proportion as the political bonds which were supposed to unite them were relaxed. At the present time there is only one territory under the British flag where the British flag is regarded other than as the symbol of the free union of free peoples. That exception is Ireland, and it was to remove that one bitter black contrast to the all-prevailing loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects that Mr. Gladstone dedicated all his energies in his declining years.

The same extraordinary paradox is visible in the whole of his dealings with trade and commerce. Not until he refused to protect British industry did British industry thrive and prosper. Nearly every measure of emancipation for the striking down of state-fostered monopoly and the removal of artificial bounties upon British goods or British shipping was denounced as fraught with ruin to the British merchant and the British shipowner. Yet as the net result, British trade and British shipping, like the Imperial revenue, achieved their most astonishing development after Mr. Gladstone had deprived them of the crutches on which they had relied for support.

It was the same thing in his dealings with the Church. One after another he hewed down the unjust and indefensible privileges which the Church party declared to be indispensable for the maintenance of national religion. Church rates, University tests, and the odious monopoly of the graveyard, all disappeared. The Jews were emancipated. The Irish Church was disestablished and disendowed. And with this result. That in the opinion of the Churchmen themselves the Church is to-day immeasurably stronger, more popular, and more efficient than it was before Mr. Gladstone destroyed its buttresses.

In the matter of the extension of the Empire, and in the maintenance of the sovereignty of the sea, Mr. Gladstone's policy has operated in direct opposition to his intentions. In the cases already mentioned Mr. Gladstone willed the end which he secured by measures apparently tending in the opposite direction. In the matter of Imperial extension the measures taken by Mr. Gladstone operated in opposition both to their apparent drift and to the wish of the Minister. He thrust away dominion and it returned upon him sevenfold. He handed over the Ionian Islands to Greece, and restored the Transvaal to the Boers. He refused to interfere effectively in Egypt in the early stages of Arabi's rebellion. And, most serious of all, he allowed the strength of the Navy to fall below the standard of Imperial safety. But the net result of all these anti-Imperial policies has been to saddle England with responsibility for the government of Egypt as far south as the Equator, to throw the British adventurer back upon his own resources in Chartered companies which have painted the map of Africa red up to the Zambesi, and to provoke an agitation about the Fleet which has resulted in the establishment of British naval supremacy upon a firmer foundation than ever before. And, as if to

add a finer point to the irony of Destiny, it was Mr. Gladstone himself who, under the dire compulsion of circumstance, was driven to occupy Egypt, to confirm Mr. Rhodes's Charter, and to begin the reconstruction of the Fleet.

Of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, its failure and its success, it is unnecessary to speak. Nothing he ever did was more characteristic alike of his qualities and of their defects than his dealings with Ireland. His mind remained obstinately closed to the claims of the Irish people until suddenly he seemed to open one eye. Then with a single eye to the material welfare of the people he laboured for the reform of their land laws and the redress of their religious grievances. After a term of years he suddenly opened the other eye and discovered the need for Home Rule. He was then as earnest about setting up a Parliament on College Green as he had been about disestablishing the Irish Church. From that moment Ireland dominated him. He had neither time nor attention for any other thing. He became more Irish than the Irish themselves in his emotional passion for the cause of Ireland. Of which take but one illustration.

"During his Premiership in 1886," says Dr. Joseph Parker, "I had the honour of breakfasting with Mr. Gladstone in Downing Street":—

After breakfast Mr. Gladstone took down a book and read aloud an account of the circumstances under which Ireland was united to Great Britain. The account was so pathetic that Mr. Gladstone could not proceed. He simply broke down and sobbed like a child.

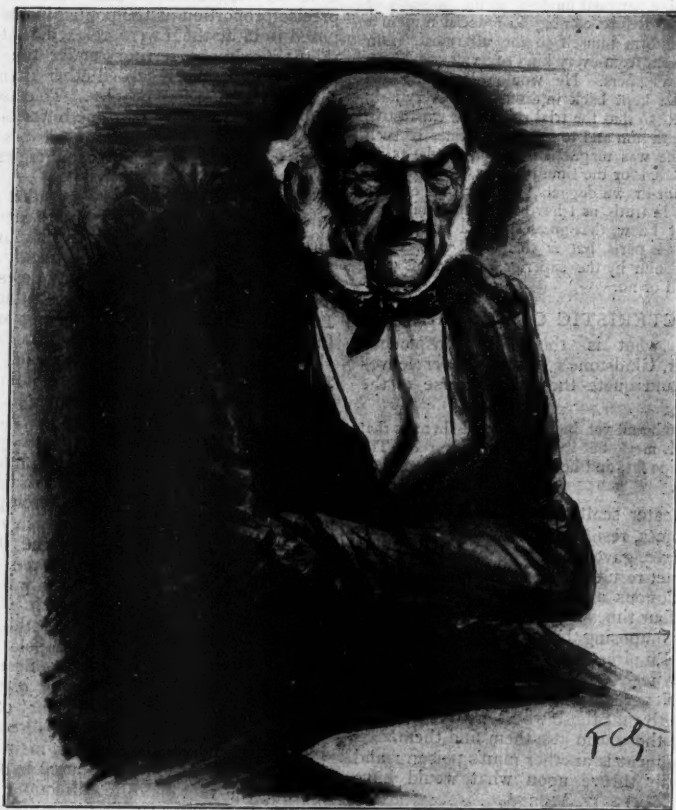
It is possible Posterity may remember Mr. Gladstone more kindly for those tears—the tears of a statesman who had passed his three score years and ten—than by many of the actions which have made him renowned in history.

It were idle and superfluous were I here to attempt to pay a tribute to the manifestations of the marvellous many-sidedness of Mr. Gladstone. I would, however, like to mention one phase of his character which is known

only to a few of his intimates. I refer to the vow which he made when a very young man never to lose an opportunity of rendering a service that might help to reclaim any member of the forlorn sisterhood of the streets who might cross his path. The story of the difficulties, of the perils, and of the misconceptions which Mr. Gladstone faced in carrying out this vow—a task from which he was deterred neither by advancing years nor the cares of the Premiership—will never be told. But among those who are to-day mourning for the news of his death, there are many frail and penitent women whose sorrow is quite as sincere as that of the Sovereign whom he served or the statesmen who were his colleagues.

On this subject the Rev. Canon MacColl writes to the *Daily Chronicle*:—

I venture to touch on a subject which belongs to the inner sanctuary of Mr. Gladstone's life. I think I may do it, inasmuch as a corner of the veil has already been raised. In May, 1853, as Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, was returning home late at night from the House of Commons, he was accosted by a woman of the unfortunate class. He allowed her to walk for a while by his side and talk to him. When she left him a man, who turned out to be a clerk in the General Post Office, went up to Mr. Gladstone and attempted to blackmail him. Mr. Gladstone let the man follow him till he saw a policeman, and then gave him at once into custody, and appeared against him at the



A Sketch by F. C. Gould.]

FORTY WINKS IN THE HOUSE.

police-court the following day. The man was imprisoned, and wrote a penitent letter to Mr. Gladstone, begging his forgiveness. It came out then that Mr. Gladstone had for years, with the aid of his wife, been utilising such opportunities as came in his way for rescuing these miserable victims of our civilisation. The revelation made a great sensation at the time, but has been long forgotten. "It is creditable in these days of political rancour and bitterness," says Greville, in relating the incident, "that no malignant attempt has been made to vilify him by his political opponents, or by the hostile part of the Press. On the contrary, the editor of *The Morning Herald* [which was in strong opposition to Mr. Gladstone] wrote him a very handsome letter in his own name and in that of the proprietor. . . . It is very fortunate for Gladstone that

he was not intimidated and tempted to give money, but had the courage to face the world's suspicions and meet the charge in so public a manner." The fact is, Mr. Gladstone was a man of singularly unsuspecting character. Knowing the purity of his own motives, it would not have occurred to him that anybody would misconstrue his conduct. While a young man at Oxford he had tried to get his intimate friend Hope-Scott to join him in forming a confraternity for rescuing fallen women. The plan seems to have fallen through at the time; but Mr. Gladstone sought to revive it after he was settled in London as already a distinguished public man. "I much wish," he wrote to Hope-Scott in 1845, "we could execute some plan which, without demanding much time, would entail the discharge of some humble and humbling offices. . . . If you think with me, let us go to work, as in the young days of the college plan, but with a more direct and less ambitious purpose. . . . In answer give me help and advice if you can."

On a beautiful evening in June, 1878, I met Mr. Gladstone at dinner in Rutland Gate, at the house of the late Mr. Ambrose de Lisle Philipps—a man of singular charm—the Mr. Eustace of "Coningsby," I believe. We left at the same time, and as we lived near each other he proposed that we should walk home together. "Clark [his doctor] tells me," he said, "that I must walk five miles every day, and the walk home will just make it." Opposite Knightsbridge Barracks I was addressed by an unfortunate woman, but passed on unheeding, stepping off the pavement to let her pass. Then she addressed Mr. Gladstone, who did not repel her. In a few moments he joined me, and asked if I always repelled those women when they spoke to me. I said "Yes." "Perhaps you are right," he answered, "but I

never like to repel them when they speak to me. I have come across terrible tragedies in that way, and perhaps been able to do a little good. I believe that as a rule they are more sinned against than sinning." It may perchance be seen, when all things are disclosed, that Mr. Gladstone's "humble and humbling work"—to quote again his own phrase—will not be the least glorious among his titles to renown. "I was senior to him at Eton," said Mr. Carter, of Clewer, to me some years ago, "and he was a pure and noble youth then. I was afterwards senior to him at Oxford, and he was a pure and noble young man there. And what he was then I believe him to be still." That was in part the secret of his strength. "His strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure." But "never yet was noble man but made ignoble talk."

Mr. Russell, describing his last conversation with Mr. Gladstone, says:—

Two topics may be commemorated in connection with the subject of religion. One was that grave branch of social duty which respects our fallen sisters, and which Canon MacColl handled so bravely, yet so delicately, in the *Daily Chronicle*. The other was the doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul. Never shall I forget the hour when I sat with Mr. Gladstone in the park at Hawarden, while a thunderstorm was gathering over our heads, and he, all unheeding, poured forth, in those organ-tones of profound conviction, his belief that the human soul is not necessarily indestructible, but that immortality is the gift of God in Christ to the believer. The impression of that discourse will not be effaced until the tablets of memory are finally blotted.



(Photograph by Robinson and Thompson.)

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S LONG SPOON.

THE TABLES TURNED ON THE ACCUSER.

In the *Contemporary Review* for June the first place is given by the editor to Mr. Stead's article on "Russia, and Mr. Chamberlain's Long Spoon." Mr. Chamberlain, in his famous (or infamous) Birmingham speech, brought a railing accusation against Russia, declaring that she had "secured the occupation of Port Arthur and Talienwan by representations that were made, and repudiated as soon as they were made, and by promises that were given and broken a fortnight afterwards," and then said, "I have always thought that it was a very wise proverb, 'Who sups with the devil must have a long spoon.'"

REMEMBER THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE!

This specimen of the New Diplomacy, from the lips of the hero of the South African scandal, provoked the author of the article to retort upon Mr. Chamberlain by recalling the unforgettable facts of that scandalous episode:—

It is Mr. Chamberlain who has accused Russia of breaking her word, of repudiating her assurances, of being the devil whose guests need long spoons. But no one in all the world knows so well as Mr. Chamberlain how easy it is to misunderstand statements made by a Minister, to overstate their purport, and to misrepresent their meaning in perfect good faith. It is only necessary to refer as to this to Mr. Chamberlain's explanations before the South African Committee, of such of the South African telegrams as were permitted to come out. Mr. Chamberlain posed as a misrepresented man.

Dr. Harris misunderstood him; Mr. Maguire misrepresented him; Miss Flora Shaw exaggerated; everybody, in short, who had anything to do with the Colonial Office fell into a most extraordinary way of construing what Mr. Chamberlain said as something much more serious than what he meant. Yet all the bevy of misrepresenting emissaries who kept cabling to Mr. Rhodes that the Colonial Office wanted him to hurry up, and that Mr. Chamberlain insisted on the British flag, were persons who were talking in their mother tongue to Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Fairfield and the rest in their own vernacular. Might not Mr. Chamberlain reflect for a moment whether it would not be both charitable and diplomatic to interpret Sir N. O'Connor's telegrams with the same breadth of treatment that he applied to the South African cablegrams?

WHO IS THE TRICKSTER?

Not content with this, Mr. Stead maintains that if, in the discussions which preceded the occupation of Port Arthur, any Government stands convicted of perfidy and



"I, for my part, frankly state that, so far from regarding with fear and jealousy a commercial outlet for Russia in the Pacific, I should look upon such a result as a distinct advance in that far distant region; and I am convinced that not only would Russia gain by it, and the world generally, but that British commerce and enterprise would also be the gainers."—MR. BALFOUR at Bristol.

MR. BALFOUR'S ASSURANCES AND THE TALIENTWAN THIMBLE-RIG.

trickery of the worst kind, it is not Russia, but it is the Government of which Mr. Chamberlain is a prominent member. This is not a paradox, but a sober statement based upon evidence supplied by ministers themselves in the Chinese correspondence, to which reference is constantly made by those who imagine that they have caught Russia in the act. The fact is, it is not Russia, but our own Government that stands revealed as guilty of such sharp practice as practically to put them out of court when they complain of any trickiness on the part of other Powers.

THE TALIENTWAN THIMBLE-RIG.

That it has been left for this article to bring this fact into clear relief is owing to the extraordinary negligence

with which whom they been written fact about entirely ign an authorit at Pekin, i access to now, despit Macdonald ence in a t are many p deal about fact, and e governs the not justify, in dealing question of

(1) MR. BALFOUR. Our own in inviting only for h British co Mr. Balfou

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with which official despatches are read even by those to whom they are addressed. A great deal of nonsense has been written concerning Talienwan, but the one salient fact about it which governs the whole situation has been entirely ignored. This fact, which is attested by no less an authority than Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Peking, is that Talienwan is the only port giving free access to the North of Asia during the winter. Even now, despite the fact that this is set forth by Sir Claude Macdonald himself on page 18 of the China correspondence in a telegraphic despatch dated June 16, 1898, there are many persons who have written and spoken a great deal about Talienwan who are in blank ignorance of the fact, and even when it is told them fail to conceive how it governs the whole situation, and explains, even if it does not justify, any amount of evasion on the part of Russia in dealing with our Government. For how did this question of an ice-free port first come before our attention?

(1) MR. BALFOUR OFFERS RUSSIA AN ICE-FREE PORT.—

Our own Government took the initiative two years ago, in inviting Russia to take an ice-free port in China, not only for her own convenience, but for the benefit of British commerce and enterprise. In February, 1896, Mr. Balfour, speaking at Bristol, said:—

"I for my part frankly state that, so far from regarding with fear and jealousy a commercial outlet for Russia in the Pacific, I should look upon such a result as a distinct advance in that far distant region; and I am convinced that not only would Russia gain by it, and the world generally, but that British commerce and enterprise would also be gainers."

Then at the beginning of this year, speaking at Manchester, Mr. Balfour explicitly confirmed his previous declaration, and varied his phrase in order to prove that when he spoke of a commercial outlet for Russia in 1896, he meant that this outlet was not merely to be a port through which Russia was to pass her goods, but should be a port distinctly Russian. Speaking at Manchester he referred to his Bristol speech as follows:—

"I said that I regarded without fear or dislike the idea of a Russian outlet of commerce below the line of winter and ice. I adhere to that statement."

WHICH COULD ONLY BE TALIEWAN.

We have it, therefore, on indisputable authority that Mr. Balfour, in the name of the British Government, made what was to all intents and purposes a public and formal offer of an ice-free port which would give Russia access to the open sea from the north of Asia. This offer was made in the hearing of all the world, and was understood in St. Petersburg by the Russian Government as indicating that the British Government formally and publicly invited them to secure possession of an ice-free port, of course with the consent of the Chinese. It now turns out that Talienwan is the only ice-free port in the whole of that region. No doubt Mr. Balfour was not aware of that fact when he made the offer. Probably no one in this country realised that in inviting Russia to possess herself of a Russian outlet of commerce below the line of winter and ice, Mr. Balfour had invited them to take Talienwan, of which Port Arthur is an annexe. But the Russians knew it, and there was at least one British official who knew the unique position which Talienwan enjoyed. That man was Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Peking. For Mr. Balfour's speech was reported throughout the entire world, that England had ostentatiously proclaimed her desire for Russia to have an ice-free port, and he knew that the only ice-free port that Russia could secure in those regions was Talienwan. Therefore, what does he do?

(2) OUR AMBASSADOR TRIES TO TRICK THEM OUT OF IT.

It is incredible, and to the last degree discreditable to British reputation, or honour and good faith, that knowing this, Sir Claude Macdonald deliberately set himself to work, by the promise of a loan, to induce the Chinese to raise an insurmountable barrier which would shut out Russia from securing that possession of Talienwan, to which the Russians believed themselves to have been invited by Mr. Balfour's speech! This unworthy plot, more worthy of thimble-riggers than statesmen, is unblushingly revealed by Sir Claude Macdonald himself in his despatch, when he explains to the Government at home why he attempted to induce the Chinese to make Talienwan a treaty port. On December 30th he suggested to the Home Government that, as one of the conditions of the proposed Chinese loan, Talienwan should be made a treaty port. Mr. Stead says:—

There is no attempt at concealment on the part of our ambassador as to why he made this proposal. "Talienwan was the only port giving free access to the North during the winter," and he pointed out to the Chinese Government that by making it a treaty port they would protect it against annexation (Chinese Correspondence, January 16th, 1898, p. 18). In other words, Sir C. Macdonald proposed to deprive the Russians of the only port which would enable Russia to obtain that commercial outlet to an ice-free sea to which Mr. Balfour had invited them in February, 1896. This appeared to them to be a piece of sharp practice which they bitterly resented. Who can wonder at it? The Russians, who had regarded Mr. Balfour's speech as having virtually invited them to make Talienwan, in Mr. Balfour's own phrase, "a commercial outlet for Russia," or "a Russian outlet of commerce," naturally saw in Sir C. Macdonald's proposal an attempt to filch their promised outlet by converting it into a treaty port. It may be argued that if it had been made a treaty port, Russia could still have used it. But then it would not have been "a Russian outlet."

WITH THE INEVITABLE RESULT.

It appears to have been the result of the unmasking of this mine that the Russians rushed their occupation of Port Arthur. They took alarm at once, and from that moment believed the very worst of what the British in the Far East were meditating. They appear to have been told that, having failed in the attempt to make Talienwan a treaty port, we were about to jump Port Arthur. They protested against the presence of our ships, and evidently had as little respect for our assurances as Sir Claude Macdonald had for the public declaration of Mr. Balfour. Thus it came to pass that Port Arthur was precipitately occupied, and then the Russians converted Talienwan into a treaty port under their control. Considering that this is the record of the Government of which Mr. Chamberlain is a member, and that Mr. Chamberlain is the hero of the deliberate suppression of evidence which would have brought to light the value of his own assurances, is it too much to say that however long may be the spoon which Mr. Chamberlain might need to sup with the Devil, it would be quite short compared with the spoon the Devil would need himself on such an occasion?

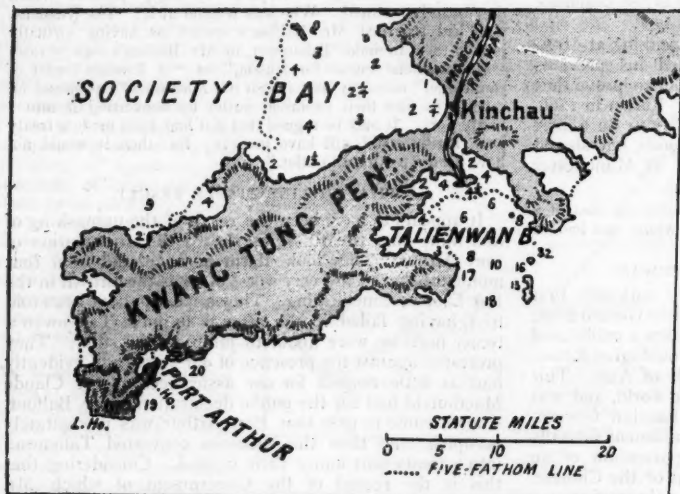
THE REASONABLENESS OF RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

Mr. Holt S. Hallett, in the *Nineteenth Century* for June, in defending Lord Salisbury's policy, naïvely points out how difficult his task was, because of the extremely reasonable nature of the Russian demands. Lest I be accused of misrepresentation, here are the *ipsissima verba* of Mr. Hallett's admissions:—

(1) Three Powers—Portugal, England, and Germany—had succeeded at one time or another in obtaining leases of ports and adjoining territory. As three Powers had already obtained commercial ports and naval bases from China, it was impossible to maintain a contention that China must not grant such to Russia.

(2) The natural points that Russia would select for a naval base and commercial port would be in the vicinity of the terminus of the Russian system of railways, and Port Arthur and Talienwan were the only ports that could be thus selected. At Talienwan Russia needed a large space for railway, residential, storage, and other purposes, and it was natural that she should desire to have the important terminus of her system of railways in her own hands, and fortified against possible attack. The security of the railway terminus likewise necessitated Port Arthur being in Russia's hands, because otherwise it would be liable to attack from its landward side.

(3) As soon as it was known that Germany intended to keep Kiaochow Bay as a commercial port and naval base, it was morally certain that Russia would demand leases of Port Arthur and Talienwan, and insist upon obtaining them. For two or three years she had been permitted by the Chinese Government to use Kiaochow Bay as a winter anchorage for her fleet, and on Germany's seizing that bay, without China's consent, China had granted Russia leave to use Port Arthur as a winter anchorage. What guarantee had Russia that some other Power might not follow the example of Germany and seize Port Arthur? It is true that we promised not to do so if it were not leased to Russia, but that would not prevent Japan or Germany from doing so at some future time.



"AS THE SPITHEAD PORTS TO SOUTHAMPTON, SO IS PORT ARTHUR TO TALIENTWAN."

(5) Port Arthur and Talienwan being within a few miles of each other, and serving the same narrow trade area, it would be unreasonable to expect that both ports should be opened as treaty ports. In no other part of China would we require such action to be taken.

Note that Mr. Holt S. Hallett explicitly asserts that Talienwan and Port Arthur are inseparable, and that they are "the only ports that could be selected" by Russia as the ice-free outlet which Mr. Balfour offered her. Yet even Mr. Hallett does not seem to see how treacherous and tricky Sir C. Macdonald's proposal to cheat Russia out of Talienwan, by making it a treaty port, must have seemed to the Tsar.

OPINION OF ENGLAND ON THE AMUR.

IN the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for May, the missionary, Rev. James A. Greig, gives a very vivid account of his journey from Manchuria overland to Moscow. Picturesque glimpses of the country through which he passed abound in his narrative. As he was steaming up the River Amur, he got an insight into Russian opinion, which is worth reproducing:—

By the time I had been a few days on board I felt quite at home, and began to know the captain and pilot a little. They gave me much useful and interesting information, though, alas, my imperfect knowledge of Russian prevented me availing myself of their knowledge to the full. They told me they were both Dissenters, and not of the Greek Church, and that in the town of Blagoveshchensk, where they live, there are from 8,000 to 10,000 Dissenters. They are not persecuted by the Government, and are allowed to meet for worshipping God according to their conscience; but they are not allowed to evangelise members of the Greek Church. I learned to sing one of their hymns, which struck me as peculiarly plaintive and quaint. They seemed to know a good deal of the New Testament.

In conversation with these men I learned the way in which the common people in Russia, even Dissenters, look upon our nation. They consider us clever, rich, and grasping, ever to be watched, and, if possible, checkmated in our political schemes of aggrandisement. Even the missionary enterprises of Great Britain are looked upon with suspicion, and are frequently openly asserted to be prosecuted for the extension of our empire.

Anglophobia seems to be as acute in Russia as Russophobia is among ourselves. It is a great pity that it should be so. Doubtless there are faults on both sides, but I think it should be the aim of our statesmen more and more to convince Russia of our desire for friendship, and not to yield to the temptation, when Russia seems aggressive, to treat her as an irreconcilable foe. It seems to me that we have both many common interests in Asia, which by our jealousy of each other we may injure, and which by our friendly co-operation we could greatly advance.

"Rich Man's Anarchism."

THE most solid article in the June *Humanitarian* is Mr. J. A. Hobson's criticism of Mr. Auberon Herbert's theory of self-ownership, which he cleverly dubs "rich man's anarchism." The general line of his reply can be seen from these opening sentences:—

Given a mind keenly logical, but driven by the unconscious bias of "great possessions," it inevitably spins out a social philosophy like that of Mr. Auberon Herbert. . . . Not that Mr. Herbert is absolutely "thorough," for it is the one step in logic which he refuses to take that undoes him. The Tolstoid position of complete anarchism, with its absolute reliance upon moral forces, is an ultimately temperamental attitude which it is not easy to controvert, retiring, as it ever does, when assailed, into hidden recesses of the spiritual nature of man. But Mr. Herbert's "voluntary state," with its coercion derived from the individual rights of its co-operative members, is nothing else than a timid form of rich man's anarchism which exploits the philosophic doctrines of monadism for the defence of unsound forms of property.

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THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

(1) FROM THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

HERR VON BRANDT, formerly German Ambassador in China, contributes to the *Forum* for May an article on "Germany and China," in which he sets forth for the edification of American readers the exceeding goodness of German policy in China. If it be an excellent thing to have a good conceit of yourself then Herr von Brandt is much to be envied. He is by no means prepared to give an equally good certificate of virtue to Great Britain. He blames us for not interfering at the close of the Chinese-Japanese war, and he says that Li Hung Chang was told when he visited Germany that the German Government were ready to rent or to buy any port or coaling-station that the Chinese Government had to dispose of. Herr von Brandt repudiates the idea that Germany has begun the partition of China, and intimates that in his opinion Russia, England, and France started the game of partition long ago. It is evident that he thinks that the doctrine of the sphere of influence is already in full working order in China.

The most interesting thing in Herr Von Brandt's paper is the passage in which he refers to the action of Great Britain with regard to the Yang-tse Valley. He does not express it in so many words, but it would almost seem as if he regarded the action of England in relation to this district as having initiated the idea of spheres of influence of the various Powers in the Chinese Empire. He says:—

Russia claimed Korea, Manchuria, and Northern China, as far as the Hoangho, as her exclusive field of influence and action. France claimed Kwangsi, Kwang Tung, and Yunnan, and endeavoured to extend her sphere of influence through the latter province to that of Szechuen in the upper valley of the Yang-tse. England, while disputing French influence in Yunnan and Szechuen, had shown, not only by her action in 1846, when she reserved to herself the sole right of forever occupying the Chusan Archipelago, but also by her interference in 1894-95,—when she twice forbade Japan to extend her military or naval operations to the valley of the Yang-tse,—that she regarded that part of China as her special, if not exclusive, domain. In judging the action of Germany, we should bear in mind that her commercial, industrial, and shipping interests in China, though not nearly as great, are second only to those of Great Britain, and that of the external debt of China more than ten million pounds sterling are held in Germany.

(2) HOW LORD SALISBURY HAS SCORED.

Mr. Holt S. Hallett boldly writes in the *Nineteenth Century* upon "How Lord Salisbury has Scored in China." He says:—

The results of Lord Salisbury's policy have been that he has gained France as a coadjutor, if not as an ally, and the goodwill of Japan and of the United States, and of every commercial nation whose commerce would be injured by the destruction of the Chinese Empire and its extensive partitionment amongst protectionist Powers. I have proved that the policy of the Government has been carried out in its entirety, and that Lord Salisbury has virtually scored every trick in his contests with foreign diplomats, and has secured most important and valuable concessions from the Chinese Government, which will tend greatly to add to the finances of that country, and thus strengthen it against the risk of future attack and disintegration.

This, of course, as I have pointed out in my article in the *Contemporary Review*, was the right line for the Ministerial apologists to have taken. But Russophobia runs in the blood, and Conservatives are always liable to violent outbreaks at the most inconvenient seasons. Even Mr. Hallett, whose paper is reasonable enough, goes crazy towards the end. As, for instance, when he writes:—

With a Lord Cromer at Peking and the collection of the whole revenues under a Sir Robert Hart, and a few thousand "Sergeant Whatsisnames" employed, China would soon be on her legs, and we should hear no more of attempted or intended Russian encroachments.

And then we wonder that the Tsar could have believed the Kaiser, when he sent him the straight tip that if he did not look out the English would have snapped up Port Arthur under his nose!

(3) HOW HE HAS NOT SCORED.

A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* for June expresses himself as anything but pleased with the issue of Lord Salisbury's Chinese policy. Considering the excessive loyalty of *Blackwood* to the Unionist Administration, it is somewhat startling to learn that this authority on the Chinese question is compelled to preface his article with profound regret that Lord Salisbury's vindication at the Primrose League is the most disheartening and the most alarming of all the deliverances that have been made on the subject. The only gain which the Government has secured is, he thinks, the promised opening of the waterways of China. He flouts the idea that Russia made a blunder in taking Port Arthur. She had already, he says, established herself in possession of paramount influence at Peking. She was *de facto* in occupation of the Chinese capital, and the cession of Port Arthur was but a formal delivery of the keys. He warns the Government that Russia and France, using the Belgians as a stalking-horse, have established their interests at Hankow, in the very commercial centre of China. He says that wilful blindness was the equipment with which the Government entered into the diplomatic campaign with Russia. He wishes that Lord Salisbury had not played so cynically on the simplicity of the Primrose Dames. Mr. Chamberlain, he says, applies the term "crass ignorance" to the Government of China. It might be better applied to the Government of which Mr. Chamberlain is a member.

The article concludes with the following veiled declaration of war:—

On the two main points, therefore, the intentions of Russia and the weakness of China, the Government was, through its own fault, misinformed and misled. What the country has a right to know, before letting bygones be bygones, is whether the Government has taken any steps to prevent similar misguidance in the future. Do they recognise in what way, through what agencies and channels, and through what defects in the same, they have been deceived? Have they placed buoys on the sunken rocks on which their Far Eastern policy has split? If not, what security have we that a worse thing may not happen to us in subsequent "skirmishes" with Russia or some other Power? It is all very well to say Government has had a lesson. So has China, and many of them. But she never profited by them, and we confess to finding a greater resemblance between the two Governments than is altogether pleasant to contemplate.

(4) MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

Sir William Des Voeux, writing in the *Contemporary* on "Our Policy in the Far East," pleads for a closer understanding with Russia, and maintains that even without such an understanding the Russian annexation of Manchuria would tend to the increase of British trade. The one thing he is most anxious about is that the British Government should back up the British merchant in his attempts to secure possession of the Chinese markets:—

What is most immediately required for our interests is government support to British enterprise. Possibly, by an amicable agreement with Russia, and by putting an end to our policy of useless irritation, we might induce her to cease from her constant

opposition. But, whether such an arrangement would be practicable or not, the utmost encouragement and support should be afforded to such enterprise, as being not less for the best interests of China than for our own.

If this is done—even if Russia annexes the whole of Northern China—Sir William Des Voeux says :—

I am not one of those who believe that the actual volume of British trade will decrease. On the contrary, I expect it to grow larger, whatever barriers may be raised against it, owing to the great development of the countries in question, which is certain to follow the advent of civilised government. What *will* diminish, and that largely, is the proportion which our trade now bears to the total of foreign trade. That, however, is the worst to be expected.

As to Wei-Hai-Wei, Sir William Des Voeux is strongly opposed to spending millions on its fortifications. He says :—

It may be hoped that the Government may be induced, even if necessary by the opposition of its own supporters, to leave the port as it is, and to expend upon it neither men nor millions.

(5) LORD SALISBURY AND THE FAR EAST.

An anonymous writer in the *Fortnightly Review* attempts to show that Lord Salisbury has done everything that could be done, and that his policy has secured more than could have been hoped for. If the writer, however, had perceived the significance of Sir Claude Macdonald's admission that Talienwan was the only port by which access to the North could be gained in the Gulf of Pechili he would not have written as he has done concerning the Legend of Talienwan. Any one who writes about Anglo-Russian policy in the East, without perceiving the fatal significance of Sir Claude Macdonald's sinister proposal, shows himself to have failed to master the A B C of his subject.

(6) THE OPEN DOOR TO ANGLO-SAXON UNION.

An anonymous writer in *Harper's Magazine* describes "The Situation in China" from the point of view of one who strongly approves of Lord Salisbury's policy. Speaking of the policy of the open door, he says :—

If anything were needed to stiffen her resolution, it would be the sympathy and admiration which her attitude has already elicited in the United States. The best men on both sides of the Atlantic have long felt that it required only some great cause, some community of great interests, to sweep away the prejudices which, in spite of so many real ties, still tend to divide the two Anglo-Saxon nations. It is just such a cause, just such common interests, for which Great Britain is doing battle in the Far East; and one of the most hopeful features of the Far-Eastern Question is that it seems destined to draw the Anglo-Saxon race more closely together.

THE way in which the drift-ice of the Polar Seas breaks the force of heavy seas and ensures smooth water behind it, leads A. E. Nordenskiöld in the *May Geographical Journal* to apply the same principle to the project of floating breakwaters. He argues that the loose fragments of ice completely calm the movements of the waves, not because the power of the wave is absorbed, but because the waves are irregularly deviated in different directions, and then interference arises. Should this take place under very favourable circumstances, two waves, even though of enormous size, can neutralise each other. "If these observations are correct, it is evident that fresh attempts should be made to give shelter to a harbour by laying out, not a few large, but a number of small, floating breakwaters. Probably a large number would be needed, but a harbour is an expensive piece of work, and is well worth a considerable outlay."

THESSALY UNDER THE TURKS.

"A PROVINCE in Pawn" is the title given in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for June by the Hon. T. W. Legh, M.P., to his notes of a tour in Thessaly. He contrasts the gloomy anticipations excited by anti-Turkish rumours with the fairly reassuring reality. He found, to begin with, that "Volo, on the whole, had not come badly out of the occupation; there had been no destruction of property; speculators had taken advantage of the low Turkish tariff to make large importations of goods, which under Greek rule would have paid exorbitant duties of more than 100 per cent." The principal officers selected to govern the Thessalian peasants are "men of a humane and intelligent type." Mr. Legh finds much to admire in the Turkish army, which receives scarcely any pay, is uniformed in rags, is almost without boots, and is exposed to the miserable mountain weather, yet accepts loyally, without grumbling, these incidents of military life. Mr. Legh goes on :—

In view of what I have described, it is only fair to point out that since the commencement of the occupation the conduct of the Turkish troops had, at all events until last March, been admirable, and the fantastic tales circulated by the Greek press had, as a rule, no sort of foundation. It is not an exaggeration to say that, under similar circumstances, the soldiers of no European Power would have behaved so well, and the Greek authorities have constantly admitted that they had no serious complaints to make. So far as I could observe, the relations of the soldiers with the population were not unfriendly, and in many instances the privates used to share their scanty rations with the poverty-stricken Christians.

Nevertheless, the writer grants, the condition of Thessaly is necessarily deplorable.

He was much impressed by the difference between the appearance and reality of the Turkish and Greek soldiery respectively :—

The Greek soldiers formed the strongest possible contrast to the ragged Turks gazing gloomily at them from the neighbouring heights, and from whom I had just parted not without regret. Whereas the latter looked like a mob of poverty-stricken peasants hastily provided with rifles, the former were dressed in clean new uniforms, were fairly well set up, and would not have shown to much disadvantage beside the troops of several of the Great Powers. How deceptive are appearances! While the men on the one side might be trusted to fight as long as the breath remained in their bodies, it was not perhaps an absolute certainty that the others would fight at all.

The Soldier in Feminine Fiction.

MR. HORACE WYNDHAM, writing on "The Soldier of Fiction" in the *United Service Magazine* for June, subjects certain lady novelists to a mild roasting for their extraordinary pictures and types of military life. In particular, "we have that fine old crusted specimen of military merit, the 'veteran' soldier" :—

Royal warrants and Army Reserve regulations affect him not, and, year after year, he continues to adorn his company pay-list, and consume his rations (and canteen beer) in his country's cause with equal grace and efficiency. "The snows of many winters have passed over his head," but yet "his figure is as erect and his eye as keen as of yore," etc. . . . One can scarcely help wondering at times where, in these days of continually deplored "short service," these ancient warriors who are thus introduced to us come from. Altogether, it is, from a careful examination of the entrancing works of the majority of the talented observers of camp and barrack episodes, clearly evident that the soldier lives, and moves, and has his being in a round of perpetual marvels. Altogether, the conditions of a military existence would seem to be little short of idyllic.

THE RUIN OF SPAIN.

By DR. E. J. DILLON.

DR. DILLON, of all men most pessimistic, has never found a more congenial theme than the decadence of Spain, which he describes in thirty pages of the *Contemporary Review* for June. He begins appropriately with a text from the Lamentations of the Prophet Jeremiah. "How doth the city sit solitary, that was full of people! how is she become as a widow! she that was great among the nations, and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary!" In the Bible this passage is printed with notes of exclamation, but it would have been more proper had they been changed into notes of interrogation, for Dr. Dillon's purpose in his article is to answer how Spain has reached her present deplorable condition of wreckage. It is a very remarkable paper, and one that well deserves attention.

PREMATURE PARLIAMENTARISM.

As an analysis of the phenomena that accompany the dying of nations, there is nothing to equal it in recent periodical literature. The whole paper will tend to deepen the feeling of distrust in the application of democratic principles to populations which are not yet master of the first elements of Parliamentaryism. In this way it is possible that Dr. Dillon's paper may contribute something to weaken the robust faith of those astonishing American journalists who are quite confident that the true panacea for the troubles of the Philippine Islands or of Cuba is the prompt application of the principles of the American constitution. In Spain we have these principles applied to a population which will at least compare favourably, from the point of view of civilisation, with the murderous savages who form a large proportion of the Philippine Islanders, and the hardly less savage half-breeds who swarm in the morasses and mountains of Cuba. Dr. Dillon's paper shows us what is the net outcome of planting the complex and delicate machinery of government among a population which is utterly without interest in national politics. Ignorance—sheer, blank ignorance—is, in Dr. Dillon's opinion, at the bottom of the decadence of Spain. Of the population of eighteen millions, sixteen millions, he says, are illiterate. These sixteen millions, however, are much better equipped for their work than the two millions of so-called literates, of whom one and a half millions have no interest in politics.

THE REAL RULERS OF SPAIN.

The Spanish machine is run by a minority of four hundred thousand persons, who do all the politics, and are governed by the desire to obtain Government offices. These four hundred thousand can read and write—they are wonderful rhetoricians—but the governing brain seems to have been left out of their composition. Dr. Dillon says:—

Monumental ignorance of contemporary history and modern languages has left its abiding mark on the ruling classes in Spain, and is to a large extent answerable for the irreparable calamities which have overtaken the brave, patient, and noble-minded people.

Dr. Dillon's stories of the absolute incapacity of the ruling Spaniards to face the facts and to recognise their most obvious duty are almost incredible. Señor Castelar laughed in his face within a few days of the declaration of war on account of the absolute absurdity of his belief that war was possible; and the Minister of Marine, who predicted that the Americans would be defeated at Manila, accounted for the destruction of the Spanish fleet on the ground that it was impossible to lay down torpedoes in

the channel to the harbour; and then announced that some 150 torpedoes were now on their way.

THE REIGN OF THE RHETORICIAN.

Judging from Dr. Dillon's account, it would seem as if half-a-dozen lunatics chosen at random out of Bedlam or Colney Hatch would make as good a job of the governing of Spain as those highly-respectable rhetoricians who are presiding over the ruin of their country at Madrid. The farcical nature of parliamentary government in Spain is insisted upon by Dr. Dillon, from whose account it would appear that politics have become a mere matter of ins and outs, and that the outs can never obtain possession of office without threat of revolution, when the ins usually decide that turn-about is fair play, and purposely evoke a crisis for the purpose of admitting their opponents to a share in the sweets of office. On the General Election which has just been held Dr. Dillon says:—

The Cabinet, and in this particular case Señor Sagasta himself, the Apostle of Liberal principles, who had been for years a revolutionist, decided beforehand how large a majority he needed, and this done, he considered how the seats of the minority should be distributed, for a Spanish Prime Minister, like Napoleon, leaves nothing to chance—when elections are in question. Not only had the adversaries to be counted, but also weighed; for it is not enough that the Minister should resolve to allow a certain number of Republicans, of Carlists, of Conservatives, &c., to be returned, he must also determine which of them.

THE SUMMING-UP OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

Here is Dr. Dillon's final summing-up of the whole gloomy picture:—

The one thing certain is that Spain lacks a statesman. Had she produced even a second-class politician at any time since the restoration, she might have attained enviable prosperity in isolation or, had she preferred it, might have played a considerable part in the politics of Europe. With her undeveloped resources, her respectable fleet, her admirably trained marines, her heroic soldiers, and, above all, her possession of the Philippines, she might have obtained powerful allies on infinitely better terms than Italy received, and would not have collapsed as the Italians have done. But all these natural and acquired advantages were thrown away, and she remained without active friends, without commercial, agricultural or industrial progress, vegetating from day to day, squabbling over wretched questions of parochial interest, never once utilising any of her numerous resources, and punishing those among her own sons who would have raised her up, until to-day she stands face to face with ruin.

In all probability Spain has lost for ever not only Cuba but the Philippines, the possession of which, if properly exploited, might have been made an Open Sesame to prosperity and political existence. Her credit is destroyed. She is saddled with the Cuban debt as well as her own, and no longer possesses the wherewithal to pay the interest on the coupons. The little industry and trade she had have vanished; cotton mills and flour mills are closed. Her money has lost nearly 50 per cent. of its purchasing power at the very moment when her people are deprived of the means of earning it. Breadstuffs are become scarce, the pinch of hunger is felt throughout the kingdom, dissatisfaction is being manifested in tangible and dangerous forms, and martial law has been appealed to. And at this moment, says *El Nacional*, "the Congress is enjoying the clever jokes of Señor Segasta about the Ministerial crisis and roaring with laughter."

The *Sunday at Home* for June contains the last of a series of articles on Women's Settlements in London, and urges, as the ultimate goal of Settlement work, the planting of the poorer districts with homes and households, for which Settlement barracks are only a temporary substitute.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

WHY SPAIN FAILED IN CUBA.

IN the *North American Review* for May Mr. H. S. Rubens, Councillor of the Cuban Junta, makes the best case he can for the Insurgent Government of Cuba. He attributes the extraordinary weakness of Spain in repressing the insurrection to her lack of an adequate commissariat:—

The chief reason for Spain's military failure, however, is that she has never had a proper commissariat. Even when driving the Cubans before them, they cannot follow for more than three days without falling back on a base of supplies. The Cubans live entirely on the country: yam, yucca, fruits, sweet potatoes, cassava, and even cabbage palms and sour oranges will sustain the acclimatised Cubans, while the Spaniards sicken and die on this diet. Most of the Spanish losses have been caused by fevers and dysentery. In such a climate bacon and beans, the principal food supplied to the Spanish troops, is bound to cause sickness. Sanitation is a thing unknown.

Spain, he says, has now only—

about 80,000 soldiers fit for duty, as against 200,000 at this season last year. The official records admit a loss of 65,000 to Spain during the first two years. Within the last nine months about 30,000 have been sent home invalided, and there are now about that number on the sick list in Cuba. Spain's expenditures have averaged about thirteen million dollars a month.

Clara Barton in the same Review describes the work which is done by the Red Cross in feeding the hungry Cubans. Miss Barton lunched with Captain Sigsbee on the *Maine* two days before that battleship was blown up.

THE INDIGNATION OF SEÑOR CASTELAR.

Of the Spanish reviews received up to the time of going to press, *España Moderna* is the only one that contains any reference to the Hispano-American crisis. In his monthly "Review of International Politics" Señor Emilio Castelar writes at some length on the desirability of an alliance with a European Power, the report on the *Maine* disaster, the armistice and the proposed intervention of the Pope, but he advances very little that is fresh in the way of argument. He points out the apparent hopelessness of any attempt to obtain an alliance, indignantly repudiates the assertion that Spaniards were concerned in the destruction of the *Maine*, criticises the armistice, and declares that the nation was against it, and expresses the opinion that the Pope's mediation would not be effective. Neither of the points in dispute between the two countries, he says, can be satisfactorily solved by a decision of the Pope. The two most important are the *Maine* disaster and Cuban independence. The idea of granting independence is not to be entertained for an instant; hence mediation is impossible so far as that is concerned. As to the *Maine*, to agree to arbitration would be to admit that the Spaniards might have had a hand in it; but "our honour forbids the recognition of the supposition that we could be guilty of such an impossible crime." Moreover, the Pope is not competent to judge on that point; he is not a technical expert, and "almost any engineer would be more competent than he." At the end of one chapter Señor Castelar writes: "I am choking with indignation!" This, indeed, is apparent on every one of the twenty-eight pages occupied by his article.

THE BLOWING UP OF THE "MAINE."

It would seem as if English expert opinion was more and more coming to the conclusion that the *Maine* was not blown up by any outside agency. There have been some very interesting and well-informed articles in *Engineering*, which, however, does not come within the

range of this Review, and Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb, in an article in the *National Review* on his "First Impressions of the War," strongly confirms the conclusions set forth in the pages of *Engineering*:—

I have special reasons for doubting the existence of any mine or outside agency in destroying the *Maine*. I happen to have been a member of a committee appointed to review the evidence and finding of the court-martial that sat to inquire into the loss of our own *Doterel*, which was destroyed when at anchor in the Straits of Magellan by the sudden explosion of her magazine in the year 1881. Reading the evidence before the United States Commission is like re-reading that which was before our own court in all that related to the character of the explosion, and there was not wanting in our own case even the suspicion of foul play in the shape of a submarine mine. I rose from the inquiry absolutely convinced that there was no primary explosion to be accounted for; that the *Doterel's* magazine had exploded in the way in which all magazines exploded, namely, in a series of shocks with parts of a second of interval between them, and that it could never be known what fired the first charge.

To me the evidence before the United States Commission tells the like story, only it is plainer. The evidence is direct and clear that to the nearest observers outside the ship the first shock was not that of a submarine explosion—which no one can mistake—but of something above water, like a gunshot. We know of ships that have been destroyed by torpedoes, and we know, experimentally, the effect of torpedo and mine explosions on ships' hulls. What we know does not correspond to the damage done to the *Maine*. Whatever the nature of the first shock of the explosion might have been, it is certain that it was not so severe as those that followed. Yet the inference we must draw, if we allow that the *Maine* was struck by a torpedo or submarine mine, is that the lesser shock created the greater damage, the conditions of which were not disturbed by the effects of the subsequent greater shocks.

Mr. A. S. Hershey, in the *Annals of the American Academy*, discusses the Cuban question from the standpoint of International law, and insists that the Monroe Doctrine is above and beyond the domain of law. It is a policy which Americans will maintain if necessary in the face of hostile Europe. He justifies Cuban intervention on grounds moral rather than strictly legal.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

BY CONSUL-GENERAL LEE.

CONSUL-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, who for the last two years represented the United States at Havana, contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* and *McClure's Magazine* an article on "Cuba and Her Struggle for Freedom."

THE INEVITABLE DESTINY OF CUBA.

The most significant passage in the article is that in which it closes. Cuba's struggle for freedom, it is evident, if Consul-General Lee has his way, will end in annexation to the United States. Such at least seems to be the plain meaning of the following passage:—

Seventy-five years ago Thomas Jefferson declared that the addition of Cuba "to our Confederacy is exactly what is wanted to bound our power as a nation to the point of its utmost interest." From that day to this the island has disturbed our statesmen and played an important part in our foreign policy.

The United States, always greatly interested in the government of and general welfare of this wonderful island, has reached that period when it is absolutely necessary to her that Cuba should have a progressive, legal, and peaceful administration. The ties of commerce have been so strengthened, and the investments of her people there so increased, that she can no longer look on with indifference to the one or disregard the rights of the other. The geographical and strategical position of the island also appeals for a closer connection with the great

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American Republic. Anchored at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, whose waters wash the shores of five American States; in position to protect the trade of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio valleys, standing like a huge sentinel to watch over the proposed transit across Nicaragua; with shores indented with splendid harbours; with an ideal and unrivalled winter climate and immense resources—Cuba, whether an Independent Republic, or later Americanised and annexed to the United States, is destined at last to emerge from the dark shadows of the past, and stand side by side with those countries who have their place in the broad sunlight of peace, progress, and prosperity.

AN UNDEVELOPED ESTATE.

The article itself does not contain much that is new. He praises the island very highly, and says it is the most fertile spot on the face of the globe. It is practically virgin soil, for the Spaniards have done nothing to develop its natural resources:—

Here, on this favoured spot where Spanish feet were planted over four centuries ago, there are no public roads or highways or even country roads; no canals; no telegraphs, except along the line of some of the railroads; and the few railroads on the island were built by English enterprise and capital, and not by Spanish. It has ever been the policy of the Spaniards to occupy the edges of a country and remain in and closely around the cities and towns which constitute the seaports.

General Lee says that when Spaniards settle in Cuba their children always hate Spain. It seems to be sufficient to be born on Cuban soil to become an enemy of the mother country.

GENERAL WEYLER.

Of General Weyler, he says he always found him affable, pleasant, and agreeable. He was small in stature, with a long face and square chin, quick, nervous in his manner and gait, decided in his opinions, loved by some, and hated and feared by others. Speaking of the negotiations which preceded the war, he says that the scheme of autonomy was hopeless. Under the semblance of home rule the Spaniards were left in full control of one of the legislative chambers, and even when the two chambers agreed the Governor-General, who was appointed from Madrid, could veto whatever measure they passed. It was rejected by the insurgents, but it was regarded with even greater detestation by the Spaniards themselves, for they are to a man more in favour of annexation to the United States than of being handed over to the tender mercies of the Cubans. With the failure of autonomy and the demonstration of the failure of Spain to restore order, the Consul-General thinks it is difficult to see how America could refrain longer from taking action.

THAT London was ever bombarded will be news to most people, and their surprise will be increased on finding that it was by the guns of the English fleet that the bombardment was carried on. Sir Walter Besant, continuing his series of papers on South London in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, tells in the June number how in 1470 the Bastard of Falconbridge, then Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, at the head of seventeen thousand Kentish men, opened fire on the city because it refused passage to his troops. He was not then aware that his master, Warwick, had fallen in the Battle of Barnet, or that Edward's kingship was practically secure. Three several assaults were made—on Aldgate, on Bishopsgate, and on the London Bridge. All were repulsed; and, finding the war was already decided, he disbanded his troops and made over his fleet to the King. Edward pardoned him, knighted him, made him Vice-Admiral again, and then beheaded him.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THEIR PEOPLE.

AN UNPROMISING COLONY.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for June Mr. Claes Ericsson, who appears to have been an orchid collector, describes a visit which he paid to the Philippines in the year 1894. A perusal of his paper is not calculated to encourage very joyful anticipations as to the result if the Americans should decide to begin their colonising experiments by taking over the two thousand islands with a population of eight millions, merely because Admiral Dewey destroyed half a dozen ships in the harbour of Manila. For what appears most clearly from Mr. Ericsson's paper is that the natives of these islands, whether they be Sulus, or Tagals, or Bisayas, are elements in the question which will have to be reckoned with altogether independently of the fate of the Spaniards. In the island of Palawan, Mr. Ericsson says, the Spaniards have no real authority, and never interfere with the natives except where Chinamen or Europeans are concerned. Again he says, after visiting the other islands, "It would have been almost useless to ask the assistance of the Spaniards, I never met with one who could speak the Sulu language, or any of the dialects. As a consequence the supposed rulers know next to nothing of the natives, their customs, and wishes. None of the larger islands is really under the domination of the Spaniards, whose rule extends little farther than the range of their cannon. Of the native soldiery, not one in a score knows the name of his officers. In the chief town of the Sulu islands the Sulu were in the habit of taking pot-shots at the Spanish sentries every night, and this, be it observed, was the former state of Spanish rule in the Sulu Islands. Mr. Ericsson does not give a very cheerful account of the country itself. It swarms with venomous ants, whose bites suppurate like small-pox. Mosquitoes, he says, swarm as they do nowhere else on the earth, while as for alligators, he once counted thirteen moving in a troop along the beach at one time. Worse than all is a virulent fever, from which at one place that he visited half of the Spanish garrison was prostrate. Everywhere the people seemed wretchedly poor, and their habitations the worst hovels that he had ever seen in the Far East. The aborigines are little people who are tyrannised over by the Sulus, who appear to spend their time in plundering their neighbours. The Sulus are pirates, or the sons of pirates, who think nothing of murder, and who have never been subdued, and, in Mr. Ericsson's opinion, never will be by Spain. It is evident that if the Americans are to serve their apprenticeship to colonisation they will have a pretty tough time in the Philippines. They will find it somewhat difficult to apply to those aborigines and their Sulu oppressors the great and glorious principles of the American constitution; but that, some of the Americans gravely assure us, is precisely what they are determined to do. The belief of some Americans in the saving efficacy of democratic government is quite touching. It will not, however, long survive the test of actual experience in the Philippines.

THE *Geographical Journal* for May has in it much interesting matter. Dr. Donaldson Smith, in a vivid account of his journey through the Khaman Mountains, tells how the Chinese are steadily crowding the Mongols out of East Mongolia, and how the Mongols are rapidly losing their nomadic habits. There is a very readable sketch by Collector Codrington, of Central Angoniland. Mr. Warrington Smyth's journeys on the Siamese East Coast claim separate mention.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

BY THOSE WHO WANT TO BE LED.

THERE are three articles in the *Fortnightly Review* on "Lord Rosebery and his Followers." The first, which deals with the present state of the Liberal Party, is anonymous. Its contents do not inspire any overwhelming curiosity to discover the author's identity.

"THERE IS BUT ONE POSSIBLE MAN."

After casting his eye over the present conditions of the party he brings his paper to the following conclusion:—

It is necessary that the leader of the Liberals of the next century shall be in communion with the sentiments and ideals of the rising generation, not the embodiment of departed schools and worn-out creeds—and the better part of Liberalism is not more in favour of social reform than it is of Imperial advance. There is but one possible man.

THE MAN FOR A CRISIS.

Mr. W. L. Stobart, who writes the second paper, also seems to be strongly in favour of Lord Rosebery:—

National purposes rather than electoral probabilities are causing prominent Liberals to look to Lord Rosebery. When affairs abroad are critical, we somehow realise the difference between a Party politician and a statesman. Liberals feel that, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, Lord Rosebery is the only man amongst them to whom the nation will pay attention. His is the only voice heard by those deeply interested in international affairs. Other men may be as well informed, but their words lack an authoritative ring. By the exercise of discretion, Lord Rosebery has acquired a power which enables him to make an effective appeal to all sections of the community; although his experience, comparatively speaking, has been short. While he is not a Jingo, he has taken no pains to conceal his dislike of the waspish ways of the Little Englanders, whose tactics, instead of tending to preserve peace, sometimes strengthen those prejudices and suspicions which favour an aggressive foreign policy. It is felt that Lord Rosebery would be the man for a crisis.

SCOTLAND'S POLITICAL DEITY.

The writer on "Politics in Scotland," who signs himself "Academicus," is also a great believer in Lord Rosebery. He says:—

He is of all men the most fitted to become Scotland's political deity. He has right Scottish sympathies; intellectually, and politics apart, he is in touch with young Scotland. He has the art to be popular. And he is the ablest and most inspiring exponent of that "Imperialism" that makes up half the "principles" of the Unionist Party. He is capable at least of bringing together that section of Unionism that has the root of the matter in it, and those leaders and wirepullers of Liberalism who inherited from him the cry "No programme-making." It would be but two Rumps that he would lead. But the two Rumps together might make up a party strong enough to support a Rosebery administration. And the writer does not think the less highly of the Earl of Rosebery for that he believes that that is the chief end of the ex-Premier.

"Academicus" may be sound in his politics, but he is not very happy in his phrase-making. To declare that the chief end of Lord Rosebery is to lead two Rumps is apt to provoke a smile even in the most sympathetic quarters.

THE POSITION OF SIR W. HARCOURT.

The editor of the *National Review*, in his "Chronicle of the Month," says that the position of Sir William Harcourt has become positively pathetic. He clings tenaciously to his titular position as leader of the Liberal Party; but his Party has no faith in him, and does not follow him with any zeal. There is undoubtedly a great desire among the Radicals to oppose him:—

We hazard the prediction that prior to next Session a new Leader of the Opposition will be chosen. Side by side with the Harcourt mutiny is to be noted a Rosebery revival. So far,

Lord Rosebery has flatly refused to be "revived," and if he is wise he will persist in his refusal. Should he yield and resume the leadership now, he would find himself beset with intrigue and treachery, and as he suffers from super-sensitiveness he would probably make a second and final exit from public life. On the other hand, should he judiciously stand aside, nothing can prevent him from being Prime Minister in the event of his Party returning to power, for the simple reason that there is no alternative Premier. With the Party firmly in power and resolved to stay there, Lord Rosebery as Premier would be master of the situation. One way and another the next few months should be interesting.

MRS. ASQUITH AND "THE SOULS."

THE *Woman at Home* for June contains a vivacious sketch of Mrs. Asquith "by one who knows her." The most salient points in the description of "the most living woman one has ever known" are given in the sentences: "There is absolutely nothing of the aggressive type of womanhood about her, and yet when she is in a room there is, to the mental vision of many people, no one else there. She would be out of place giving a platform oration, though she would in many ways be a good leader of a cavalry charge."

Of the much-talked-of coterie of "The Souls," a version is given which may be interesting alike to those who have and those who have not heard about it. Says the writer:—

There never was, strictly speaking, any society of the above name. The facts are practically as follows. When the great sorrow of Mrs. Asquith's life (her sister Laura's death) burst upon her, she was only one of many who were indeed bereaved. Sympathy brought these "souls" together, and they met as often as possible. One fruit of their gatherings was an effort to give a higher tone to life generally than the one prevalent in fashionable circles. As time went on members brought friends who were like-minded, and thus eventually what to outward eyes seemed like a society was formed. But no pledges were suggested, no rules were laid down. People whose opinions differed considerably were amongst what may be called the members; the only person who was impossible was the idealless follower of fashion. Inspired by the memory and example of one who had never gone with the stream, who had never been commonplace, the Souls sought to be useful. No doubt some excrescences were exaggerations of the main idea, but the Souls did undoubtedly have their effect in rising above some of the frivolities of certain "sets." One thing they never did. They never thanked God they were not as other people were; their principal crime seems to have been that they kept to themselves, and admission to the number depended upon congeniality of feeling. Neither length of pedigree nor depth of purse would avail as an "open Sesame" unless there was some amount of individuality as well. They despised petty conventionalities, and they shocked some people by their frank exhibition of their contempt for some received shibboleths; but their only real enemies were some who had been stopped on the threshold and had been asked for their qualifications. One man, now occupying a position which he fills to the satisfaction even of his most determined opponents, one woman, who is the subject of this sketch, these two, differing greatly in character, but both individual in the most marked degree, ensured the success of the "Souls"; but no member ever thought of the formation of any definite society.

MR. J. E. CARVER requests me to correct an error which inadvertently appeared in the last number of the REVIEW. It is in the notice of the People's Bank, in which it was stated that Mr. Carver had been led to establish twenty banks of the kind in various parts of London. What it ought to have been was that Mr. Carver wished to establish twenty banks in various parts of London.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

THE Australasian *Review of Reviews* for March publishes a series of articles on the Federation Bill, and strongly recommends it to the suffrages of the electors who voted on the question at the beginning of June. The Bill was drawn up by fifty delegates selected from among the ablest representatives of the five Colonies. They applied themselves to work with a will, and were thirty-nine days in elaborating the constitution, which contains eight chapters and 121 clauses. This complex and intricate measure will soon be voted upon by the electors in all the Colonies concerned. Unless the course of events in China and in America have strengthened the federation party it is evident that the chances of the scheme securing the requisite majority were not regarded as very hopeful last March. Sir R. Baker, Chairman of Committees at the Conference, is quoted as having declared:—

"I wish to tell the people of Australia that if they do not go to the poll and vote for the Federal Constitution which the Convention recommended to them a fatal blow will be struck at the whole movement."

Mr. Fitchett is of opinion that if the Federal Bill is rejected federation itself will disappear from the political horizon for at least a generation. The electors have to choose between Australia as a tangle of confused, diverging, mutually-taxing Colonies and Australia a great commonwealth with a common flag, a common policy, common interests, and a strength against the outside world multiplied tenfold by unity. In the following paragraphs are contained the leading features of the scheme upon which the Australian electors are about to vote.

The proposed Constitution for Australia is the most democratic of all the Federal Constitutions of the world.

It is the only Constitution with two Houses based upon the direct "one-man-one-vote" of the people.

It admits women to the suffrage freely, as the States determine.

Both Houses are liable to be dissolved for the verdict of the people on their procedure.

Superiority in money power is securely allotted to the Lower House.

The Constitution is not cast iron, but is comparatively easily amended, so as to give free play to evolution, even in the federal compact.

Responsible government on the British system is introduced.

A national market which can support national industries is created.

The State Treasurers are to receive their present average revenue from customs, so as to assure them and the public that Federation implies no new taxes.

Railways, which are the most potent agents in the development of a colony, are left to be constructed by the State at pleasure.

State railways can be transferred to the Federation by arrangement, if the State be willing.

Preferential railway rates, such as are levied by New South Wales against Victoria, and by Victoria against New South Wales, are to be forbidden. But developmental rates, such as Victoria grants to Gippsland coal, are to be permitted. A judicial body of experts is provided to guard this provision.

State debts can be federalised, so as to lessen the interest charge.

Bounties to industries can be granted either by the Australian Parliament, or can be given by the local Parliament to local enterprises, with the approval of the Commonwealth.

The Parliament is authorised to legislate for pensions to the aged and the crippled.

A PESSIMIST ON NEW ZEALAND POLITICS.

BY SIR ROBERT STOUT.

SIR ROBERT STOUT, having abandoned politics and retired from public life, fires a parting shot at the adversaries whom he leaves in possession of the field. In the *Australasian Review of Reviews* for March he writes on "The Drift of Politics in New Zealand," which may be summarised as stating that the drift is distinctly devilwards. The privileges of Parliament are threatened, and the finances are in a bad state, and the administration is corrupt. Sir Robert Stout's views are no doubt coloured by the gloom of disappointment and defeat, but there are many things in his paper which will be read with interest and with considerable regret by social reformers throughout the world. For instance, he maintains that the old age pension scheme has degenerated into a mere party election cry, that no one has any clear conception as to who should receive the pension, or as from what source the revenue to pay the pension is to be derived. To throw the duty of providing for the pensions on the Colonial Treasury is not a very hopeful proposal, seeing that the average increase of debt per year during the present administration is £1,350,000. The customs duties have risen per head from £2 3s. in 1890, to £2 13s. 6d. in 1897. Upon the labour legislation of the Colony Sir Robert Stout says the enthusiasm over the labour measures has of late considerably cooled. The labour laws have not attained the result that was anticipated. The increase of new industries has slackened, the number of hands employed has diminished, and the produce of industries has fallen off notwithstanding the increase of the population. Notwithstanding this, Sir Robert Stout admits that the rate of increase of the population has gone up from 8·33 per cent. in the five years ending 1891 to 12·24 per cent. in the quinquennial period ending 1895. Notwithstanding this, the cry of the unemployed is still heard in the land. On the census night of 1896, 17,496 bread-winners were out of work. This proportion 6·5 per cent. is nearly 1 per cent. higher than that of Victoria or of New South Wales. Of the Conciliation Act, Sir Robert Stout says that its benefits are not much appreciated. The awards of the Conciliation Boards are almost always set on one side, and appealed from, to the Court of arbitration, with the result that the Court is tending more and more to become the arbiter of all industries, and freedom of contract is abolished. The result of fixing a maximum wage in the several trades has been that the old and least competent hands have been dismissed, and the minimum wage is becoming the standard wage. On the whole, Sir Robert Stout thinks that Labour Bills are not a taking election cry with which to go to the constituencies. There are any number of items of local interest, such, for instance, that the sittings of the House of Representatives are so long that the members don't get home on an average until three o'clock in the morning, the average duration of the sittings being over ten hours. On the whole, the paper is a very dismal lament over things as they seem to be in the Colony of New Zealand to the eyes of Sir Robert Stout.

Leisure Hour for June gives portraits and autographs of all the Presidents of the Royal Academy during its one hundred and thirty years of existence. Bishop Creighton, in his series of the English shires, gives a sketch of the county of Cambridgeshire.

RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS.

AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN.

MR. JULIAN RALPH contributes to *Harper's* for June a very interesting account of the impressions produced upon him by his recent visit to the Empire of the Tsar. Russia does not appear to have impressed him by its resemblance to his own country.

AN UNTIDY FARM.

Here is how he puts the whole matter :—

In a sentence, Russia is a huge farm, comprising a seventh of the land surface of the globe, and a twenty-sixth of its total area. It has half a dozen men to manage it—according to the policy of one of the six—and the people are divided into ten millions of men and women of the more or less comfortable, more or less educated class, and one hundred and nineteen millions of citizens the mass of whom form the dullest, rudest, least ambitious peasantry in Europe. If one travels over Russia to spy out the land, he may go for days across it from west to east without breaking the continuous view of a flat disc, whose only variety lies between its farmed flatness and its waste flatness, its squat, shrinking, unkempt villages and its sandy districts wooded with thin birch or evergreens. Everywhere it is new, rude, and untidy. Villages crowded around huge white Greek churches with Oriental towers and points of gold. Mud roads that are mere rough trails, low-browed, shaggy-haired, dirty men and women, of the intelligent status of Indian squaws, are the only other objects he will see.

If the traveller starts from the north he will pass over a precisely similar flat and tiresome reach of farm land, everywhere slovenly and unkempt, varied by sparse woods, and villages of brown thatched huts. Again and again Mr. Ralph refers to the note of untidiness as characteristic of the country and of the people. There is no scenery in Russia excepting on the Black Sea and in the Caucasus, and no cities, excepting St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and Helsingfors, which are not more or less primitive, dirty, native, and Asiatic. That last word is the note of all Mr. Ralph has to say.

RUSSIA NOT EUROPEAN BUT ASIATIC.

Judge Russia as Europe, and you will be disappointed at every turn. But once recognise frankly that Russia is Asiatic, and not European, and disappointment gives place to admiration. Mr. Ralph puts his foot down upon all the nonsense believed by many people as to the annoyance inflicted upon travellers by the police. He says that he was never less troubled by foreign customs, laws, and regulations in any journey he has ever made. As long as your passport is in order, and you give it to the porter at the hotel as soon as you arrive, you have no more difficulty. He is equally emphatic as to the ridiculous exaggerations which have been put in circulation as to the horrors of Siberia. To the majority of those who go to Siberia exile means an improvement in their circumstances. At the same time he is by no means an optimist. He is much impressed with the danger which lies ahead owing to the existence of a minority of ten millions of more or less Europeanised, educated people, who are on the top, while 119 millions of peasants, utterly destitute of any leaven of progress, are below. Mr. Ralph says Russia's danger is from the top—the bottom is sodden.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PEASANTRY.

Although he says many hard things about the Russian peasant—maintaining that his religion is a mere tissue of forms and automatic practices carried on without any more mental effort than the activity of a victim of St. Vitus's dance—he makes many admissions which render it difficult to accept his view of the non-progressive character of the mass of the Russian people. He tells us

that they are a very fine race physically, the men being stout and strong and often big, while the young women are as promising, from the important point of view of motherhood, as any peasant women he ever saw, but they are dull-looking, dirty, and excessively drunken. This he attributes chiefly to the fact that in winter there is nothing for them to do, so they spend their time drinking vodka.

THEIR GENIUS FOR CO-OPERATION.

But, notwithstanding all that he says of the moujik's simplicity, his lack of ambition, his drunkenness, his laziness, his love of gambling, and his lack of forethought, Mr. Ralph concludes his article by a glowing description of the marvellous achievements of the co-operative principle, which has long been one of the great characteristics of the Russian peasant :—

His "artels" prove that this capacity is strong enough for him to govern himself, which we are taught is a mightier thing than the taking of a city. They show that he can make himself industrious, honest, thrifty, foresighted, responsible (nearly everything, in fact, that he is not—until such combination gives him the chance to redeem himself). The artelshik is a muzhik revolutionised—a beast of burden in man's guise transformed into a full-fledged man, or woman, for the women make good artelshiks also.

Considering the failure of much more advanced people to carry the principle of co-operation into the sphere of production, Mr. Ralph's account of the excellence of the Russian artels leads us to discount much of what he says as to the hopeless nature of the Russian peasantry ; and now that artels are being formed for the promotion of home industry on winter nights, supplying tools and materials for wood-carving, etc., there is hope that the peasants will justify the confidence which has always been expressed in them by those who know them most intimately.

A RUSSIAN GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

The question of combating the drunkenness which is the curse of the country, is one which has attracted the attention of the Government for years past. The Gothenburg system, as it is called, has been adopted with a thoroughness and logic which are eminently Russian. The nationalisation of the supply of vodka is one of the great reforms of M. De Witte :—

It was in 1895 that M. Witte began the building of the Government monopoly scheme by introducing it in the provinces of Samara, Ufa, Perm, and Orenburg. Eighteen months later, in July, 1896, it was extended to Bessarabia, Volhynia, Ekaterinoslav, Kiev, Podolia, Poltava, the Taurida, the Black Sea, and Kherson provinces. In these places the excise on vodka is abolished, and the Government has established central liquor-depots in each province, from which supplies are distributed in sealed bottles and vessels to retail shops set up by the Government in the towns and country districts. The little local distilleries, once so numerous and prosperous, are closed, and the drink is supplied to the state (by distilleries operated under Government control) in quantities and at a price fixed by the Government.

In connection with the scheme, temperance committees are formed in each province under the leadership of the Governor, and in the principal towns under the Marshal of Nobility, to prevent drunkenness and establish attractive tea-shops, to wean the people from their taste for liquor—tea, by the way, being the commodity which it is said the Government means next to monopolise.

Wines, beer, and all other intoxicating beverages, as well as the Government's vodka, may be sold by licenses under the same terms as the licenses for vodka-selling are given out.

The Government's official announcements, after two years of experimenting with the new law, are to the effect that it is

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working very satisfactorily. M. Witte made a tour of ten provinces in Eastern and Southern Russia where it is in operation, and was confirmed in his plan to extend the scheme all over Russia. It is declared that the better qualities of the liquor and the decrease of drunkenness have produced a reform whose good is already apparent. The unofficial newspapers of the Empire do not altogether share this admiring and hopeful view of the new system.

Opinions differ very widely as to the result of the system, but it seems clear that while it has been beneficial to the revenue it has not diminished the sale of liquor. The temperance societies are said not to have succeeded in making their tea-shops sufficiently attractive to be formidable competitors of the Government vodka. This is one of the subjects upon which more information is much to be desired. The United Kingdom Alliance, or some of the temperance societies, might do worse than send a competent commissioner to Russia to see how the thing actually works.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

THE LONGEST RAILWAY IN THE WORLD.

MR. CLARENCE CARY contributes to the *Forum* for May a paper on the Trans-Siberian Railway and its new terminus in China. Mr. Cary brings into clear relief one or two facts which are not quite appreciated in this country. The first is the excessive length of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The Canadian Pacific and the American Pacific, by which the Canadians and the Americans span the North American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, both put together would not equal the line with which the Russians are spanning Europe and Asia. From St. Petersburg to Vladivostok the distance is 6,600 miles. It will be shortened considerably by making the terminus at Talienwan, but the expense of constructing the line is not likely to be diminished by the reduction of the distance traversed, for the short cut across Manchuria will pass through hilly country, in which there will have to be a great deal of tunnelling, whereas from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok as originally surveyed there was not a single tunnel to be cut.

ROUND THE WORLD IN SIXTY DAYS.

Mr. Cary calculates that when the line is completed it will be possible to travel with comparative comfort all round the world in less than two months :—

Reckoning from New York to St. Petersburg, *via* Hamburg or Bremen, by the German express steamers, at ten days; the rail journey to Chita or Stretensk, as the case may be, at no more; and the boat voyage down the Shilka and Amoor Rivers, *with the favouring current*, to occupy no greater period, the voyager from New York should reach Vladivostok in about a month. From there to Yokohama will absorb but a few days; the crossing of the Pacific some fifteen or twenty more; and hence there should remain out of a second month nearly ten days to devote to a journey home across the American continent.

A LAKE INTERSECTING THE RAILWAY.

There is a rather important gap in the railway of forty miles, where the route is intersected by Lake Baikal. Mr. Cary says :—

Under the present plan, it is proposed to cross, by means of a train-ferry service, the forty-mile width of Lake Baikal,—a deep inland sea of five hundred miles north and south extent, which is subject in summer to violent local atmospheric perturbations, and in winter to heavier ice conditions than any of our inland American waters. The first steamer for this work is now approaching completion in England, having been built in transportable sections on the American model which is familiar on our North-western water-crossings, where a perennial struggle with ice is a customary winter condition.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN RUSSIA.

As the country through which the railway passes closely resembles the undulous prairies of Western America, so the railway itself is being constructed upon American principles. Mr. Cary is naturally very proud of the fact that the Russians have gone to school in matters of railway construction to the Americans rather than to England or the Continental nations :—

Whistler, Winans, and other American engineers, as far back as 1843, had already introduced quick and effective American railway-building methods in connection with the Petersburg-Moscow line; and it was seen in later times how our Union Pacific and other transcontinental roads could triumph over manifold physical and financial obstacles while spanning the rude desert spaces of a half-settled continent. Wisely enough the Tsar's engineers have, from the first, generally followed and persisted in our American railway methods, as any one may see and experience while travelling over the long, gravel-ballasted single-track Russian railways, behind American-built locomotives, and past the frame station-houses and endless trains of box-cars, which to us so vividly recall our home experiences. If the accepted hide-bound English or Continental railway methods, with their fully stone-ballasted double tracks, solid masonry, pygmy vans, and light engines, and with their infinitude of persistent red-tape precautions, had here prevailed, the Russians would have now possessed a still less developed empire than exists, and what little they might have thus far accomplished in their railway work would have been, in point of detail and finish, some fruitless years in advance of present needs. Just here, it may be remarked that the genius of that picturesque, interesting, and capable personality, Prince Khilkoff, who now, as one of the Tsar's most trusted Ministers, is at the head of the Russian Imperial railways, has had a potent effect upon the present great work, as also in the hardly less remarkable Trans-Caspian system. It is, indeed, not difficult to discern in Russian railway practices everywhere the effective influences derived from this gentleman's training in American ways while serving as a mechanic in a Philadelphia machine-shop, and while, later, actually driving a locomotive on an American-built railroad.

Zangwill's Early Life.

Young Israel for May publishes an interview with Mr. Israel Zangwill, whose "Dreamers of the Ghetto" completes the trilogy of works by him dealing with modern Jewish life. Mr. Zangwill lives in Kilburn with two brothers, in a house which he has decorated with spoils picked up in the course of his travels, in which he has visited all the countries mentioned in his books. In the course of the interview Mr. Zangwill said that in his childhood he knew great hardships, and that in his career he has known every degree of hardship and every degree of comfort. From the moment he left the Jews' Free School he never was helped by any one in the slightest degree. From twelve to twenty-one he taught in the school all day, and spent his evenings in study and writing. He came up in the first class in an examination for philosophy in the University of London, but injured his health through overwork, so that the last two years, which he spent at the Free School, were an absolute torture to him. He suffers from depression of spirits, which can only be removed by frequent changes of scene. Mr. Zangwill is naturally delighted with the reception of his books, and is particularly pleased with the liberal spirit with which his reviewers have dealt with him. He finds no trace of anti-Semitic feeling in the English newspapers. The Zionist movement was practically begun in Mr. Zangwill's room; there Dr. Hertzell first propounded the idea of a gathering to discuss his plan of a modern Jewish State.

STARVATION AND SUICIDE IN PARIS.

A PRESSING PROBLEM FOR THE FUTURE.

It is often asserted that France has no poor; but this is a very hasty generalisation, based on the fact that she is really an immensely rich country, and that she contrives to get along without any poor law or workhouse system.

M. Louis Proal's striking article in the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "Suicides from Want in Paris" shows pretty clearly that our neighbours will soon have to face the problem which we had to face years ago. The misery which M. Proal describes is not, however, confined to Paris. In Provence, a peasant woman who wishes to convey the fact that she has lost a child will say, "The good God has helped me." But no doubt extreme poverty is more concentrated in Paris than in other parts of France. To do them justice, the French working classes are extremely industrious—and it is the prevalence of suicide among people known to be genuinely hard-working which constitutes a social phenomenon of the first importance. M. Proal gives some pathetic examples of letters and notes left behind them by poor people who have sought in death an end to all their sufferings. "Hell is on the earth: Paradise is under the earth," wrote a young out-of-work. "I have been wandering about since the morning," scribbles a father to his son, "and I find no situation. . . . I am not certain whether it is the river or a rope which will serve my turn. . . . This evening, when all the world will have gone to the Bois, I think of doing the job for myself." Sure enough, he was found hanging in the Bois de Boulogne. It is a curious fact that almost all these poor wretches, before doing the fatal deed, write to the commissary of police. One, a workman of forty-two, wrote to that official: "I know that one ought not to put an end to one's life; I ought then to tell you the motive which makes me kill myself. I commit suicide because I see want coming; I do not want to beg anything of anybody. I only want work." M. Proal puts in a plea for the Paris *cocher*. From the number of suicides occurring in this much-abused class, it would seem that their bad language and their extortionate practices do not avail them much. Still more suicides, however, occur among the smaller fry of commerce—agents, bagmen, and commercial travellers of all kinds. The State-educated children of artisans and peasants have such a horror of manual labour that they will often kill themselves to avoid it. There are also cases where the children are not allowed by their ambitious parents to remain in their natural state of life as artisans, and consequently commit suicide in sheer despair. The enormously overcrowded teaching profession, too, furnishes many victims to the yearly tale of suicides, higher certificates and diplomas unfortunately proving no protection against privation and even the worse fate of moral downfall.

By way of remedy, or at any rate by way of palliative, M. Proal recommends the establishment in Paris of a work analogous to that founded at Lyons by the Abbé Rambaud for the accommodation of old workers. This solves the great and ever pressing problem of rent, which weighs so heavily on the worker.

"THE Painter as Preacher" is the title given by Mr. Arthur Fish to his chat in the *Quiver* about Mr. W. P. Frith, which he illustrates by a reproduction of the five pictures of "The Road to Ruin." In the same number, Mr. W. L. Woolmer gives striking sketches of the various means of missionary travel.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

HOW IT HAS BEEN ALTERED BY THE NEW LAW.

MR. R. T. THOMSON contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for June a very timely paper on the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897, which comes into force on July 1st:—

According to the estimate of the Home Secretary, the Act will apply to about 3,600,000 workmen in factories, docks and wharves; to 730,000 in mines; to 465,000 on railways; to 104,000 in quarries. Also, to something like 700,000 builders and bricklayers, and 800,000 navvies and general labourers. Altogether some 6,000,000 at least will be included in the Act, covering the most dangerous trades; and it is probable that its provisions will soon be extended to other industries.

The following comparative table sets forth the changes that have been made in the law:—

A COMPARISON.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY UNDER THE ACT OF 1880.

- A Employer only liable for injury caused by negligence of himself or responsible representative, or by defective ways, works, machinery or plant.
- B Contributory negligence or knowledge of dangerous risk constitute a defence.
- C Man injured through fault of irresponsible fellow-workman cannot recover compensation.
- D Notice of injury has to be served on employer within six weeks.
- E Compensation for injury or death limited to three years' wages.
- F Sub-contractor's men cannot recover from chief contractor.
- G No provision against contracting out of liability.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1897.

- A Employers will be liable for all accidents, even though not caused by negligence or defects.
- B Contributory negligence does not exempt, unless serious and wilful misconduct on the part of the injured man.
- C Common Employment will now be no defence.
- D Early notice to employer not necessary unless latter is prejudiced by delay.
- E (1) Compensation for death based on three years' wages, but not to be less than £150 or more than £300.
(2) Weekly compensation for injury is to be half weekly wages, not exceeding £1 per week, no claim unless two weeks disabled.
(3) No limit for the time compensation has to be paid. It may continue for years, and exceed £1,000.
- F Employers will be liable for injuries sustained by men in the employ of sub-contractors.
- G Contracting out is permitted subject to approval of Registrar of Friendly Societies; such scheme, however, must be as favourable to workpeople as the provisions of the Act.

NOTE.—A workman may take action to recover compensation under the new Act of 1897, under the Act of 1880, or at Common Law.

The liabilities of employers are, Mr. Thomson thinks, onerous:—

We think there can be no reasonable doubt that the insurance companies offer the most satisfactory means of protection, always provided the rates of premium are not exorbitant.

THE *Woman at Home* for June is a number above the average. Besides the sketch of Mrs. Asquith, elsewhere referred to, is a glimpse given us by Mr. Fred. Dolman of the ladies of New Zealand, and a somewhat inconsequent series of papers on the question, "Are Women Mean in Money Matters?" According to Mr. Dolman, three groups of public women stand out in New Zealand—the Southern Cross Society, founded by Lady Stout, and in the main favouring the Conservatives; the Women's Social and Political League, reorganised by Mrs. F. K. Macdonald, and a fighting auxiliary of the Liberals; and the National Council of Women, formed by Mrs. Sheppard, of the W.C.T.U.

NELSON'S SIN AND HIS RELIGION.

"THE moral riddle in the life" of Lord Nelson is what the Rev. Philip Young essays to rede in the *United Service Magazine* for June. He presents the problem thus:—

It may be said that there were three great forces which dominated Nelson's life, and no estimate of his character can afford to disregard them. These were—

- His deep-wrought religiousness;
- His intense patriotism;
- His extraordinary infatuation for Lady Hamilton.

How could the first and last be combined in one character?

DEEPLY RELIGIOUS.

Mr. Young is emphatic in asserting Nelson's piety. "Nelson not religious,—then no man is religious!"

Obviously Nelson's religion, so far as it went, exercised an undoubted influence upon his life, and that influence was all on the side of good. The misery of it all was, that it did not go far enough.

We are reminded of the time in which he lived:—

His life cast in the middle of the eighteenth century, it was to be expected that Nelson's religious thought and expression would take their colouring from the tone which then prevailed. It is almost impossible that he should have remained uninfluenced by it. The Georgian period was one of religious torpor. The Evangelical revival had not yet become a force sufficiently great to permeate the heart of English thought and feeling; not yet had the Oxford movement brought into strong relief truths too long obscured. Nelson, removed by his seafaring life even from such poor light as yet remained, was necessarily at a spiritual disadvantage.

BUT NOT CHRISTIAN.

Did he get much beyond the Deism of his day?—

Nelson the open-hearted was not wont to conceal his thoughts, and had he held strong views of the Incarnation of Christ, which is the incarnation of holiness, strong as those which indicate his deep-souled belief in the Divine Providence, we should surely have had some spontaneous outburst. But, alas! it is not there. It is not discoverable in any utterance which has come down to us. Yet that God revealed himself to this marvellous man there can be no manner of doubt. . . . Alas! we see but a confused expression, a glimmer of light alone irradiating, where the Christ should have shone. What we do see is the spirit of religion, not the spirit of Christianity. That sublime trust in a living, personal God, so distinguishing a mark throughout the whole of his career, beautiful as it was, was not in itself sufficient to enable him to go forth, with any hope of conquest, to the greatest struggle of his life.

NOT GIVEN TO REVISE HIS DECISIONS.

So far his fall may be explained. But how are we to explain his persistence in it? Why did he hold it to be "as fixed as fate"? Mr. Young's answer is:—

In all this one trait persistently asserts itself. When once his mind is made up, he never travels over the ground again, nor passes in review the processes by which he arrived at a conviction fixed—unchangeable.

He deceived himself once for all and stuck to the self-deception. So he says to Lady Hamilton at Merton, "We must set an example of goodness to the under-parishioners." He was a David, to whom no Nathan came. Mr. Young sums up the matter thus:—

Nelson affords an example—the most illustrious, perhaps—of the insufficiency of mere natural religion in moral conflicts; of the necessary breakdown of defensive strength where the supernatural is not invoked.

IN PRAISE OF THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE

AS A BREAKER-DOWN OF CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

LADY LLANGATTOCK contributes to the *Lady's Realm* a glowing eulogy on the Primrose League, with many reasons why women should support it. The writer argues that the League offers that entrance into political life to which women are entitled, and enables them to exercise a political influence which is powerful, legitimate and salutary, and at the same time intelligent. She rightly insists on the admirable results which follow from the League including both women and men, in the way of promoting a genuine spirit of comradeship between the sexes. She goes on to argue that canvassing is woman's peculiar forte, for which the League offers a fine field. By "canvassing in its proper sense"—

"I do not mean the hurried visit with the canvass-book during the few weeks that elapse immediately before an election; but rather that systematic, continuous, friendly visiting, with the kindly chat for the believer, the cogent reason for the objector, and the ready information for the inquirer. It is in such a work as this that the Primrose League offers the greatest field for women's labour, and it is in such a work as this that women have done a service to the State which has not been always appreciated, nor always understood. Nothing can be of greater importance than the welding together of the various sections of our people. Nothing can be more important than the breaking down of unnecessary class distinctions. No greater work can be done than the teaching—constant, courteous and consistent—that the interests of one are the interests of us all, and the steadfast endeavour to hasten on that happy time when petty distinctions shall be swept away, and the time shall come in all reality that the poet dreamed of when he wrote:—

"Then none was for a party;
Then all were for the State;
Then the great man helped the poor,
And the poor man helped the great."

The Primrose League, in spite of all that angry Liberals may allege against it, has been one of the most progressive forces in modern political life. But it is not often that its titled patronesses as frankly acknowledge the fact, as does Lady Llangatock. Her ladyship concludes with this summary of advantages:—

There is no organisation which holds out so friendly a hand to the intelligent woman worker, there is no school which will so carefully, thoroughly, and effectually ground and educate her in the principles of the higher patriotism, as the Primrose League. And, finally, there is no field in which the thoughtful, intelligent, and educated woman can find so many opportunities of promoting the welfare of her home, her own mental development, the welfare of her sex, and the prosperity of her country, as are afforded her by the League, which takes for its motto, "Empire and Liberty," and which exacts as its pledge a vow to promote with the utmost fidelity, Religion, the Constitution, and the Imperial Ascendency of the British Empire.

THE Duchess of Somerset advances in *Good Words* for June a very kindly and sensible "plea for workhouse inmates," based on her own frequent observations. She hopes that soon there will not be a child in any workhouse in England. She strongly advocates the boarding-out system. She recommends more frequent glimpses of company from the outside world for the inmates now a prey to deadly monotony, and more almshouses for the better class men and women who would rather die than enter "the house." Separation of imbeciles and of self-improverished profligates from the deserving poor is also urged. The Duchess protests against the lack of sunlight in workhouses, the windows of which she generally finds to open out on dingy, sunless courtyards. She begs for an association of the philanthropic rich to act as purveyors of happiness to the residents in our workhouses.

HOW TO BECOME A GOOD TALKER.

A GUIDE TO CONVERSATION.

"A THEORY of Talk" is the title of a very shrewd and sensible paper in *Cornhill* for June. The writer, who does not give his name, feels that amid all the theories about the various arts of life it is remarkable that this, "the most envied and the most enviable of all accomplishments," is generally passed over.

TALK ABOUT YOURSELF!

He sets out to supply the lack by insisting:—

First of all, we must evidently dismiss, banish, hiss off, and utterly explode the old precept, instilled into our childhood, that it was very bad manners and very wearisome to talk about ourselves. . . . Of course, one is using the word "self" in its widest application: a man, his whole interests and experiences; a woman and her dress.

Let us lay it down, then, that in talk, if you wish to interest, you must talk of yourself; if you wish to be interested, you must get other people to talk of themselves. In conversation there is always a give and take. Some prefer to give and some to take; but give, as well as take, there must always be on both sides. You must make some return if you wish to play the listener; in exchange for the personality which the talker imparts, you must be ready to impart some of your own. Talk is not in most cases an exchange of ideas, still less—Heaven defend us—of facts; it is really an interchange of sympathies.

TALK TO THE OTHER SEX.

The relish of conversation is kept up by being continually whetted with "the crispness of new impressions." Other differences of standpoint wear thin and threadbare: the difference of sex presents exhaustless possibilities of discovery:—

Talk between people who meet for the first time, or who talk together for the first time, has an exciting quality which gradually evaporates. Each sets out on a voyage of discovery in a new country; the voyage has the charm of the unfamiliar, if only by making one display a new aspect of oneself. . . . Yet between man and woman the freshness of life never wholly wears off; the unforeseen is always opening up in new vistas.

THE REALLY GOOD TALKER.

The really good talker is the person who pursues with most avidity this continual exploration; who is equally ready to give or take, and is always intolerant of the dull and insignificant; who insists upon talking only of realities; who is able to bring any topic into vital relation with the people talking, or, in default of that, to slide into some topic where interest is possible for both. The essence of the thing is sympathy and a quick responsiveness, a keen zest in the business of finding out what other people are like and how the world looks to them, and that instinctive sense of individual human differences which enables the talker to divine what will interest a particular associate. For the good talker does not converse with words only; he sees when the eye grows dull and when it brightens; he follows all the subtle indications.

PERSONAL TALK.

Wordsworth's disparagement of "personal talk" evidently finds no sympathy with the writer. He says:—

Another form of nonsense carefully instilled into the mind of youth is the precept that one should not talk about persons. This engaging maxim assumes that to talk of one's friends means talking scandal about them. Happily no warning is more universally disregarded; but why give the warning? Why not say rather, "By all means talk about people, but talk about them intelligently and charitably"? What on earth should men and women talk about, if not men and women? The proper study of mankind is man; his more delightful, if less proper, study is woman; and one may perhaps assume the converse to hold good.

"THE IDEAL MOMENT" FOR TALK.

Theology should not come on before midnight. Women seem to be best company when brushing each other's hair far into the night: men, over pipe and whiskey after eleven. As a rule—

In summer and the sunshine out of doors one does not talk; one is too busy existing. The ideal moment is by the fireside, before lamps are lighted, when the red glow is on faces, and men lie back in their armchairs, and women pull up close to the fender and draw their skirts tight over their knees. Then you get the sort of conversation in which you can afford to be silent, leaving the fire to fill up pauses; and when all is considered, that is the best talk of all.

GOOD ADVICE ON STYLE.

BY A PAST MASTER OF THE ART.

No one writes so brilliantly among magnum men as Mr. Frederic Harrison. Every one, therefore, who wishes to write well cannot do better than read, re-read, and commit to memory his excellent unreported address at Oxford on "Style in English Prose," which is printed in the *Nineteenth Century* for June. Here are a few of Mr. Harrison's words of wisdom:—

It is a good rule for a young writer to avoid more than twenty or thirty words without a full stop, and not to put more than two commas in each sentence, so that its clauses should not exceed three. This, of course, only in practice.

Never quote anything that is not apt and new. Those stale citations of well-worn lines give us a cold shudder, as does a pun at a dinner party. A familiar phrase from poetry or Scripture may pass when embedded in your sentence. But to show it round as a nugget which you have just picked up is the innocent freshman's snare. Never imitate any writer, however good. All imitation in literature is a mischief, as it is in art.

Though you must never imitate any writer, you may study the best writers with care. And for study choose those who have founded no school, who have no special and imitable style. Read Pascal and Voltaire in French; Smith, Hume and Goldsmith in English; and of the moderns, I think, Thackeray and Froude. Ruskin is often too rhapsodical for a student; Meredith too whimsical.

Read Smith, Defoe, Goldsmith if you care to know pure English. I need hardly tell you to read another and a greater Book. The Book which begot English prose still remains its supreme type. The English Bible is the true school of English Literature. It possesses every quality of our language in its highest form—except for scientific precision, practical affairs, and philosophic analysis. It would be ridiculous to write an essay on metaphysics, a political article, or a novel in the language of the Bible. Indeed, it would be ridiculous to write anything at all in the language of the Bible. But if you care to know the best that our literature can give in simple noble prose—mark, learn, and inwardly digest the Holy Scriptures in the English tongue.

THERE is not much likely to excite notice in the *University Magazine* for June. Mr. R. de Villiers takes up cudgels for the muzzled dogs, and actually warns the Government that its muzzling orders may lead to its overthrow, just as local veto upset its predecessor. Miss Agnes Platt supplies a rather severe analysis of Miss Ellen Terry's powers, of which these sentences are samples: "Her dazzling charm serves to hide the shallowness beneath." "In every way she is a selfish actress. . . . It is herself that she considers and herself alone." An anonymous writer calls attention to the ethical aspects of our treatment of Indian currency. Mr. W. B. Wallace varies the modern bill of fare by giving the story of Plautus' play "Rudens."

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THE NEW EDUCATION ;

OR, THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONIST IN THE SCHOOL.

IN the *Forum* for May, Professor John Dewey, Head of the Department of Philosophy in the University of Chicago, writes on "The Primary Education Fetish." His point is that the old education is played out, and that we ought to begin to prepare for the advent of the new education.

THE RIGHT WAY TO BEGIN.

The new education differs from the old in that it refuses to make a fetish of reading and writing. It begins at the other end, and insists upon the importance of interesting the child in the world in which he is living before it bothers him with reading, writing and arithmetic. Professor Dewey says :—

We often fail to see that the dominant position occupied by book-learning in school education is simply a corollary and relic of this epoch of intellectual development. To educate on the basis of past surroundings is like adapting an organism to an environment which no longer exists. The individual is stultified, if not disintegrated ; and the course of progress is blocked. My proposition is, that conditions—social, industrial, and intellectual—have undergone such a radical change, that the time has come for a thoroughgoing examination of the emphasis put upon linguistic work in elementary instruction. The existing status was developed in a period when ability to read was practically the sole avenue to knowledge, when it was the only tool which insured control over the accumulated spiritual resources of civilisation. The significance attaching to reading and writing, as primary and fundamental instruments of culture, has shrunk proportionately as the immanent intellectual life of society has quickened and multiplied.

THE IDEAL OF THE NEW EDUCATION.

The ideal which governs the new education is thus stated :—

Our ideal should be that the child should have a personal interest in what is read, a personal hunger for it, and a personal power of satisfying this appetite. The adequate realisation of this ideal is impossible until the child comes to the reading-material with a certain background of experience which makes him appreciate the difference between the trivial, the merely amusing and exciting, and that which has permanent and serious meaning. This is impossible so long as the child has not been trained in the habit of dealing with material outside of books, and has formed, through contact with the realities of experience, habits of recognising and dealing with problems in the direct personal way. The crowding into cities and the increase of servants have deprived the child of an opportunity to take part in those occupations which still remain. Just at the time when a child is subjected to a great increase in stimulus and pressure from his environment, he loses the practical and motor training necessary to balance his intellectual development. Facility in acquiring information is gained : the power of using it is lost. While need of the more formal intellectual training in the school has decreased, there arises an urgent demand for the introduction of methods of manual and industrial discipline which shall give the child what he formerly obtained in his home and social life.

Here we have at least a *prima facie* case for a reconsideration of the whole question of the relative importance of learning to read and write in primary education.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Professor Dewey is quite clear as to what ought to be done :—

In the first place, there should be a full and frank statement of conviction with regard to the matter from physiologists and psychologists and from those school administrators who are conscious of the evils of the present *régime*. Educators should also frankly face the fact that the New Education, as it exists to-day, is a compromise and a transition ; it employs new methods, but its controlling ideals are virtually those of the Old Education. The controlling factors in the primary curriculum

of the future—manual training, science, nature-study, art and history. These keep alive the child's positive and creative impulses, and direct them in such ways as to discipline them into the habits of thought and action required for effective participation in community life.

Whether or not we agree with Professor Dewey that "it is possible to initiate the child from the first in a direct, not abstract or symbolical, way, into the operations by which society maintains its existence, material and spiritual," there is no doubt that there is a great deal of force in what he says, which, indeed, is but an extended application of the principle of the Kindergarten.

"A DIRECTOR OF SPORTS."

This is still more strongly said by another writer, Mr. E. C. Willard, Superintendent of Schools, Stamford, Connecticut. He writes upon "The Physical Factor in Public School Education," and the drift of the argument in his paper is in the same direction as that of Professor Dewey. He says :—

Every well-equipped school system should include in its teaching force a "Director of Sports." Such Director should be a skilled exponent of the best systems of physical culture ; he should be an athlete in the best sense ; he should have the military instinct ; he should possess a fair knowledge of anatomy and hygiene ; he should be a high-minded gentleman, capable of distinguishing between sports that ennoble and those that degrade ; in fact, he should be a "born leader." Who can bound the influence for good that such a man might exert ? The suggestion starts a train of thought ; vision and the imagination become active ; and, while yet playing within the range of the practical, we see the co-ordination of the mental and physical powers—each helping the other. Some of the nerve-wearing work of the confined class-room might be transferred to the yard, the playground, the field or the woods ; still more might be rendered much easier of accomplishment under the stimulus suggested.

While the Director of Sports should be the instructor and supervisor of indoor gymnastics and calisthenics, he should give much of his time to outdoor sports. Especially should this be the case from May to November. His work should continue through the ordinary summer vacation, and might be made of especial benefit during that period. School-yards should be open, under proper restrictions, for at least a part of the time—say three days per week—during the summer vacation in order that children might be provided with suitable playgrounds, without being forced to the street or to trespass upon private property. A step beyond this would be for the town or city to own or lease a field so located as to serve as a common playground for all the schools, or, in the case of large cities, several fields for the use of schools by groups should be secured. Whether the playground be the school-yard of limited dimensions, or the more liberal common field, the sports therein could be supervised in a general way by the Director of Sports.

In the *North American Review* Mr. P. T. Austen has a brief paper on "The Educational Value of Resistance." In the educational system which at present prevails the attempt is made to remove, as far as possible, all obstacles from the course of study ; but Mr. Austen thinks it is an open question whether environment may not be made too favourable for intellectual development. The element of resistance is required to excite mental effort of the best kind.

THE somewhat disheartening fact that the municipality of Philadelphia has leased its gasworks to a private company is closely criticised in the *May Annals of the American Academy* by Mr. L. S. Rowe. He shows that the defects which led to this change were the result of pre-municipal management, and were being slowly, though too slowly, rectified under municipal control. The case, as he puts it, offers an incentive rather than a check to advocates of municipal gas.

THE ARTS OF HOUSE-BUILDING AND FURNISHING.

AN OBJECT LESSON FROM BEDFORD PARK.

DWELLING places fair to look upon within and without is an ideal which it is well to keep in mind, and thanks are due to Mr. Compton Reade for pressing it upon us by his paper, in *Gentleman's* for June, on the appointments of manor houses in the seventeenth century.

WHAT BEDFORD PARK HAS DONE FOR LONDON.

He first traces the happy progress which has been made in the exterior of our homes since the beginning of the present century :—

Within the memory of man England was steeped in stucco and vitiated by artistic vulgarity. Professing herself to be wise she became a fool, until her overgrown cities were a laughing-stock, until the ignorant builder usurped the place of the architect.

It has taken fifty years to effect a change. The genius of Sir Walter Scott paved the way. In idealising such ruins as Melrose, he incidentally caused men to pause and ask whence the eternal glory of those broken masses of tracery? Rickman, the Quaker, followed, distinguishing with infinite pains the real from the sham, the true from the blatant. But the founder of the great revival of beauty was poor Pugin, a man of ideas and ideals, scarcely able to follow his own light to where it led. Nevertheless, he startled smug propriety with his splendid "Contrasts," and carried conviction to open minds.

The builders and the architectural profession, whose original designs seem to have been suggested by a child's "box of bricks," blocked the way. Then Ruskin spoke; and Oxford, which has always led the van of English thought, woke up. Oxford, however, was more concerned about cathedrals and churches than about homes—indeed, some of her essays in domestic Gothic were crudities of the first water. So far as non-academic England is concerned, it was a London capitalist who set the ball rolling. Mr. Jonathan Carr had imbibed æsthetic ideas, and in Mr. Norman Shaw he discovered a true and strong artist who both shared and could embody them. Result—Bedford Park. Not perhaps more than an object lesson or suggestion, yet enough to demonstrate what might be. It was a misnomer to call it a township in the Queen Anne style, it being partly Tudor, partly Elizabethan in outline. But the picturesque grouping, the earnest truthfulness, the poetry of conception, left little to be desired. London suddenly felt a sense of oppression at the ponderous and the grandiose of the Mahogany period. It was found that houses constructed on the lines of art would let at once. The trade responded to the demand. Already the sombre London of stucco is being transformed. Bloomsbury—the dark and dreary—promises to become a realm of sweetness and light. Kensington, which but for its broad thoroughfares would have been equally melancholy, is shedding its coat, and we behold patches of colour, outlines irregular yet graceful. Our Rues de Rivoli with their ghastly monotony are being broken up. Positively the next century may yet behold such a transformation as shall constitute black old London bright, and sad old London happy. We are influenced enormously by our surroundings.

NEVERTHELESS—"A HIDEOUS INCONGRUITY."

The inside is not yet as the outside. The new dwelling-house is not quite a whitened sepulchre, though something like it; for, while it outwardly appears beautiful, it is inwardly full of mere upholsterers' designs and all tastelessness :—

That, however, is only half the work—you may build a house as sublime as Ashby Castle, or as mediæval as Burford, or Ludlow, or Tewkesbury; but that is only the shell. What about the kernel?

Well, when Bedford Park was opened I visited the demesne of a literary family. I beheld their residence, in outline perfect, a home of beauty and of comfort. But the furniture? Simply and unequivocally a hideous incongruity. There were the Elizabethan chambers; there the windows with their tonality of

Dutch glass; there the chimney corner and mantelpiece, such as recalled lodgings in Holywell Street, Oxford, long years ago. All was art, except the appointments, whereof it can only be predicated that they represented the basest taste of a base age—upholsterers' designs. Not a glimpse of old oak, or a Jacobean chest, or even a Chippendale chair. The voice was Jacob's voice, the hands were the hands of Esau. It set one's teeth on edge. Finery?—Yes, of course, there was finery, and if one's æsthetic soul could find sustenance in finery, a sickly surfeit thereof. Mr. Jonathan Carr had only performed half his work. He should have done more than build; he should have furnished for his tenants. Tapestry, mediæval or Renaissance brass and iron work, those curious cabinets of which Wilbye sang for the delectation of the virgin queen, hangings, not in stuff, but in silk, or patchwork, to exclude draught; but why catalogue? What is needful even now is to comprehend how our forefathers adorned their beautiful homes.

To help us, Mr. Reade draws on the inventories of furniture in certain manor houses of two hundred years ago.

FRAGMENTS FROM CHARLES LAMB.

SOME unpublished letters from the correspondence of Charles Lamb and a friend of his named Robert Lloyd are contributed to *Cornhill* for June by E. V. Lucas. There are several gems of Lamb's own lustre.

HOW HE LOVED LONDON.

Here, for example, is his tribute to London of date February 7th, 1801 :—

Let them talk of Lakes and mountains and romantic dales—all that fantastic stuff; give me a ramble by night, in the winter nights in London, the lamps lit, the pavements of the motley Strand crowded with to and fro passengers—the shops all brilliant, and stuffed with obliging customers and obliged tradesmen; give me the old Bookstalls of London—a walk in the bright Piazzas of Covent Garden. I defy a man to be dull in such places—perfect Mahometan paradises upon Earth!—I have lent out my heart with usury to such scenes from my childhood up, and have cried with fullness of joy at the multitudinous scenes of Life in the crowded streets of ever dear London. I wish you could fix here. I don't know if you quite comprehend my low Urban Taste; but depend upon it that a man of any feeling will have given his heart and his love in childhood and in boyhood to any scenes where he has been bred: as well to dirty streets (and smoky walls, as they are called) as to green Lanes "where live nibbling sheep" and to the everlasting hills and the Lakes and ocean. A mob of men is better than a flock of sheep, and a crowd of happy faces jostling into the playhouse at the hour of six is a more beautiful spectacle to man than the shepherd driving his "silly" sheep to fold.

HIS COMPARISON OF HOMER AND MILTON.

On July 31st, 1809, Lamb writes to his friend :—

I find Cowper is a favourite with nobody. His injudicious use of the stately slow Miltonic verse in a subject so very different has given a distaste. Nothing can be more unlike to my fancy than Homer and Milton. Homer is perfect prattle, though exquisite prattle, compared to the deep oracular voice of Milton. In Mil on you love to stop, and saturate your mind with every great image of sentiment; in Homer you want to go on, to have more of his agreeable narrative. Cowper delays you as much, walking over a Bowling Green, as the other does travelling over steep Alpine heights, where the labour enters into and makes a part of the pleasure.

I HAVE received several letters on the subject of the proposed investigation into the financial potency of prayer. Pressure on our space is, however, so great that I am compelled to hold them over this month. So our correspondents please note.

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THE TELELECTROSCOPE AND ITS INVENTOR.

THE invention of the teleelectroscope has called forth several articles in the reviews on the new instrument and its inventor, Jan Szczepanik. One of the first was contributed by Jacques Boyer to the *Revue des Revues* of April 1st; another appeared in the May number of the *Humanitarian*; and in Heft 17 of *Vom Fels zum Meer* we have, in addition to Dr. Kreusner's article, a sketch of Maximilian Plessner and his theory, by Gustav Klitscher.

Maximilian Plessner, of Berlin, is described as a pioneer in the invention of the teleelectroscope. For some years he has made experiments in the same field as Jan Szczepanik, and has published an account of the results he has obtained. But it has been left to Jan Szczepanik to startle the world with the apparatus by which objects in the natural colours can be seen hundreds of miles away. Thus, while we can now hear the voices of our friends at a distance, we shall in the near future be able to see them as well. Of the working of the new instrument the *Humanitarian* writes as follows:—

The basis of the teleelectroscope may be said to be the idea of employing oscillating mirrors. At each end there are two mirrors. The mirrors at the one end reflect the required picture, which, being broken up into a number of points, the reflected ray is converted into an electric current, and is capable of being conveyed as great a distance as it is possible to extend the wires. The current is then once more transformed into the corresponding ray of light.

It is expected that the invention will prove a valuable aid in telegraphy:—

Instead of transmitting a long message or despatch by, say, Morse's system, as soon as it was written out (in long or short hand), it would at once be photographed by means of the teleelectroscope, and immediately be ready if need be for the printer, thus saving much of the time and labour which is bestowed upon the present method.

Take, for example, the article you are writing: suppose you wished it to appear in print within a few hours of time in an Edinburgh paper, each page as you wrote it could be photographed at once straight into the compositors' room, and set up in type while you were writing the second page.

Jan Szczepanik is described as a man "with an infinite capacity for taking pains." Though he is only twenty-five, he has already patented an invention to simplify the manufacture of carpets, tapestry, brocades, silks, cottons, etc. This invention is in use at some textile works in Barmen.

There is not much biography to hand as yet, but we are told that Herr J. Szczepanik was born at Krosno, a village in Poland. Three years at the University of Cracow brought him to the end of his financial resources, and he returned to his native village, where he obtained a post as schoolmaster. It is reported that the authorities of the Paris Exhibition of 1900 have paid him £250,000 not to part with his rights in his new apparatus till the Exhibition is over.

PROBABLY the most attractive paper in *Scribner's* will be held to be Margaret Sherwood's account of undergraduate life at Vassar, the American Girton. After the attractive story of the girls' fun and frolic, their boating, their dramas, and their floral fêtes, the stern realities of the student's lot assert themselves in this quotation from the pages of *Vassarion*, a college magazine:—

Anglo-Saxon.
All are dead that wrote it,
All are dead that read it,
All are dead that learned it,
Blessed death, they earned it!

THE ELECTRIC TRAM AS A REVOLUTIONIST.

MR. SYLVESTER BAXTER contributes to *Harper's Magazine* a very interesting paper on "The Trolley in Rural Parts," the point of which is that the trolley, or, as we should say, the electric tram-car, is working a beneficial revolution in the United States. This revolution is that of enabling townspeople to spend more of their lives in the country, and of facilitating intercourse between town and country. In this matter we are far behind our American kinsfolk. In America, says Mr. Baxter, the electric railway is a universal institution, and one of its greatest values is as an instrument of recreation. By the electric trolley the poorest members of the community are able to enjoy a drive through the country at a rate and with a convenience impossible to the richest before its introduction. There are now 13,765 miles of electric railways in the United States. They run along country roads, through woods, by the side of lakes, and at a cost of from twenty-five to thirty per cent. cheaper than the cost of a railway ticket. They are extensively patronised. Mr. Baxter says that the trolley cars climb over the railway tracks by the aid of light skeleton bridges of steel, which enable them almost to leap through the air. For picnics, excursions, and all manner of holiday trips in the country, the electric trolley is unequalled. Mr. Baxter gives a tempting account of the institution of private trolley cars, which excursionists hire, and live in day after day, swinging through the country at a rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, and stopping wherever they please:—

The trolley is weaving over the land a finer mesh of steel within the coarser network formed by the steam railway, carrying out by a sort of village-to-village and house-to-house shuttle-work the mission instituted by the puffing locomotive. A combination of the open and box types of car suggests itself as the proper design to be adopted. The closed portion would be required for shelter in inclement weather, and for use at night. The open portion should occupy a liberal section of the car, and would be similar to the "observation" portion of a private car for steam railways. Instead, however, of being at the rear end, of the car, it would naturally occupy the front, commanding the full view ahead as the car advances. The roof of the car might also be used as a "hurricane-deck." The closed portion would be fitted with all the comforts of a drawing-room, and would contain a library for reading in the evening and on rainy days. Beds might easily be provided, so that nights could be spent on board very comfortably. A snug kitchen, with electric cooking appliances, would be an appropriate feature. Large windows of plate-glass, letting down into the sides, would practically convert this part into an open section when desired. A portable siding might be provided, so that the car could be switched from the line at any place that might be selected. This would make it possible to pass the nights in retired and pleasant spots by the wayside, with pure air, and quiet surroundings.

Macmillan's for June is strong in biography. Mr. Andrew Lang tells the story of Col. John Macdonell, "a Cousin of Pickle," who lived, loved, fought, and went through endless adventures, 1728 to 1810. Mr. David Hannay serves up the exciting career of Félix Nieto de Silva, a Spanish hero of the seventeenth century. An old German divine of the same century, Abraham a Sancta Clara, has the same service rendered him by W. Gowland Field. An Eton tutor, William Cory, of this century, receives a kindly biographic appreciation, while Stephen Gwynn passes under review the life of the late William Morris. Mr. W. Wilson's investigation into the records of court-martials at the beginning of this century gives curious glimpses into the life of the British navy in that heroic time.

LOVE AS A LAW OF NATURE.

A REPLY TO PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

THERE is a remarkable article in the *Monist* for January by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, of the University of Buffalo. It is entitled "Love as a Factor in Evolution."

LOVE AND THE COSMIC LAW.

The article seems to have been suggested by Professor Huxley's declaration in his Sheldonian Oration of 1893, that goodness or virtue was opposed to the cosmic law, for self-assertion was the essence of the cosmic process, and unmitigated self-assertion is incompatible with social morality. Dr. Hutchinson points out, first, that the emotion of love, being a fact as firmly attested by experience as any other in the physical world, must be recognised as being as genuine a force in the scheme of progress as the law of gravitation; secondly, that the onus of proving that love and its results did not originate and develop from the cosmic process lies upon those who deny that it did not so originate; thirdly, that love and selfishness, or altruism and egotism, instead of being mutually destructive, are really complementary and mutually helpful. Dr. Hutchinson, however, does not confine himself to general statements of this kind, and it is doing his article an injustice to place them in the forefront.

LOVE THE FIRST FACTOR AFTER HUNGER.

He starts from the more popular and emphatic assertion that—

Love with its daughter, Goodness, is not only a legitimate product of the process, but next to Hunger the *most powerful factor* in it.

We pass rapidly over Dr. Hutchinson's somewhat fanciful speculations as to the foreshadowings, or dim beginnings, of this power of mutual attraction, long before human life began on this planet.

SEX AS THE SINAI OF ALL RELIGION.

Dr. Hutchinson is on firmer ground when he comes to deal with the phenomena of sentient being. He maintains that love is as natural and necessary an emotion as hunger. Like all others who have written on the subject, Dr. Hutchinson attributes the first beginnings of love to sex. Although he does not use the phrase, he evidently would not dissent from the formula that sex is the Sinai of natural religion. He says:—

The first appearance and real birthplace of true love and conscious affection is to be found in the reproduction of the species. The appearance of sex, the development of maleness and femaleness was not only the birthplace of affection, the well-spring of all morality, but an enormous economic advantage to the race and an absolute necessity of progress. In it first we find any conscious longing for or active impulse toward a fellow creature.

PARENTAGE THE SOURCE OF ALTRUISM.

Mere sex attraction, however, does not evolve goodness or altruism in its highest form until it has resulted in parentage:—

Let parental affection, however, appear, and a striking transformation begins. Intelligence not only of a degree, but of a kind unknown before, is born.

Dr. Hutchinson passes in rapid review the operation of this law of love and self-sacrifice in relation to insects, fishes, and birds, but it is not until he comes to the higher mammals that he has the widest field for developing his doctrine. His description of the superiority, even when tested by the rough results of the cosmic process, of animals that are mutually helpful over those that are mutually destructive, is very interesting. It is the

associated carnivores who are the lords of the wilderness. The red dogs who hunt in packs, as all readers of Kipling's "Jungle Books" will remember, are the terror even of the tiger. If the fittest alone survive, love, or at any rate co-operative helpfulness, bulks largely among the qualities that constitute fitness.

LOVE THE MAINSPRING OF CIVILISATION.

Dr. Hutchinson maintains that civilisation itself is due to the operation of this same law of love. What keeps the savage a savage is not any lack of intelligence, but lack of brotherly kindness. Dr. Hutchinson says:—

The thing that makes the Bushman, the Akka, the Tierra del Fuegian a savage and keeps him so, is not his lack of intelligence, for of this he possesses often a larger share than some of his brethren much higher in the scale.

Savagery, he points out, has as its especial feature an indifference to human life, which makes the savage ready to kill or be killed at the least provocation, to kill out the aged, and to practise infanticide. These all operate against his perpetuation or survival:—

In the first place, this terrific waste of life, at every pore, as it were, keeps the tribe small and weak, and absolutely prevents that pressure upon each other and upon the means of subsistence which, as we shall show in another article, is the chief stimulus to industrial progress. In the second place, individual life is rendered so short and so uncertain, that absolutely all the energies of man are devoted to its mere preservation, with no time to spare for increasing its fulness or comfort. Thirdly, it can be convincingly shown that all those powerful influences for elevation, known as the natural sciences, botany, chemistry, astronomy, etc., had their origin to a large degree in what could be broadly termed "medicine," and came into being very largely through that effort to preserve the helpless, protect the weak and restore the sick, which this unsocial spirit so emphatically antagonises. And last but not least, this attitude of distrust and hatred absolutely prevents that co-operation, that division of labour, without which no substantial progress is possible. In so far as he hates, the savage is a savage, and will remain so. Whenever he begins to love he begins his upward progress toward civilisation at once.

LOVE THE TRUE SECRET OF EMPIRE.

Dr. Hutchinson concludes by applying his principle to politics, and that in a fashion that every English-speaking man must accept as a great compliment, for, according to Dr. Hutchinson, the reason why the English-speaking race is at this moment dominating the world is not because of their ruthless self-assertion, but because they, more than any other race, recognise the principle of human brotherhood. It is the law of love which has landed the Anglo-Saxon on top. Let us hope that it may keep him there! Dr. Hutchinson says:—

The one thing which, more than any other, has been at the bottom of the wonderful colonising and empire-forming feats of the Anglo-Saxon, whether of Lesser or Greater England, has been his deep-rooted tendency toward fair, honourable, and even kindly treatment of the weaker races with whom he has come in contact during his spread.

LOVE THE LAW OF LIFE.

Dr. Hutchinson summarises his own paper in the following pregnant sentences:—

My main object is simply to call attention to the fact that combination is as essential and important a law of nature as antagonism, friendly co-operation as hostility.

"Live and let live" is as necessary a part of the struggle for existence as "war to the knife."

This is at least a cheerful rendering of the doctrine of Evolution. The old conception of "Nature red in tooth and claw," shrieking in red ravin against the Christian creed, appears to have done Nature an injustice.

LIGHTNING AS A REVOLUTIONIST; OR, TEN YEARS' ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

MR. ELIHU THOMSON, writing in the *Forum* for January, describes the electrical advance that has been made in the last ten years.

INCREASED CONTROL OVER METALS.

After describing the various purposes for which electricity has been utilised in manufacture and industry, he says :—

As a consequence, we have better and more economical engines, improved methods in the casting, forging, and working of iron, brass, copper, and other metals. We have new alloys with special properties, special grades and kinds of steel, improved methods of working such substances as glass, porcelain, rubber, asbestos, mica, etc. In street-railways we have far better rails and rolling stock. Before the advent of the electric process, iron and platinum only were known as the weldable metals. Afterwards, all metals became capable of welding under electric treatment. Enormous amounts of crude copper are annually refined by electrolysis, with the result that a nearly pure metal is obtained where, formerly, impurities lessened the value of the copper. Not only is this the case, but, in some instances, amounts of the precious metals, gold and silver, have been separated in the refining, sufficient to pay the cost of the process. This work is all comparatively recent in its development.

THE ELECTRIC FURNACE.

The electrical furnace with its high temperature is able to produce, if not diamonds, at least a very fair substitute for diamonds in the shape of carborundum :—

In the carborundum factory we find huge furnaces heated by the passage of electric current, and attaining temperatures far beyond those of the ordinary combustion of fuel. These electric furnaces produce carborundum,—a new abrasive, nearly as hard as the diamond, which is a combination of carbon and silicon, unknown before the electric furnace gave it birth. Sand and coke are the raw substances for its production; and these are acted upon by the excessively high heat necessary to form the new product, already in extensive use for grinding hard materials.

CHEAP ALUMINIUM.

The metal aluminium, which not many years ago cost two dollars an ounce, is now produced on a large scale at Niagara, and sold at a price which makes it, bulk for bulk, cheaper than brass. Here, again, electricity is the agent; but in this case its power of electrolysis or breaking up strong chemical unions is employed. Great vats containing fused compounds, such as fluorides of certain metals in which the aluminium ore is dissolved, are arranged so that a powerful electric current sent through the fused mass separates out the metallic aluminium. The metal is then collected and cast into ingots for shipment, or is rolled into sheets or rods, or drawn into tubes or wire. Works for the production of metallic sodium and other metals similarly depend upon the decompositions effected by the electric current. Solutions of ordinary salt or brine are electrolysed on a large scale in extensive works established for the purpose. The chlorine of the salt is used with lime to make bleaching-powder, so important an agent in paper-making and textile industries. The sodium of the decomposed salt goes to form caustic soda, which is the base of soap and is employed in many manufactures.

ACETYLENE GAS.

The very high temperature which exists in an electric arc, or between the carbons of an arc lamp, has in recent years found application in the manufacture of another important compound, which was formerly but slightly known as a chemical difficult to prepare. Carbide of calcium is the compound referred to; and large works for its production exist at Niagara. Here again, as in the carborundum works, raw materials of the simplest and cheapest kind are acted upon in what may be termed an electric-arc furnace. Coke, or carbon, and lime are mixed and changed into a furnace in which an enormous electric arc is kept going. The carbons in an ordinary arc lamp are usually less than one-half-inch in diameter, or they have a section of less than one-fifth of a square inch; while in the carbide-of-calcium

furnaces the section of the carbon may be upward of half a square foot. The light of the enormous arc produced is, however, smothered, so to speak, in powdered lime and coke,—the raw materials mentioned above. The importance of carbide of calcium rests in the fact that, by contact with water, it produces acetylene gas. The illuminating power of this gas, when burned, is its remarkable property.

The whole article, however, should be read carefully by those who are interested in knowing the extent to which the industry of the world is being revolutionised by this new factor. In the utilisation of electricity Great Britain is immeasurably behind the United States.

THE FIELD AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

LADY WARWICK'S SCHEME.

MISS EDITH BRADLEY expounds in the *Fortnightly Review* for February Lady Warwick's idea of utilising women in British rural industries :—

Lady Warwick's scheme has a threefold object :—(1) To open a new field of work and means of livelihood for women (notably the class described as the daughters of professional men). (2) To stay the depopulation of our villages. (3) To keep some of the money in this country which is annually spent in foreign dairy, poultry, and horticultural produce.

It is proposed to form, in the first place, an Agricultural Training College for Women; and simultaneously around this, on the same estate, to build some ten or twelve cottages standing in two, three, or four acres of ground, which will form the agricultural settlement. The College will be in the centre, and will be worked by responsible people—not necessarily women—chosen for their experience and ability in organisation and agricultural work. The theoretical classes will include botany, geology, entomology (insect-pests), horticulture, poultry, and bee-keeping, fruit and flower-growing, book-keeping; whilst the practical work will embrace flower and fruit-growing, bee-keeping, jam-making, bottling fruit, home-made wines; dairy work, milk, butter, and especially soft cheese-making; pig-keeping, poultry-rearing—turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, etc., for market, and for sale of eggs. Recognising the necessity for recreation and culture, Lady Warwick proposes in her scheme that games and physical exercises shall take an important place in the college curriculum, whilst a library, a literary and debating club, and regular lectures will minister to the intellectual side of the students, and foster opportunities for social intercourse amongst the settlers, who will, of course, be expected to participate in the internal life of the college. The fees will be moderate, in order to reach the class whom it is proposed to benefit.

Opportunities for individual scope and ability will be afforded by the allotments—for which a certain portion of the College grounds will be reserved, and which will be granted to students under certain conditions. The cultivation of these allotments will provide an important link between the College classes and settlement work, as it is reasonably expected that a percentage of students will afterwards join the agricultural settlements.

Another feature set forth in the scheme has the recommendation of novelty, viz., the employment of domestic-economy students to do the necessary domestic work of the house. A large number of middle-class women have availed themselves of the Technical Instruction classes in cookery, laundry and housewifery; why not employ them instead of wrestling with the ever-prominent servant question? In return for their services the College fees will be remitted, and they may be allowed half time to take up one or two branches laid down in the College curriculum.

In connection with the College there will be agricultural settlements under the direction of the College. Twenty cottages will be built each on a plot of from two to four acres. Each will be rented to a couple of gentlewomen at from 10s. per week and upwards, who must possess incomes of from £20 to £50 per annum each. They will cultivate their holdings and sell the produce through the College.

HOW ANIMALS HAVE MADE HISTORY.

A CHRONICLE OF MYTHS AND MARVELS.

IN the first April number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, M. Rodocanachi has an amusing paper on the part played by animals in history. He shows that it is no small part, and it is by no means improbable that they will continue to exercise a greater influence over the course of events than most people would imagine. M. Rodocanachi heads his article by the words, "Equidem plura transcribo quam credo," by which he means that he does not necessarily believe every story that he has drawn from the chroniclers. He begins with Rome and the stories of the she-wolf, the bull, the heifer, and the geese of the Capitol; he goes on to the doe of Clovis, which showed to that hero the way by which he conquered the Visigoths, and created, or at least prepared the way for, the unity of France. Charlemagne was conducted to the gates of Constantinople by a mysterious bird—so mysterious, indeed, as to be practically unhistorical. There is more basis for the story of how he obtained his name of Charlemagne the Great. It is said that he was hunting in a forest in the Vosges, when he met and, after a stiff fight, despatched a bear of extraordinary size, and that then his astonished comrades gave him the surname of "Great," which he so richly deserved on other grounds. The kings of France have often found animals useful to them, notably Pepin, who obtained forgiveness for his short stature by adroitly killing a bull. It was a horse, albeit of cardboard, that decided the French Revolution. The eldest grandson of Louis XV. was given a rocking-horse by one of his grandfather's courtiers, and while the child was playing on it he fell, and sustained an injury which ultimately caused his death. In character the child gave promise of being infinitely superior to his brother, who ultimately ascended the throne as Louis XVI., and by his weakness and want of skill precipitated the Revolution.

FROM THE SERPENT OF EDEN TO THE DONKEY OF LOUIS XI.

We must pass over briefly the serpent of Eve, the Trojan horse, the golden calf of the Israelites, the dog of Alcibiades, the snake of Cleopatra, the lion of Androcles, and the dolphin of the poet Arion. There is the extraordinary horse of the young Alexander, the hideous animal named Bucephalus, whose bull's head apparently accounted for his fantastic price of £28,000. Still, Bucephalus, though not ornamental, was useful, for he was in the habit of running away with his master from the field of battle when danger threatened, and of bringing him back again when his presence was necessary to inspire the troops. Caesar's horse, which, according to Suetonius, had a human foot, was honoured with a statue, and it was the possession of this animal which caused the soothsayers to prophesy for his master a world-wide empire. The mare of Turenne was so much honoured by his soldiers that, when he was killed, they insisted that she would lead them. "Let her go," they cried; "she will guide us." M. Thiers had a mare named Jata; she had the body of a leveret, and was the colour of coffee and milk, and her master's family used to feed her on sugar. One day there was a disturbance of carpenters on the Boulevard St. Martin, and Thiers decided to ride on to the scene of the disturbance. When the Minister appeared on his extraordinary-looking beast, the crowd burst out laughing, and thus Jata saved the situation. Caligula's horse, whom he made a consul, and the doe of Sertorius, are familiar to all schoolboys. Mahomet had a white dove which was accustomed to fly

round his head and put its beak in his ear, this being supposed to be the method which Heaven had adopted to communicate with him; but sceptical persons said that the prophet had put some millet seeds in his ear. There is a good story of Louis XI. An astrologer assured Louis that it would be fine one day for hunting; the King met a forester, and asked his opinion. "It will rain," he said, "for my donkey has lowered his ears." It did rain, and the King bought the donkey, observing that he would rather have a donkey for an astrologer than an astrologer who was a donkey. Great captains have often adopted some strange beast as a kind of familiar. Thus, the Connétable de Montmorency had a wolf, and the Duc de Vendôme was accompanied at bed and board by a bear; so, too, Hamilcar, Hannibal's father, was always accompanied by a lion. Théophile Gautier had a miscellaneous collection of creatures, but he was probably most fond of cats.

ANIMALS TRIED AND PUNISHED BY LAW.

It is well known that in the Middle Ages animals were subject in certain cases to legal proceedings, and could actually be put on trial, and be condemned to death or to other punishments. The dog of Berthold, the chief of the murderers of Charles the Good, Count of Flanders, was tortured together with his master. Less than a hundred years ago, under the Terror, a dog was condemned to death because his master passed as an aristocrat. The bill of indictment and the other proceedings, which were perfectly regular from a legal point of view, have recently been discovered.

HOW THE BANKER ESCAPED BEING SKINNED.

We may conclude with a curious story, which is not very well known, of Catherine of Russia. The banker, Suderland, gave her a little dog of which she was very fond. It died, and on the following morning Suderland was awakened by the Chief of Police, who said he had come on a very mournful errand. "Am I disgraced?" said the banker. "Worse than that; the order is even more cruel." "The Empress has exiled me to Siberia?" "Alas, no!" "Then I am condemned to death?" "It is worse than that." The banker, who knew well the fate of many of Catherine's favourites, insisted on being told. "The Empress," answered the Chief of Police, "has ordered me to see that you are skinned this very morning." And skinned the banker would have been had he not obtained permission to write to his mistress, begging for death without being skinned, as a last favour. The whole misunderstanding then became clear, for it appeared that the Empress had said to one of her chamberlains, "I want Suderland skinned immediately," by which she only meant the little dog, to which she had given the name of the donor.

The Happiest Women in the World.

ACCORDING to Mrs. Ernest Hart, who is interviewed in the *Young Woman* for May, the happiest women in the world are to be found in Burma:—

Women in Burma are probably freer and happier than they are anywhere else in the world: though Burma is bordered on one side by China, where women are held in contempt, and on the other by India, where they are kept in the strictest seclusion, Burmese women have achieved for themselves, and have been permitted by the men to attain, a freedom of life and action that has no parallel amongst Oriental peoples. Perhaps the secret lies in the fact that the Burmese woman is active and industrious, while the Burmese man is indolent and often a recluse. Things are strangely reversed in Burma; for there we find man as the religious soul of the nation, and woman its brain.

"GO TO! LET US PLANT A TREE."**HOW TO COMMEMORATE ANNIVERSARIES.**

MR. G. CLARKE NUTTALL contributes an interesting article to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, in which he sketches the origin and growth of "Arbor Day," an institution in which our practical cousins have found a means of combining their patriotism and common sense. Mr. Nuttall describes the inception of the idea at some length.

HOW "ARBOR DAY" BEGAN.

The inspiration of its origin, he says—came to a certain Governor Morton of Nebraska, an inspiration that entitles him to the gratitude of posterity, and it was the exigencies of his own State that awakened the thought. At that time a great part of Nebraska consisted of vast treeless plains, over which the blizzard from the north-west and the hot blasts from the south swept with terrific force, harmful to man and fatal to his work in the cultivation of the land. The state of things seemed irremediable until Governor Morton suggested to the State Board of Agriculture, in January, 1874, that the second Wednesday in April in that year, and in each succeeding year, should be solemnly dedicated to a general tree-planting. The people of the State responded warmly, and the first "Arbor Day" saw the planting of the almost incredible number of over ten million trees. The work has gone on until at the present day there are more than a hundred thousand acres of planted forest land in Nebraska. When we remember that this large area was practically a treeless waste, and consider further the amelioration of climate, the increase in agriculture, and the direct money value which has accrued with the trees, we can estimate something of what Nebraska owes to the wisdom of Governor Morton.

HOW IT SPREAD.

Within ten years the example of Nebraska had been followed by seventeen of the American States. Thence the idea spread to Canada, and now the New Zealand Government, alarmed by the rapid decrease in the timber resources of the country, have set apart a day on which the whole population is invited to leave their ordinary pursuits and unite in the common object of planting trees throughout the land. In Canada, says Mr. Nuttall—

the Educational Department of Ontario lay down a fixed law in their directions to teachers that the first Friday in May should be set apart by the trustees of every rural school and incorporated village for the purpose of planting shady trees, making flower beds, and otherwise improving and beautifying the school grounds. The planting of trees is recognised as the only permanent means.

WHY NOT IN BRITAIN?

Mr. Nuttall concludes his article by pleading for the institution of an "Arbor Day" in Great Britain, and more particularly in Ireland, where deforestation has proceeded to its ultimate length. He sums up the advantages of such an institution as follows:—

The advantages of setting aside one special day in the year for a public work, such as national tree-planting, are fairly obvious. That which is every man's duty in general is no man's duty in particular, and if the task of tree-planting were left for each man to do when he felt inclined, little indeed would the country profit. But the establishment of a settled day at the right season of the year calls it to every man's mind, so that it is impossible for the time to pass unheeded. Moreover, that which is drudgery when done alone becomes pleasant relaxation and change when done in company. A spirit of emulation and *esprit de corps* is aroused; no one likes to fall behind his neighbours, and if there is a general holiday for the purpose, there is no sense of work neglected to help. In perhaps no other work is the proverb of "many hands making light work" better exemplified.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS IN AMERICA.

IN the American *Bookman* for January, Mr. Joseph Dana Miller had an article on "Libraries and Librarians," which supplies some interesting details about American libraries.

The Library of Congress or National Library at Washington stands fifth in the list of the world's libraries in the number of its volumes, but the libraries of the United States contain more books than those of France, Great Britain, and Germany combined. In the United States there were, in 1893, 3,804 libraries supported wholly or in part by public money. The Boston Public Library, it is estimated, spends annually 240,000 dollars, or about £48,000.

From the same article we learn that "Poole's Index" originated with Mr. John Edmands, librarian of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia. It was while at Yale that he prepared a system of references to subjects in magazines and reviews which was to be the germ of the work usually called "Poole's Index." Mr. Melvil Dewey edited the *Library Journal* for the first five years of its existence, and he founded, in June 1886, the quarterly *Library Notes*, and has edited it from the beginning.

An important event of the future is to be the amalgamation in the New York Public Library of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations. The catalogue of private munificence in founding public libraries in America is in itself a long one; then there are the University and College Libraries, the State Libraries, the libraries of large institutions and societies, besides the free Public Libraries. Other features are the travelling libraries, the American Library Association, and the Library Schools for the training of librarians. Branch libraries and most of the other American methods are not by any means unknown in this country, but we have as yet no organised library school.

THE LATE MR. JUSTIN WINSOR.

THE January number of the *American Historical Review* contained a short article on the late Mr. Justin Winsor, librarian at Harvard College, by Mr. Edward Channing. Mr. Winsor, who was one of the American party at the International Library Conference held in London last July, died in the following October. Mr. Channing thus describes Mr. Winsor's scheme of note-taking and of collecting historical memoranda, which he continued for nearly forty years:—

Whenever a book having anything to do with American history passed through his hands, he carefully noted everything new in it, and especially any reference to new material; whenever he handled a map of America, or of any portion of it, he remarked its peculiar features, and illustrated his notes by a sketch.

Once a week he arranged the memoranda collected during the week and filed them away in portfolios or in boxes; in later years he used many of them to annotate interleaved copies of his own works. All this he did by personal labour, for he always maintained that an historical student to accomplish anything of value must handle all the books and papers with his own hands.

Longman's for June is an unusually good number. The most racy paper is that in which "K" bewails the trials of a wife of a literary man, from which it appears that the husband who writes is a sort of magnified non-natural baby who unfortunately cannot be spanked and put to bed like the smaller variety.

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PEN-AND-INK PICTURE OF A GREAT SEA FIGHT.

THE "Fight for the Flag" which our Australasian editor, Rev. W. H. Fitchett, contributes to the June *Cornhill* is a brilliant account of Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet off Ushant on the First of June, 1794. The immediate object of the fight was not attained. The convoy of American ships laden with flour, valued at five millions sterling, and designed for the relief of famine-smitten France, was not intercepted, as Lord Howe had intended, but the French Channel Fleet which had been sent to save it was broken.

How the story is told may be inferred from the following passages :—

On May 28 Howe fell in with the French fleet in wild weather some 400 miles to the westward of Ushant. . . . The sea ran high ; a gale blew from the south-west. . . . On the tossing floor of that wild sea, scourged with angry south-west gales, for five days these two mighty fleets struck at each other, and circled round each other like two hawks contending, with angry claws and ruffled feathers, and outstretching beaks in the sky. . . .

Morning broke clear and dazzling, and full of summer light. It was Sunday. A soft south-west wind blew : an easy sea was running, and about four miles on the starboard or lee bow stretched the long line of the French fleet—a procession of giants. Howe at last was able to force his adroit antagonist to a fight on something like equal terms. . . . The two fleets just about to close in the fiery wrestle of battle made up a stately spectacle. . . . The French had a decisive, though not an overwhelming, advantage at every point. . . . Howe's plan of action was simple and bold. He spent some time in changing the order of his ships, so as to pit against each French vessel one of reasonably equal strength : then he signalled to his captains to bear down on the enemy. . . . The story of the First of June is a catalogue of duels betwixt individual ships under the rival flags.

By noon the firing had died down. Eleven of the British ships were more or less nearly dismasted, twelve of the French were in yet more evil case, and were drifting helplessly to leeward.

In the end the French drew off, leaving seven great line-of-battle ships to become British prizes, of which one sank, the rest were carried in triumph to Portsmouth :—

The First of June was a great and memorable victory. The total loss of the British in killed and wounded was less than 1,200, that of the French was not less than 7,000. The moral effect of the victory, too, was immense. It was the first great naval engagement of the revolutionary war, and it gave to British fleets a confidence and prestige which powerfully influenced the whole history of that war.

Of the British Admiral, who won this victory in his seventieth year, Mr. Fitchett says :—

Howe, the victor of the First of June, does not stand in the first rank of British admirals. He had no touch of Nelson's electric genius for war, or of Jervis's iron will. It may be doubted whether he could have followed an enemy's fleet through tempest and darkness and unknown reefs with the cool and masterful daring with which Hawke followed Conflans into the tangle of reefs off Quiberon. But Howe belongs to the type of men who are the strength of the State. Unselfish, loyal, single-minded, putting duty before glory and the State before self. He was known as "Black Dick" amongst his crews, from his dark complexion and hair, and he was loved as few British leaders, by either sea or land, have ever been loved. And the secret of the affection he awakened lay not so much in his patience and gentleness of temper, or his keen regard for the health and comfort of his men—it was found in the crystalline simplicity and sincerity of his character, his calm indifference to either gain or fame, and his self-forgetting patriotism.

HOW THE BAIRNS AND THEIR BOOKS STARTED
A VILLAGE LIBRARY.

MRS. SWAIN sends me from Fordwich, near Canterbury, the following interesting account of the way in which the Books for the Bairns were the means of starting a village library :—

The little village of Fordwich (population at last census 249) boasts of an ancient and remarkably interesting Town Hall, which the Charity Commissioners, in their scheme of 1888, decreed should be used as a reading-room, etc. This decision was again repeated by the Assistant Commissioner at a public inquiry held at Fordwich in July, 1896. The trustees still deferred carrying out the scheme, and have not yet obeyed the Commissioners.

As there was so long delay, I thought it would be a good plan to lend some of my books, in the meantime, to any of the grown-up people or children of the village who were fond of reading, despite the fact that the Chairman of the Trust said words to the effect that the inhabitants of Fordwich are "only labourers," without sufficient intelligence to read a paper, and therefore do not need a library.

In November, 1896, I asked a little village boy, Percy Sims, if he could find sixteen children, from separate houses, who liked reading. He produced seventeen at once, and many more were eager for books. So my little library was started on November 23rd, 1896, with seventeen "Books for the Bairns," including six copies of "Old Brer Rabbit," whose adventures are still read and re-read with ceaseless interest and keen amusement, and I believe that even now, when the children are in doubt as to which book to choose, they fall back on their old friend once more.

Percy Sims, aged nine or ten years, was instituted as assistant librarian, and has remained in that proud office ever since, writing down the children's names, with the number of the book borrowed, and the date of lending and return.

On December 3rd, 1896, I began to lend books to the older people, making use of the "Penny Novels" issued from your office, and I also wrote to a few friends telling them what I was doing. The result was immediate gifts of books of all descriptions, and this supply still continues. Novels, bound and unbound magazines, school books, poetry, scientific books all poured in, until now I have nearly 2,000 books and papers to lend.

On March 26th, 1897, 75 books were out on loan to the inhabitants of Fordwich, and so popular was the library that people from Sturry had books, making a total of 84 books out for that week. Since that date—November 23rd, 1896, to April 29th, 1898—I have lent 2,368 books in Fordwich alone, from "Old Brer Rabbit" to Carlyle's "French Revolution," and the total number of books lent out is 3,936.

I enclose lists of books and of borrowers, as I think the facts will show the need of a reading-room in Fordwich, and how well it would be appreciated if established. I have to thank you for your "Old Brer Rabbit," which did so much towards starting my library.

Inhabitants of Fordwich, 249. Books in library when started, November 23rd, 1896, 17. Books in library to-day, 2,000. Total number of issues of books from November, 1896, to April 29th, 1898—children, 1,150; adults, 1,488; total, 2,638. Borrowers—children, 50; adults, 92.

To the *Century* for June Mr. R. B. Wilson contributes a poem of three stanzas, entitled "Lines to a Child." The third stanza is :—

Dear little heart,
That never harbored any ill intent,
That knows no bitterness, nor doubt, nor care,
But only young life's nestling wonderment,
And strange, new joys, amidst thy incomplete,
Unfledged emotions and affections sweet !
Veiled, by the unlied years, thy field ; but there
The sowing for thy harvest hath begun.
When thou shalt reap and bind, may no despair
Rise from that ground betwixt thee and the sun,
Dear little heart !

The Origin of the Clerical "Dalmatic."

PROFESSOR T. M. LINDSAY, in his concluding paper in *Good Words* on his tour in Dalmatia, records with joy a "most interesting discovery in ancient ecclesiastical history." He says:—

Those who are learned in the history of ecclesiastical dress know that the "dalmatic" or peculiar robe of the "deacon" was originally the distinctive dress of the Dalmatian peasant, and that just as the frieze coat of the Irish peasant became the modern "Ulster," so the Roman fashionable tailors, urged thereto by that young scamp the Emperor Heliogabalus, took the idea of a "novelty" from the Dalmatian peasant dress and produced the garment called the "dalmatic." It was first a fashionable Roman article of dress, then it came to be a portion of the distinctive consular and senatorial costume, and at last was appropriated by the clergy, who, with their conservative instincts, persisted in wearing it when its origin had been long forgotten. These learned persons, however, do not seem to know that the old original "dalmatic" is still worn in a remote part of Dalmatia. We were greatly excited when we first saw it on women coming into the market at Spalato. It is now an upper robe open in front coming down to the middle of the thigh, and with a short slit at the thigh. It has long wide sleeves. It looks exactly like the clerical garment as that is figured in the oldest pictures of clerical dress. We were told that the wearers were women of Clissa, a little upland village which is perched on the rocks at the top of the mountain pass leading from the ancient Salona over the mountain range. It is curious to reflect that a modern mark of belonging to the Catholic Church, according to some good people, should be to wear the overcoat of the peasant women of Clissa. The "dalmatic" is not confined, however, to the Roman and Anglican clergy and to the women of Clissa, we found it worn in other places, for example, at Cattaro and at Gravosa.

Are Religious Books Declining?

A SOCIAL portent of some significance is selected for notice in the *Sunday Magazine* for June by Joseph Shaylor. From inspection of publishers' lists issued now and twenty-five years ago, he gathers that "a great decline has taken place in the production of religious books." This affects not merely the old religious classics but modern works:—

"These latter," says the writer, "a few years ago sold by their thousands, but the demand for both appears at the present to have nearly passed away, and their sale is now of the most limited description."

The contrast he finds to be marked; for—

The first half of the Victorian Era was apparently the Golden Age for religious books, for besides those writers who issued their books independently, there was at this period a large number of separate series and libraries in vogue which contained re-issues of most of the leading works by the old divines.

Each of the movements connected with "Tracts for the Times," "Essays and Reviews," "Lux Mundi," and the like has, however, "produced a flood of literature" which the writer thinks may have led to "that diffusion of religious influence which has entered into so many branches of our literature, and even into our fiction":—

This may have assisted the decline of purely religious books, but has, on the other hand, caused much of our present-day literature to be permeated with religious perceptions.

The popular reader, that is, no longer takes his religion neat; he prefers to have it mixed with all his literary diet. The writer remarks on the conspicuous decline of "Family Prayers," and calls attention to the absence of any jubilee retrospects of our religious literature.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON contributes to the *Sunday at Home* an interesting sketch, with illustrations from carvings in bone and stone, of prehistoric men.

The Siamese Peasant as Imperial Politician.

ONE of the most interesting of many interesting incidents in Mr. H. Warington Smyth's "Journeys in the Siamese East Coast States"—which appears in the *Geographical Journal* for May—is the report of a discussion amongst the natives. He says:—

During our stay at Chaiya, where we were obliged to wait some time to recover our sick men, I overheard a rather interesting conversation among the people who came round in the evening to see and talk to us. They were discussing among themselves these English, and comparing them to the French and Germans. They concluded that we were the worst drunkards, but the best traders of them all. One fellow drew a series of rough plans in the dust, and pointed out how shrewd was our occupation of such points as Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Singapore, and Hongkong. He dilated on the greatness of India, and he questioned the wisdom of allowing France a free hand in Madagascar, on the flank of South Africa. His knowledge of the colonising enterprises in which the European Powers were engaged in various parts of the world, and the success they have met with, was most remarkable, and I asked him next day where he got his information, for he was a mere peasant, and had hardly ever been outside the province. "Oh," said he, "I found an old book of maps at Chao Kun's (the governor's), and learnt from that;" and he had actually taught himself to read English from an atlas. "Oh yes," remarked Nai Suk, who was listening, "geography teaches every kind of knowledge." I did not, of course, tell them what struggles the President and Council of this Society have had to persuade educational bodies in this country of the same fact; their respect for our education would have received too severe a shock.

If men of this type become numerous in our neighbouring Eastern possessions, the plea for their enfranchisement will be difficult logically to refute.

The Christian Origin of Turkish Misrule.

REV. HUGH CALLAN, who crossed the Balkan territories on or with his bicycle, recounts his experiences in graphic fashion in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for May. He has a high opinion of the Turk. He says, "My own experience (in all parts of the empire) agrees with all the great authorities, viz., that the common Turk, peasant or soldier, is a man whom you are bound to respect for his many good, sound qualities, e.g. honesty, sobriety, modesty, bravery." What then is the cause of the corruption of which we hear so much? The writer answers, it is not the race, it is not the form of government (which he declares to be distinctly democratic):—

No, it is the place of government that ruins. The corrupt, enervate Byzantine civilisation, which (in 1453) they displaced, has instilled its poisons into them as rulers. But the one grand point to be noted is this, that the rank and file of the Turkish people are now, as in the past, physically, morally, and socially sound.

There is a flavour of paradox about this: a Christian minister finds the secret of Ottoman misrule in the evil heritage of Greek Christianity. M. Zola similarly refers the pride of the Papacy to the obsession of the ideas of the Pagan Augustus.

A SIGN of the advance of national self-consciousness in the Dominion is furnished by the criticisms of the Canadian character which are beginning to appear in the *Canadian Magazine*.

THE most important contents of *Lippincott's* for June are unpublished letters of Charles Lamb to Robert Lloyd, and E. E. Benton's sketch, drawn from the confessed miseries of leading writers of the terrors of authorship.

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THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE March number of the *Australian Review of Reviews* may be regarded as a federation number. Mr. Fitchett publishes a synopsis of the bill, accompanied by editorial observations of his own. There are three special articles devoted to the same subject. One is by Dr. John Quick, of Victoria, who explains the leading features of its constitution; another by the Hon. F. W. Holder, setting forth "Why South Australia Should Accept the Bill"; and a third by Sir Phillip O. Fysh, advocating its adoption by the colony of Tasmania. Sir Robert Stout, in an article entitled "The Drift of Politics in New Zealand," expresses his general dissatisfaction with the way in which things are going on in that colony. His article is described by the editor as under the title "Why I Left Politics, by Sir Robert Stout." Prince Ranjitsinhji continues his articles on the experiences of Stoddard's team on Australian cricket grounds. He deals with the last test match. The frontispiece is a photograph of the literary staff of the *Argus* and the *Australasian*, and in the *Chronicle* of the Colonies there are portraits of Sir R. Baker, Mr. H. Willoughby, the new editor of the *Argus*, and other notables. The Australian premiers at their March Conference decided to pass common Acts on the lines of the Natal law for the restriction of coloured immigration. The subsidy for the auxiliary naval squadron is to be renewed, but Mr. Kingston hints that he prefers to substitute a scheme of his own for manning the Australian squadron from an Australian naval reserve. The Premiers also agreed to recommend an alteration in the tariff laws of the colonies, so as to give a substantial preference to the British Empire. Among other items of general information it is mentioned that the Victorian Government is contemplating the irrigation of the Mallee. This is a great district of ten million acres covered with low and tangled scrub, on which only from seven to ten inches of rain fall in the course of the year. By leading the waste waters of the Murray into the heart of the Mallee, it is hoped that this wilderness will become as fertile as the delta of Egypt. Mr. Fitchett notes that the centripetal tendency of the various churches continues to assert itself in Australia. In the next two or three years all the various branches of the Australian Methodist Churches will be merged into one. The Presbyterians are considering a scheme for welding all the Australian Presbyterian Churches into one administrative unity, and putting them under the government of a single court. Perhaps the most interesting and startling fact mentioned in the whole progress is the shifting of the population in the colony of Victoria. Since 1891 the number of males in the Colony decreased by 3,012, while the number of females has increased by 38,845. In the same period the Colony of New South Wales added 96,798 adult males to its population. In the year 1897 the population of Australia and New Zealand increased by about 87,000. Of this only 1,294 are credited to Victoria, while New South Wales and Western Australia have shown an increase of about 50,000, almost equally divided between them.

A SKETCH by F. Dixon of the remarkable career of Marshal Keith, the Scottish Jacobite, the Russian General, and the Prussian Marshal, is the chief feature of the *Temple Bar* for June.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THIS review for June is anything but topical—only one brief editorial on Mr. Gladstone, nothing about the war, and not even an allusion to Mr. Chamberlain's speech. I notice the paper on China elsewhere, and Mr. Fred Harrison's admirable address on "Style."

MR. H. M. STANLEY'S PANACEA FOR PEACE.

Mr. H. M. Stanley opens the number with a paper entitled "Splendid Isolation—or What?" It is a piece of almost pure and unadulterated Urquhartism. Russia is, of course, the bug-a-boo; and our only resource is to join the Triple Alliance:—

The Triple Alliance, supported by the military and naval strength of Great Britain, backed by the moral support of the United States, and by the military and naval forces of Japan, appears to me the only way by which the peace of the world can be secured, this nightmare of war dispelled, and this eternal agitation effectually stopped. If the Fates forbid our joining the Triple Alliance, the alternatives before us then are either an active and obstinate resistance to the Dual Alliance or a grovelling quiescence, with curtailment of empire and decline of power.

BISHOP BARRY'S REMEDY FOR RITUALISM.

Bishop Barry, in a paper, "Breach of Church Law: its Danger and its Remedy," sums up as follows the remedy he would suggest for the illegalities which have made Mr. Kensit the Protestant hero of the hour:—

I would gladly see first a legal extension of some liberty of variation in our Service, within clear and intelligible limits, which can, I think, be given only through representative self-government of our Church. I cannot but wish, in the next place, for some recognised Court of Appeal, by which deliberate breaches of a law which we clergy have promised to obey might in the last resort be restrained. Thirdly, I would rely far more willingly and more confidently on the creation or the awakening of a strong public Church opinion to restrain individual and congregational vagary, and to assert the principles on which our Prayer Book is based. And lastly, I heartily wish that there were a greater disposition to recognise in our bishops the dispensing and interpreting authority which is their right, and on their part a greater readiness to assert it, even when they cannot, or will not, enforce it by law.

SPECIFIC AGAINST MURDER BY CHLOROFORM.

Mrs. R. M. King returns to the charge against the anaesthetists who torture and murder their patients by suffocating them with chloroform. She says:—

Let each one of us refuse resolutely to take chloroform, or allow any member of our family to take it, *without previously ascertaining what method will be employed by the anaesthetist, and obtaining a guarantee that only an open cloth will be used, and that at a distance that will permit of entire freedom of respiration throughout the operation.* A high authority has expressed his opinion that the only hope of reform is to get the matter reduced to a legal formula. He would wish to see covers for the mouth forbidden—a wish most earnestly echoed by all who have ever known the agony of having one put on—and would have the old-fashioned way of administering the chloroform on an open cloth, *held not nearer than a regulated distance, laid down by law.* He would also wish to have it made a punishable act to put any one under chloroform in less time than eight minutes.

The right remedy is for coroners to direct the jury to return a verdict of manslaughter against the doctor in every case where chloroform has been administered in the murderous method which Mrs. King so properly denounces.

MR. MARSTON'S PREVENTIVE OF FAMINE IN WAR TIME.

Mr. Marston returns to the charge, and pleads this time, with the aid of diagrams, against the fatal folly of facing the possibilities of war with only a week's supply of wheat in our island. National granaries capable of holding ten million quarters, the maintenance of which would cost £1,250,000 per annum, are, he says, absolutely necessary to enable us to confront war without imminent danger of starvation. Ministers refuse to listen, but this year they chucked away in sheer gaiety of heart £1,500,000 per annum for ever by an entirely unnecessary reduction of the duty on tobacco.

LORD BRASSEY'S PRESCRIPTION AGAINST STRIKES.

Writing on co-operation, its difficulties, and limits, Lord Brassey thus sums up his hope for the future adjustment of labour troubles:—

Co-operative industries would be of special advantage in fixing a gauge, or standard of wages, for the whole body of workmen. In view, however, of the slow and limited development of co-operative industry, there is no reason to anticipate any extensive transfer of difficult forms of enterprise from personal to co-operative management. We must look for other means of spreading light and knowledge. To open confidential books to public inspection being impracticable, it is the more incumbent on employers to go as far as they possibly can in friendly reasoning and full explanation of their position and their difficulties to their workmen. Courts of conciliation for mutual explanation and consultation should be set up in every industry.

PROPOSAL FOR STAMPING OUT THE PLAGUE.

Miss Marion Hunter, late Plague medical officer in India, describes the method adopted by the Government for stamping out bubonic plague in Bombay. She says:—

The efforts to "stamp out" the disease having been so comparatively unsuccessful, one is inclined to think more radical measures should be adopted. The suggestion to burn down insanitary areas and rebuild at Government expense may yet have to be seriously considered, as it seems likely to prove less expensive in the long run than keeping up large Plague organisations, against which the native fights openly and in secret. Improved and compulsory sanitation of towns and villages, with wholesome water supply, are crying needs. Education among the native children on questions relating to hygiene is of great importance. An adequate and efficient staff of medical officers, with special qualifications for sanitary work; notification of infectious diseases and certificate of cause of death, must in time come to be looked upon as necessary for the safety of the Indian Empire.

SIR H. THOMPSON'S PRESCRIPTION FOR BRAIN FAG.

Sir H. Thompson worries the vegetarians once more. Nothing will satisfy him but that they should call themselves flesh abstainers, and abstain henceforth and for ever for quoting him as a vegetarian. He says:—

A teaspoonful of sound beef extract in a breakfast cup of hot water when the brain is fatigued and the stomach unfit for work is often the best antidote possible, reinvigorates the system, and prepares it for a light meal or for a little more work, as the case may be—a result far too frequently sought through the pernicious habit of obtaining temporary relief in a glass of wine or spirit. Nothing approaching in value to well-made animal extracts can be obtained from any vegetable source of proteids.

A SERGEANT-MAJOR'S METHOD WITH A CHOIR.

Capt. Philip Trevor, in his entertaining paper, which bears the misleading title of "The Catholicism of the British Army," tells the following amusing story of how a chaplain once secured the adoption of the eastward position during the recitation of the Creed:—

His idea was to repeat the first two words himself and make a pause; then, as he spoke again, the choir were to turn as one man and proceed with the declaration of their convictions

simultaneously. But from the chaplain's point of view the rehearsal was most slovenly, and he confided the fact to the sergeant-major on whom he was paying a call next day. Then the sergeant-major advised. "If I might suggest, sir, I'd just let things be 'as you were' this Sunday, and I'll step up next practice." The chaplain gratefully acquiesced, and at the next practice the sergeant-major accordingly stepped. He had a short conversation with the chaplain, and then addressed the choir. "Now, men." The mere sound of his voice was electric. No little band boy now lolled on the choir desk. The third fingers of the hands were on the seams of the trousers and the heads erect. Even the man struggling with the bassoon sat to attention. The sergeant-major proceeded: "When you 'ear the 'oly man say 'Hi b'lieve' not a move—them words is only cautionary; but when 'e starts on 'Gord the Father' round yer go on yer 'ceels." Then to the chaplain: "Now, sir, you try."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lady Meath writes a capital little paper on "The First Woman's Hospital in Morocco." Mr. Martin Conway, in an ingenious essay on "The Art of Living," traces the origin of the art and refinement of English social life to the discovery of the turnip. Mr. J. D. Rees tells how he went elephant shooting in Travancore, and Mr. Ackman briefly alludes to the services of the microbe in agriculture.

THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

THE June number announces and commences a new departure towards which the editor has been moving for months past. The magazine is to be henceforth not merely or chiefly technical, but popular—"made interesting to all classes, instead of only to officers and others actually connected with the Services." An excellent sample is given of the new policy. The number is one which the civilian will read with zest. Rev. Philip Young's study of Nelson's sin claims separate notice. One of the most eloquent panegyrics is pronounced by "Augescat" on "the greatness of Canada." It urges that Sir John Macdonald and the Dominion saved the Empire from the Little Englanders of Downing Street; but its eulogy of the sterling qualities of the Canadian is marred by a quite gratuitous detraction of the character developed in the States. Mr. Carr Laughton, discussing the Spanish-American war—which he suggests may be comparable to the Prusso-Danish war of 1864—makes the good remark on the evident disposition of both Powers to let privateering lapse, that "privateering, if it seems advisable, will, like many other industries of the past, become a Government concern." Sir Howard Vincent pleads for a reorganisation of the volunteer force, with fewer regiments, smaller brigades, greater concentration, more ranges for practice, a recognised place in a scheme of national defence, a proper complement and distribution of artillery. He stoutly insists that the volunteers form the finest material, much superior to what conscription could provide. "St. George" asks for a smaller regular army for purposes of Imperial police, and an active militia after the Swiss pattern to reinforce the line in case of a great war. Lieutenant Holmes Wilson lays stress on the immediate adoption of quick-firing guns by our artillery, such as France and Germany have had for two years. Discussing what the British Empire requires from its navy, Sir George Baden-Powell asks for primary bases for refuge, replenishment and repair at Malta, Trincomalee, Esquimaux, Sydney, and Cape Town, and secondary bases at Gibraltar, Halifax, Jamaica, Hong Kong, and Auckland, besides defended coaling stations in many other places. "At the present moment," he says,—"and the case would be desperate if we were at war—there is positively no repairing base for our fleet between Gibraltar and Cape Town."

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THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* continues to keep the papers on Bimetallism to the necessary irreducible minimum. The editor has place for many articles of general interest. I have noticed one or two elsewhere.

IF BRITAIN WERE AT WAR.

The first paper in the number is the Navy League Prize Essay, which has gained the prize of £50 offered jointly by the Navy League and the editor of the *National Review* for the best imaginative forecast of what would happen if England went to war with France and Russia. The writer of the essay imagines that the chief result of the war would be that the price of the loaf would go up from two shillings to two and sixpence; the war would last for six months, and at the end of it Egypt would be declared part of the British Empire, and the *status quo* would remain very much what it was before. He thinks that Cyprus and Egypt would be seized by the French and Russians very soon after the war was declared, and would be only turned out after a great naval battle fought off the coast of Egypt.

ONE RESULT OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

A writer signing himself "Huguenot," in a paper entitled "The Truth about the Dreyfus Case," calls attention to one result which may possibly follow from the mad craze of the French to shield Esterhazy at any cost. "Huguenot" says:—

The affection of the French for their Army is as ardent and romantic as that of a woman for her lover. But what if by a sudden revelation it were brought home to the masses, who now parade the streets, crying: "*Vive l'Armée, mort aux Juifs!*" that their confidence has been betrayed, that the swaggering officers whom they cheered so loudly at the trial of M. Zola are the real traitors to France, and that Dreyfus is the victim of their base conspiracy? For the Emperor William holds in his hands a weapon with which, when the occasion arises, he can smite the entire *État Major* and destroy the confidence of the French people in their Army for at least a generation. The series of secret documents sold by Esterhazy does not stop in October, 1894, the date of Dreyfus's arrest, but extends on into the year 1896. It included many important documents of later origin than October, 1894, all in the handwriting of the *bordereau*. Dreyfus cannot have written these, for he was already in prison. Now the Emperor William, by communicating to the French or European press in facsimile any one of these documents of origin later than 1894, can, whenever he likes, tear across the web of lies with which the French War Office is now striving to hide its misdeeds. Perhaps the *dénouement* will come in this way. How long will it be before William II. draws tight the noose into which all the leading French generals and colonels and nearly all the leading politicians of every party, save the Socialists, have so obligingly adjusted their necks?

TWO FOREIGN CRITICS OF AUSTRALASIA.

Mr. W. P. Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, is chiefly concerned with the French critic, for Mr. Godkin has never visited the Antipodes, and necessarily writes from materials supplied by other observers. Mr. Reeves says that M. Leroy Beaulieu's pictures of the progress and material achievements of the Australian colonies is fair, and often complimentary. Australasia, he recognised, is a new but grand edifice, the construction of which is in every way creditable to the strength and energy of the Anglo-Saxon race, but he finds fault with nearly everything that they have done, and asks his readers to believe that the whole prosperity of the four and a half millions of Australasians has been built up and sustained by a tiny handful of pastoral tenants. Dealing with Mr. Godkin's tribute to the high character

of the Australasian newspapers, and their beneficent influence on affairs of State, Mr. Reeves makes the following observations as to newspaper proprietors at the Antipodes:—

The qualities they esteem most in an editor are ability to steer clear of the law of libel and to write nothing which will cause the monthly receipts to fall off, coupled with a keen instinct for news-getting. In consequence, some of the most interesting political movements in the Colonies have been in the face of the opposition of most of the best known and most widely circulated newspapers. It may be said with truth that English magazines and newspapers are as great an influence in the Colonies as are the Colonial newspapers. If this refers much more to social and ethical questions than to political, that is mainly because Colonial politics are very little written about in the Mother Country.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Vice-Admiral Colomb writes pleasantly and intelligently, as always when he deals with naval subjects, in the paper in which he gives us his "First Impressions of the War." D. S. MacColl describes the work of the artists in the International Gallery now open in London at the Knightsbridge Skating Rink. Mr. Theodore Morrison, the son of the late James Cotter Morrison, writes an article in memoriam of Sir Syed Ahmed, a descendant of the Prophet, who died on March 28th, 1898. "The Episode of the Month" and the "Letter on American Affairs" continue to make the *National* the best review published in English for those who wish to keep in touch with Greater Britain.

The Lady's Realm.

ART of various kinds is well to the fore in the *Lady's Realm* for June. The first paper is a sketch of Lady Butler by Grace Cooke, with portraits of the great painter of battlepieces and of her husband, and further adorned with pictures of the interior of Dover Castle, their picturesque and historic home. Lady Butler, it appears, hopes to write a book on her travels in Palestine, and to illustrate it with sketches taken on the spot. Then there is an illustrated interview with Miss Maud Coleridge, who has won laurels in pastel portraiture. Attractive specimens of her work are given. Then Miss Beatrice Barham has the story of Souvenir Spoons to tell. This is, she says, an American institution. Nearly everybody is a spoon collector, and makes a point of purchasing a spoon at every fresh town he may visit, with something about it to commemorate the place. The imagination staggers at the accumulation which the rich globe-trotter must acquire. "No design among the London spoons is more popular in transatlantic collections than the head of the Prince of Wales." If to the foregoing arts we may add the important art of successfully bringing up a child in the way she should go, we may include under this head Sarah Tooley's sketch of the Queen's Mother, the Duchess of Kent.

DR. HUGH MACMILLAN, in the *Sunday Magazine* for June, tries his hand at the solving of the riddle of the great Sphinx of Ghizeh. He suggests that the two signs of the zodiac through which the sun passes at the time of the annual inundation of the Nile being Leo and Virgo, the woman's head and the lion's body were carved in the rock in the composite figure of the sphinx in order to represent the combination of these two constellations as a perpetual heraldic record of the annual baptism of the land.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

I HAVE noticed most of the important articles in the *Contemporary* elsewhere under various heads. Of the remainder there are several of considerable interest, which I regret not to be able to notice at greater length.

THE PRISON TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

Among these the first place must be given to the interesting paper by Mrs. Sheldon Amos upon the Prison Treatment of Women. It will be well if the members who are engaged in discussing the Prison Bill were to read Mrs. Amos's exposition of the points that should be kept in mind in all attempts to reform the treatment of female convicts. Probably for the first time Mrs. Amos expresses her entire agreement with Miss Orme, whose paper in the *Fortnightly Review* I mentioned last month. At present the only proposal to give women any share in the management of the prisons of their own sex is a proposal made by Mr. Pickersgill that one woman should be appointed to the Board of Visitors of Convict Prisons. Mrs. Amos suggests that it would be more satisfactory to have one woman commissioner, preferably a trained doctor, competent to deal with mental diseases among women prisoners. She also suggests that the Women's Convict Prison at Aylesbury should have a female Governor, and that it should be possible for women to have an opportunity for free conversation with the female Scripture Reader without the constant presence of a turnkey. She pleads also for the introduction of more visitors to prisons, and the establishment of home reading circles in prisons. The whole article is, however, thoroughly practicable, and to the point.

IS EVANGELICALISM DECLINING?

Dr. Guinness Rogers takes up the cudgels on behalf of Evangelicalism which was declared to be in a very feeble condition by Mr. Richard Heath in the last number of the *Contemporary*. He maintains that while Evangelicalism in the Church of England may have dwindled, Evangelicalism has triumphed all along the line to such an extent that even the ritualists are Evangelical in their teaching. Dr. Guinness Rogers says:—

"It would fatigue my imagination to conceive of an antagonism to its whole theory of the Church and the Sacraments more strong than my own, but that does not hinder my hearty recognition of the Evangelical tone of their doctrinal teachings. The clergy of the Established Church are an entirely different body of men, as the result of the two waves which have swept across that Church during the present century. The "high and dry" rector of Dean Conybeare's graphic pictures is as extinct as the dodo. The High Churchman of to-day magnifies his office, exalts his Church, idolises his sacraments, but, in strange combination with all this ecclesiasticism, there is often a teaching of doctrine that is distinctly Evangelical. This is a fact which cannot be left out of account in any fair attempt to estimate the real influence of the movement. It has not secured the ascendancy of one party in the Church, but it has done much to secure the preaching of the Gospel in place of the mere husks of dry morality which were once dealt out to the people.

As for the general question raised by Mr. Heath concerning the decline of Evangelical teaching in the nation at large, he says:—

It may safely be said that the teaching of the Churches in these closing years of the century is more full of Christ, more possessed with His Spirit, more calculated to glorify and honour Him than at any previous period. On the contrary, there is a widespread feeling of stronger confidence and more buoyant hope.

THE INCREASE OF BACHELOR WOMEN.

Stephen Gwynn writes entertainingly upon the growth of a class of spinsters, the like of which was unknown to

our forefathers. These are either women who have private means of livelihood, or who can earn their own living, and who for one reason or another prefer celibacy to married life. Mr. Gwynn gives the following explanation of how this class has developed so much of late years:—

The lady who has five or six hundred a year and no encumbrances used formerly to be obliged to take a house and have two or three servants; that condemned her at once to a cheap suburb, and made entertaining practically impossible. Now she has chambers somewhere in Piccadilly, her mind is free from the cares of a household, she has neither to engage nor dismiss servants, nor compose their quarrels; she has absolutely all the attendance she wants, and everything about her is well turned out; meals come from the touching of a bell, and instead of her carriage she has her pick of the hansom. If she wants to see faces about her and avoid that sense of solitude which has driven so many women into matrimony, all she has to do is to step round to her club. It may be a club for women only, or, if she prefers it, one of the mixed arrangements which are becoming so popular. The result certainly ought to be a great falling off in the number of marriages of convenience, since the ladies who take to this way of life are precisely those who used to marry for convenience.

HOW TO SAVE "JACK" FROM EXTINCTION.

Mr. A. Cowie, who has long taken an interest in the welfare of the British sailor, summarises the recommendations that have been made by Commander Dawson and Sir George Baden Powell, as to the best methods of preserving the British sailor from becoming as extinct as the dodo. Commander Dawson, says Mr. Cowie,

by way of remedy, suggests mutual consideration between employers and employed, continuous engagements, frequent payment of wages, improvement of food and general treatment, legal protection to life, inquiry into illegal "desertions," suppression of the crimps, and the payment by the State of a bounty to British seamen actually serving afloat. Sir George Baden Powell suggests that a Government department should control the Mercantile Marine, at whose head there should be a Minister in Parliament. Mr. Cowie himself proposes that we should give every British seafaring man of and above the rating of A.B. a Parliamentary vote, without regard to residential qualifications, and furnish facilities to record his vote, even if abroad. Establish, on the lines of the Primrose League, an Imperial Nautical League, independent of any political or religious party, and open to all ranks of seamen, their wives, sweethearts, mothers, sisters, brothers, and other relatives, with a branch in every seaport where seamen might rely on finding guidance, welcome, amusement, and help.

STATE INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISKS.

Mr. John Glover, writing on this subject, maintains that if ever we go to war the State should take all war risks of merchandise carried under its flag. This would minimise the cost to the consumer, and render unnecessary the transfer of British vessels to neutrals, and generally operate in our favour. The announcement in advance that in any future war we should guarantee our flag free of capture and seizure would have the most important consequence on neutrals. Mr. Glover concludes his paper by pleading for a Government inquiry into the whole subject.

How interesting, as well as instructive, a "school journey" can become is suggested in the paper on that subject which is contributed to the *Practical Teacher* for June by Professor J. N. Cowham. The writer selects as route the railway to Caterham and road thence to Tilburstow Hill, and indicates the store of geographical and geological lore which could be imparted to the children on the trip. Parents and others, besides professional educators, would profit by these suggestions.

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THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* contains more than its average allowance of papers dealing with current questions, most of which are noticed elsewhere.

HOW STRONG A NAVY DO WE WANT?

Until recently the ideal of our naval authorities was to maintain a fleet strong enough to face the next two greatest naval Powers in the world. Mr. H. W. Wilson, however, thinks that we must now have a big enough fleet to encounter the combined navies of France, Russia, and Germany. In his paper, "Our Navy against a Coalition," he gives his reasons for thinking that despite all our expenditure our navy needs to be strengthened in many directions. In an ingenious comparison between the conditions prevailing in France and England at the time of Trafalgar, and those at the present day, Mr. Wilson succeeds in satisfying himself that the odds are against us at almost every point. The quality of the French officers is better, and there are far more of them. With only half as strong a fleet as ours the French have 1341 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, while we have only 1246. In our naval reserve also we are behind the French. The moral of Mr. Wilson's paper is that a wise national policy would lead to secure alliances, especially with Japan.

THE MISGOVERNMENT OF ITALY.

Ouida has a long article of twenty pages, in which she repeats once more her indictment of modern Italy. The basest form of banality, the lowest form of greed, have fastened upon the country with the tentacles of the devil-fish, and are every hour devouring her. Italy has now been handed over to military despotism in order to prevent revolution :—

There was, not many years ago, a great measure of mirth and contentment in all the minor cities of Italy and in the small towns and the big walled villages, much harmless merry-making and pastime, much simple and neighbourly pleasure, much enjoyment of that "ben' di Dio," the blessed air and sunshine. Most of it has been killed now; starved out, strangled by regulations and penalties and imposts and a fiendish fiscal tyranny; dead like the poor slaughtered forgotten conscripts in Africa.

Ouida's paper deals chiefly with the extent to which modern Italians have destroyed the art and beauty of Italy. A precious intaglio of exquisite workmanship is being broken up and pulverised under our eyes, and no one cares.

SOME FRENCH PARADOXES.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin contributes a sequel to his article on the military paradox by a paper dealing with the political paradox of modern France. This paradox is the fact that the French have found stability more complete than any they have attained to during the last hundred years under a government whose very essence is instability and change. This is due to many reasons, one of which is that the fundamental characteristic of the Third Republic is that in it men have been perpetually guided and bound by circumstances. Its policy was dictated by its conditions, and the very mediocrity of its statesmen and the absence of any great enthusiasm alike forbade any attempt to deviate from the beaten track. To attain order within, safety from attack from without, it had to live from hand to mouth, a distinctly opportunist life. Hence there came to be great stability in the governing ideas of successive ministers, and although the chiefs of the departments were changed, the permanent civil service secured continuity in the administration. The danger which now threatens the Republic is that she

may compromise her existence by her devotion to a monarchical alliance.

ALPHONSE DAUDET.

Hannah Lynch writes very brightly and sympathetically concerning Alphonse Daudet. Few more sympathetic appreciations have been published in England of the French novelist. She compares him with Thackeray, and suggests :—

A comparison between the spectacle of London life as interpreted by Thackeray's genius, and that of Parisian life interpreted by Daudet's. Both writers, so different in temperament, in race and training, meet as satirists through the common qualities of irony, tenderness, and humour. Both reveal a like sentimental love of goodness and a ruthless dislike of wickedness and hypocrisy. As a satirist, Daudet's manner and method differ altogether from Thackeray's. His style is more strenuous; he is more bitter and less buoyant, whereas, in his joyous moods, when Paris is happily forgotten and only the south remembered, his touch is incomparably lighter. Here it is his radiant heritage of scorn and laughter that casts an elusive grace and sparkle over the bitterness of wisdom and experience, such as may not be found further north. But he can recall Thackeray with singular fidelity of effect in almost similar situations.

FRENCH ART DECORATION.

Mr. H. H. Statham, at the close of an interesting sketch of the pictures in the Paris Salon, declares that in the matter of decorative design and art workmanship they do not do these things better in France :—

As to the Arts and Crafts exhibits, the less said about them the better. There is an idea in France that they are having a kind of revival in decorative design, but the results are unholy so far. The taste of the French in decorative design and what is called art workmanship is really deplorable for such an artistic nation. They do not seem to have an idea of simplicity or balance of structural line; all their notion is to produce something odd and angular and unexpected, like fireworks going off. Their artificers might learn something by coming to England. Their best productions would hardly find place in an Arts and Crafts Exhibition in London.

Cornhill.

THE *Cornhill* for June is a fine number. Special notice elsewhere is claimed for Mr. Fitchett's "Fight for the Flag," Charles Lamb's "Unpublished Letters," and a study in the theory of talk. The speciality which *Cornhill* is developing as a purveyor of good stories of the anecdotal turn appears this month in Mr. R. M. Sillard's "Humours of the Theatre," in which a great number of stage incidents known and unknown are massed together. Eccentricities of speculation are served up in a similar way by Mr. George Yard in his stories of "Panics and Prices," while the vagaries of women's dress during the last two generations are reviewed by Mrs. Simpson in her "Sixty Phases of Fashion." "A Visit to Château d'Eu" derives a melancholy interest from being one of the last things written by the late Mrs. Harvey of Ickwell-Bury.

THE principal article in the June number of the *English Illustrated* is the story of the "Lucky Duffs" as told by J. M. Bulloch. The writer traces the ancestry of the present Duke of Fife from Adam Duff, a farmer of Clunybeg, born about 1600, and inclines to the belief that "the Duffs have made their good fortune by dint of brains." These they applied "first to the creation of wealth, next to the annexing of social position." Sketches of the great Napoleon and of the Florentine Brotherhood of Pity are the only other contents, apart from fiction, calling for notice.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* opens with a paper by Mr. H. G. Keene entitled "Home Rule in India," the gist of which is that it is not impossible that the best way of governing India might be found by a study of the way in which the native States manage their affairs. Mr. Keene says:—

"In the days of the Company a Parliamentary inquest into Indian affairs was held every twenty years, at the expiry of the Company's chartered period. If ever an earnest, impartial inquiry were made into the condition of these territories, it might be found that the public welfare would be best promoted by the system adopted by Warren Hastings and endorsed by Munro and by Mountstuart Elphinstone—in a word, *native administration under European impulse and control*. All that native reformers are justified in demanding is whether the best is being done that the conditions render possible, and whether any preparation can be initiated for a federation of autonomous provinces, under the general supervision and control of the Empire, but carrying on Eastern administration according to Oriental ideas.

INDIVIDUALISM AND COLLECTIVISM.

There are two articles on this subject dealing with the question from different points of view. Mr. Poole writes a plea for "The Liberty of the Individual." His conclusion is thus stated:—

Greater liberty should be allowed to the individual, and we should not pay such blind regard to what "the world" tells us to be right or wrong, but should decide every question on its own merits, and never be afraid to stand by our opinions once they are formed. If we in this way foster individuality, we shall at least have done something to leave the world better than we found it.

On the other hand, Mr. R. Didden, in a paper entitled "Individualism or Collectivism—Which way does Evolution Point?" maintains that the future belongs to Collectivism:—

1. That there is a gradual dawning, a gradual manifestation of reason (or reasoning instinct) already distinctly traceable in plant life; and

2. That the struggle for life is fiercest among the lowest forms, gradually softening and modifying as these evolve into higher types, and transforming itself ultimately into altruism and co-operation, both plant and animal life showing many and startling cases in support of this fact.

3. That this co-operation is invariably to the benefit and progress of the community.

That the law underlying the evolutionary process makes for collectivism, and that there is a deeper significance in the old saying that man is a "social animal" than we have as yet realised.

Mr. Didden is a prophet of a coming millennium in which the present superstitions, including Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, will have died away.

"STEIN'S PLACE IN HISTORY."

Mr. Maurice Todhunter, in an article bearing this title, maintains that Stein stands famous among German statesmen, nor can even Prince Bismarck be placed conspicuously above him. The eyes and features, with their suggestion of inward self-reproach and tremulous appeal to heaven, bore a certain resemblance to those of Mr. Gladstone. His conception of the infinite underlay his whole work in the world. His religious views were very like those of Mr. Gladstone. He was also very sympathetic to the Greeks, and exulted in the Battle of Navarino. He believed in the moral value of England as a world power, and had no sympathy whatever with those of his successors who preached the importance of destroying the power of England.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE *Century* for June makes an experiment in colour-printing in the shape of a lurid block illustrating the destruction of the Spanish Armada, which can hardly be said to be a success. The article which it illustrates is written by Mr. W. F. Tilton. It is a very interesting paper based chiefly on the MS. Irish correspondence in the London Record Office, and of the narratives of survivors, and other authentic Spanish documents, published by Captain Duro in his *Armada Invincible*. To this paper of Mr. Tilton's Captain Mahan has written a preface, in which he explains the cause of the disasters which overwhelmed the Armada in ruin. He specifies four causes, all of which were preventable by human foresight and skill. Mr. Tilton's paper is chiefly remarkable for the pictures which it gives of the hideous miseries endured by the survivors who were shipwrecked on the Irish coast. Mr. Bret Harte contributes a somewhat lengthy short story, entitled "The Passing of Enriquez," which is the sequel to a story previously published in the *Century*. Under the title of "An American School of Dramatic Art," Mr. J. R. Towse gives us a critical review of Daly's Theatre, while Mr. G. T. Lathrop describes its inside working. Mr. Ernest F. Fenolosa concludes the second part of his paper entitled "An Outline of Japanese Art," which is illustrated with some unique examples. Here is Mr. Fenolosa's summary of the history of Japanese art:—

In recapitulating the movements of these five periods of Japanese art, from 600 to 1870, it should be remembered that the first step toward a true knowledge of such a complex whole is a rationally chronological ground of division between the broadest and most general qualities of their several esthetic styles. This I have tried to furnish. To repeat: in the first period, Corean-derived religious sculpture had stood at Nara for patriarchalism and faith; in the second, Chinese-derived religious painting had stood at Kioto for oligarchy and power; in the third, Japanese historical painting had stood at Kamakura and Kioto for war and individuality; in the fourth, Chinese-derived landscape-painting had stood at Kioto for the idealisation of nature; and in the fifth, Japanese realistic and genre painting had stood at Kioto and Yedo for the education into national self-consciousness of the common people. Should a sixth period fortunately supervene, may we not trust it to stand for a demonstration of the value of Asiatic ideals as a factor in the whole world's coming type of civilisation?

Mr. Stephen Bonsai describes and Joseph Pennell illustrates "Toledo as It is To-day." There is another special paper in Mr. W. D. Howells's "Pictures from Don Quixote," which is illustrated with unpublished drawings by Vièrgé.

Mr. R. W. O. Crowley describes how the Confederates improvised a torpedo service at the beginning of the war, and an ex-filibuster, Mr. E. W. Fenn, describes his experience with the Cuban insurgents with whom he spent ten months.

Cassell's for June has in it much that is very readable. A. H. Atteridge with pen, and Paul Hardy with pencil, give rein to their fancy in sketching the marvels of movement and conflict which may be expected "when men fly." Gilbert Cunningham presents a ghastly but salutary picture of a day's bullfighting in Mexico in which he saw a matador gored and trampled to death. Mr. F. M. Holmes tells what may be told of the famous scent known as Bailey's Ess. Bouquet. Mr. R. Machray gives portraits and incidents of women who have received decorations. Pictures and charts of the Battle of Waterloo lend their attraction to Major Griffiths' impressions of the field of Waterloo to-day.

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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Blackwood for June is a good strong number. It opens with a paper "Among the Young Lions," by a writer who, "with due deliberation," makes the assertion that—no more baleful influence has been in active operation in the literature of the last ten years than that of Mr. George Meredith and Mr. Stevenson.

The young lions who are dealt with are Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Barry Pain, Mr. Arthur Morrison, Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, Mr. W. W. Jacobs, and others. He concludes his paper by commending to the attention of philosophers and the clergy the question whether this vast quantity of fiction may not exercise in the long run an enervating and debilitating influence on the minds and morals of the masses. Among the characteristic Blackwoodian articles is a sketch of "Coke of Coke's Rifles," a soldier of the North-West Indian frontier of half a century ago. David Hannay discusses "The Case of Mr. Doughty," a gentleman adventurer who was killed by Sir Francis Drake, according to Mr. Hannay, merely to strike terror into the somewhat unmanageable crowd of gentlemen adventurers.

THE LEE-METFORD.

An article somewhat related to military and historical subjects is that dealing with the Lee-Metford rifle. The writer, after describing the effects of the Lee-Metford and Dum-dum bullet, thus sums up his general convictions:—

We have a trustworthy arm in the '303 Lee-Metford. Its ammunition, however, requires improvement: the cordite is ruinous to the interior of the barrel unless the rifle is carefully cleaned after use, and that is generally impossible in war; the bullet as at present turned out in England is untrustworthy, shock having been somewhat sacrificed to penetration, though by filing the point this may in a degree be remedied; but thereby another danger is incurred, for when the point is flattened the bullets often jam, and do not truly enter the barrel from the magazine. That might be serious in battle.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

One of the most interesting articles is Mr. R. C. Witt's paper on what he found in German East Africa. His description of the German capital, Dar-es-Salaam, the Harbour of Peace, is vivid and suggestive. The town is well laid out, and there are any number of good buildings, all surmounted by the national flag. Out of a total German population of 431 there are 158 officials. These latter gentlemen are of opinion that they are so overworked that the number will have to be increased. Every department that a large and growing population could require, or the most advanced and complex civilisation could demand, is to be found there. They have got a meteorological department and a Cultur-Minister; but notwithstanding all this provision for a growing colony the German adventurers obstinately persist in selecting other than German settlements in which to make their fortunes.

STRANGLED WITH RED TAPE.

Mr. Witt blames the protective restrictions for the failure of the German colonies, and says that a German trading station is founded by hoisting the national flag over a custom house which usually stands empty:—

The German emigrant has found already that he can make money quicker elsewhere. In America, India, South Africa, he finds a life to his liking, and facilities for amassing wealth. He settles in Zanzibar, just across the water, and now controls the best part of its trade. And under foreign rule he prospers exceedingly. The whole matter lies in a nutshell. The German colonist, like his stay-at-home brother, is over-governed. Officialism is the best of servants, but a questionable master,

The weight of this officialism and the traditions of the Fatherland crush all enterprise out of existence. The Government is government for its own sake, to a great extent useless, and costly out of all proportion. The annual expenses of administration exceed £300,000. Moreover, it is grotesquely elaborate. The machinery to rule an empire is at hand, only there is no empire to rule. The very excellence of the engine of government is a stumbling-block in the way of its modification.

THE RISING THEATRE.

In Sir Herbert Maxwell's monthly gossip under the title of "The Looker On," there is some space devoted to the discussion of the growing importance of the theatre as a social organ. He quotes from Mr. Archer's book, "The Theatrical World of 1897," some statistics tending to prove that what he calls mindless entertainments are much the most popular:—

Mr. Archer's figures supply this comparison: 29 musical farces occupied 118 more weeks than 88 serious prose plays, and 57 more weeks than the serious prose plays and the poetical plays put together. And "were we to reckon along with musical farce the cognate forms of entertainment, pantomime and comic opera, the preponderance would be altogether overwhelming."

The article, "The Yellow Peril," is dealt with elsewhere.

The Windsor Magazine.

EXCEPTING the picture in all its varieties there is little to notice in the *Windsor*. Mr. Ernest Williams concludes his series of papers on "The Imperial Heritage," with a warning against subordinating the agricultural development of colonies to gold mining. Mr. Fry gossips about "Some Famous Cricketers," and Lieutenant Johansen writes at some length concerning his experiences with Nansen, whom he accompanied as geological assistant. It is illustrated by a very excellent portrait of Nansen. Rudyard Kipling's new poem, "The Destroyers," which appeared the other month in *McClure's Magazine*, is a leading article of interest in the *Windsor*.

The Temple Magazine.

THE *Temple Magazine*, the editorship of which Mr. Atkins is resigning, contains as its chief attraction Miss Betham-Edwards' paper on M. Martel's exploration of the subterranean waters found in the caves of Europe. M. Martel says:—

I have, in ten years, visited three hundred caverns, for the most part unknown; one hundred and twenty abysses, 2000 feet deep, hitherto unexplored; and traversed upwards of thirty English miles of subterranean rivers and galleries.

The title of this paper, "A Columbus of the Nether World," is rather tall, but it is perhaps better than that which M. Martel has invented for himself, that of speleologist, from the Greek words signifying cave and knowledge.

The Wedding Ring Cireles.

THE *Roundabout*, being the Post-Bag of the Wedding Ring Circles, will be printed monthly, and posted to non-members for 2s. 6d. per annum. It will contain the list of members, as well as original contributions from the President and members. To cover cost of the Post-Bag the subscription will be increased to 12s. 6d. for home members, and 17s. 6d. for residents abroad. The MSS. journals will continue as before, for the Post Bag is intended to act as a connecting link between the members and the outside public. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Conductor, of Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE most important paper in the *North American Review* for May, Dr. Lyman Abbott's plea for an Anglo-American understanding, is noticed elsewhere, as well as the other articles relating to the war.

INFORMERS OF 1798.

Mr. J. A. Taylor writes on a somewhat gruesome subject, which ought to do some good, if only because it will remind English and American readers of the damnable means by which Ireland has been governed in the past. The story, as Mr. Taylor tells it, of the informer McNally is incredible. You can only explain the fact that such a scoundrel was able for thirty years to carry on his trade of cold-blooded treachery by the hypothesis that human nature recoiled from believing it possible that such a creature could exist. Mr. Taylor says that McNally accepted the office of Government informer in or before the year 1794—

continuing to fill it with unexampled and almost incredible success, until his death, nearly thirty years later. Before '98, through the troubled times of the rebellion itself, and afterward, he carried on his trade, wholly unsuspected till the end.

The length to which he carried his treachery is almost incredible. Mr. Taylor says :—

Again and again, as counsel for the men he had sold, he took bribes for their defence, pleading their cause with so much fervour and eloquence that on one occasion Curran himself was moved to tears. Of this, his dealings with Robert Emmet furnish an example. Having first sold the young man to the authorities, he proceeded to undertake his defence, and having vainly pleaded his cause in court, visited his unfortunate client in prison on the morning of his execution, in order to tender to him sympathy and consolation in the hour of his supreme necessity. The mother of the young leader was just dead, but unaware of the fact, he expressed his longing to see her. "There, Robert," replied McNally, pointing with dramatic effect to heaven—"there, Robert, you shall meet her this day."

There are other informers described in this article, but McNally towers head and shoulders above the rest.

MAX O'RELL'S MILITARY CAREER.

Comparatively few persons who have laughed over Max O'Rell's description of "John Bull and His Island" have any idea that M. Paul Blouët had any experience of actual warfare. He was only two years in the army, but during that time he saw a good deal of service. He says :—

My military career was a busy but a short one : five months in Algeria, three months in Versailles in garrison, six weeks in the Franco-German war, five pitched battles, and many engagements, five months in captivity in Wesel, a fortress on the Rhine, three weeks of fighting day and night against the Communists, and eight months in a military hospital. All that in two years.

His paper is brief, but his reminiscences are vivid.

VOLUNTARY SERVITUDE.

Mr. Charles Ferguson maintains that the only solution of the social problem is voluntary servitude. If ten thousand persons of superior capacity who enjoy the privileges and amenities of the upper class would willingly submit to the conditions of life that are imposed upon the lower class, they would bear testimony to a renaissance which would put a check upon the universal struggle for privilege and promotion. These ten thousand educated wealthy individuals would, he thinks, enable the American nation by their voluntary servitude to go on to the accomplishment of the moral ends of democracy, and Europe might take heart and follow their lead. But

is not Mr. Ferguson's idea little more than a modern version of the teaching of St. Francis?

THE CASE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICE.

Captain J. Parker, writing on "The Conscription of our Volunteers," raises a point that is somewhat new in the discussion of American military questions. He maintains that the Volunteer system prevailing in the United States is a bad system, and much more costly and less efficient than conscription. The figures which he gives as to the system of voluntary enlistment in the last civil war are interesting :—

We enlisted in that war two and a half millions of men. These men cost us for pay a thousand millions of dollars ; for United States bounties, three hundred millions ; for local bounties, three hundred millions ; for pensions already paid, two thousand millions. The Volunteer system, then, is a costly system. By it both men and money are wasted. It is doubtful whether the sacrifices which result from our adherence to it do not equal those we would endure were we to emulate the patriotic submission to universal conscription of the people of the nations of Europe, and thus secure the effective means of preparing in peace for war.

MEN AND MACHINERY.

Mr. S. H. Nicholls has a very optimistic paper upon the influence of machinery upon society. He boldly challenges the statement frequently made by opponents of machinery that the monotony of modern industry tends to dwarf the intellect. He maintains, on the contrary, that monotonous labour leaves the intellect free to grapple with other questions. The least intelligent workmen are those who have to expend most intelligence in their labour, and who have to apply their minds to many subjects in the course of the day. Of these workmen the agricultural labourer is the best type. Mr. Nicholls contrasts him with the keen-witted artisan of the factory who spends the whole of his working day in seeing that a machine sharpens the point of a pin or punches a hole in a steel plate. At the end of the day the farm labourer's mind is exhausted, while the artisan's is fresh, and he can devote himself to public or domestic questions as he chooses. Mr. Nicholls concludes by declaring that the millennium will come from improved machinery, for machines multiply goods into plenty, and plenty broadcast means peace and kindness, and temperance and gracious thoughts and reasonable minds, and civil order and equal laws. Mr. Nicholls's conscience pricks him as he thinks of Samoa, where there is plenty enough, but anything but millennial peace, and he hastens to explain that a natural plenty does not mean all these things, but a made and manufactured plenty, by reason of the industry it engenders, brings all millenniums in its hands.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir W. H. Russell, in his recollections of the Civil War, tells the melancholy story of the battle of Bull Run. Theodore Stanton contributes gleanings from Madame Blanc's letters. Dr. Doty writes on "The Federal Government and Public Health," Mr. A. W. Weber on "Suburban Annexations."

If any one wishes to see the kind of material which the brand-new science of child study is accumulating, he will find a sample in the *Educational Review* for May, where T. L. Bolton and Ellen M. Haskell illustrate the growth of the child's mind in knowledge through association of ideas. It reads very much like the condensed gossip of an intelligent nurse or mother concerning the odd remarks of their charges. The practical application is the common-sense one of not trying to hurry the child's mind too fast.

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THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for May is a fair average number. Mr. Herbert, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, explains how he hopes the fifty million dollar appropriation will be spent, and Brigadier-General Lieber writes on "The American Military System." The papers on "The New Education" are noticed elsewhere, as also Herr Von Brandt's paper on "Germany and China," and Mr. Cary's account of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

THE ASPIRATIONS OF CANADA.

Dr. John G. Bourinot, writing on "Canada's Relations with the United States, and her Influence in Imperial Councils," takes a very cheerful view as to the future. He says:—

The connection between Great Britain and her dependency is necessarily strengthening as the years pass by, and may yet lead to a federation of the Empire on a basis which will preserve all local rights and at the same time insure a strong and workable central organisation. One thing is quite certain: a party favouring annexation to the United States has no *raison d'être*; and the man would be bold indeed who should step on a public platform in Canada and urge a scheme so repugnant to people now enjoying so many advantages as an influential Dominion of the British Empire.

These conceptions are of a still closer union with the parent state, which shall increase their national responsibilities, and at the same time give the Dominion a direct share in the central councils of the Empire, in which even now she holds so influential a position, under the liberal system of government controlling the relations between Great Britain and her dependency, and which enables the parent state and the Dominion to work together with so much harmony on all questions affecting their common welfare.

While the Canadian people aim to realise this noble conception of a United Empire—by no means such a phantasm as some practical politicians deem it to be—they would fain hope that the statesmen to whom may be intrusted the destinies of the great republic to the south will themselves sympathise with such imperial aspirations, and will labour to bring their own citizens to believe that, though a federation of the world must ever remain a poet's dream, an alliance of all English-speaking communities for common defence would assuredly be a guarantee not only for the security of this continent, but also for the peace and happiness of all civilised nations.

WHAT WE ARE DISCOVERING BY KITES.

Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, in the close of a paper upon "Weather Forecasting," gives an interesting account of the results attained by the use of kites sent up to test the temperature of the air at different altitudes:—

The temperature readings already secured by our use of kites show that in the summer season we live in an extremely thin stratum of warm air; that on the hottest day an ascent of only five hundred feet in free air would place a person in a comfortably cool atmosphere; that the temperature at an altitude of three thousand feet is slightly higher at midnight than at midday; and that changes of wind and of temperature begin at high levels sooner than on the surface of the earth.

It is a problem for the engineer of the twentieth century, how to utilise this information so as to give relief during the protracted hot spells of summer to the dense population of great cities, and so that one need not travel to the seashore in order to reach a temperature that is conducive to health and comfort.

JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION.

Mr. Walter Avenel writes upon "Journalism as a Profession" from the point of view of the American journalist. There are in the United States 2,200 daily newspapers, of which 2,000 are published in the smaller towns, and edited usually by their owners. In cities of

less than 100,000 population the pay of reporters varies from £1 to £4 a week. Editorial salaries rarely exceed £7 10s. a week, and the editor is usually also manager. Excluding the seven largest cities, the average annual salaries of editors and reporters is only £220. The largest weekly salary average in any one city is £5 10s., and the lowest £3 10s. The largest staff is thirty-seven, and the smallest fifteen. Outside the seven great cities there are not more than forty or fifty editorial places with salaries ranging from £240 to £800 a year. Journalism is therefore one of the worst paid professions in the States. In all these large cities £1,000 incomes are common in the case of doctors, lawyers, architects, engineers, and artists. The highest journalistic salary does not equal the income of a capable country lawyer or doctor. Taking America all round, there are not twenty editors, who are not also proprietors, who receive £2,000 a year. There are not three hundred receiving £1,000 a year, and not five hundred receiving from £600 to £1,000, and only another five hundred receive £500 a year. There is not a newspaper man of national distinction in four-fifths of the twenty-seven States of America. Mr. Avenel thinks that there is a great field for a renaissance of rural journalism in the United States, but his paper would certainly seem to show that our kin beyond the sea hold journalistic capacity at a very low value.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. E. Curtis, in his paper on "Central America: Its Resources and Commerce," deals with Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. He calls attention to the fact that the United States, instead of monopolising the foreign trade of its nearest neighbours, does not command one half of it. Dr. Ernest von Wildenbruch begins a series of papers upon "The Evolution of the German Drama."

MUCH interesting information respecting the North Western Railway, its rolling stock, and especially the Queen's saloon, is given in *Good Words* by Mr. John Pendleton.

THERE is much pleasant reading in *Gentleman's* for June. It is the kind of number to take with one under the trees or by the seashore in some holiday hour. Mr. T. H. B. Graham gathers together quaint records of Eastbourne, to show that that famous health resort is not "a brand-new place," but has an ancient if obscure history. John Hogben chooses "The Birds of Wordsworth" as the thread on which to string many of the poet's pearls. Miss E. G. Wheelwright discourses pleasantly and hopefully of the poetic faculty and modern poets, rejoicing that this century of material expansion should be yet so rich in treasures of the ideal. Mr. Compton Reade's hints on house-furnishing, drawn from seventeenth century manor houses, claim separate notice. Mr. Hogan tells of "a venerable octogenarian colonist who has had a remarkable and eventful career, viz., the Rev. Thomas Spencer Forsaith, old Londoner, sailor, pioneer colonist, Congregationalist minister, and Premier of the Clean-Shirt Ministry." This Ministry of 1854, which lasted two days, owes its name to Mr. Forsaith explaining that when called amid his work to meet the Governor and to form a Cabinet he hastened first to "put on a clean shirt." The Ministry was the last effort of the old régime, and fell before the resolute determination of the House of Representatives to insist on its complete authority over Ministers. Mr. P. B. Eagle exposes the narrowness and unreality of the Earl of Chesterfield as revealed in his famous letters.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

Cassier's for May opens with a well illustrated article by Mr. A. Cooper Key on Johannesburg, which deals, however, more with the great industry which supports the city than with the city itself. Johannesburg, as Mr. Key depicts it, seems to go in much more for showy buildings than for municipal improvement. It has no sewage system, owing to the deficiency in the water supply, its roads are constructed from boulders dumped down on the road and broken into varying sizes by coolies, and it suffers from dust plagues, and tram fares at sixpence for anything over half a mile. "The bicycle fever," says Mr. Key, has affected Johannesburg like other South African towns.

WRECK-RAISING IN THE THAMES.

Mr. D. W. Noakes contributes a paper in which he gives an account of the raising of a triple wreck, caused by collision on the Thames. Mr. Noakes says that where perforation of the hull takes place on steel or iron ships it is seldom that the inflow of water is within the capacity of the ship's pumps. The process of raising vessels in the Thames is begun in the following way:—

Two sets of men in two rowboats each take one end of a chain whilst the middle part is thrown overboard and allowed to drag on the river bottom. Then the men row in such directions as to drag the chain under the bow of the vessel.

Lighters are then brought on the spot, specially equipped with steam winches, and capable, when pinned to sunken vessels, of carrying 150 tons each, and the chains are superseded by steel ropes. When six wires have been passed under the hull, the six ends are made fast to the lighter, and the sunken ship is lifted until she stands on an even keel, when she is got ashore in shallow water with a favouring tide.

ROPEWAYS AS A MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

Mr. W. T. H. Carrington writes a description of wire-ropeways, a system of transport which he says is used less in England than in most other countries. He thinks that the system is certain to spread:—

This manner of transport has a great future before it. Much of the prejudice which is always found to exist against a new thing is vanishing. That such prejudice is real is beyond all question, and is well illustrated by the fact that if ever a ropeway is erected, even at the present day, the wisacres of the district in conversation about it, without one exception, prophesy its failure and refer to it in derogatory terms, calling it a trapeze or a telegraph wire. As usual, such prophets are always wrong, and the results soon prove that a ropeway, though it has some resemblance to a telegraph wire, is capable of doing very real and efficient work, and of operating over sections of ground with which no other known system could begin to cope.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles in the number are mostly too technical to notice. Mr. Titus Ulke describes the making of "Nickel Steel Armour in the United States." Mr. E. A. Rix writes on the use of "Compressed Air in Mining," and Mr. A. E. Kyffin on "British Tank Locomotives." The section devoted to current topics contains a description and photograph of the largest manilla cable in the world. This cable was made at Newcastle-on-Tyne to be used in towing the floating dock built for the Spanish Government across the Atlantic to Havana. This cable was the largest ever made, measuring 22 inches in circumference. Its length was 240 yards, its weight nearly five tons, and its breaking strain 180 tons. It took seventy men to haul it up and coil it on to the heavy pulley.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE most interesting article in the *Engineering Magazine* for May is that in which Mr. John Platt describes "The Development of the Torpedo-Boat Destroyer." The first destroyers, or "catchers" as they were then called, were decided on in 1885, since when they have been built in large numbers for most of the European Powers, their speed having been raised from twenty to over thirty knots an hour. The article is accompanied by some excellent illustrations, especially one of the Russian destroyer *Sokol*, which compared with our own has certainly the advantage of beauty. Mr. Platt says that as the size of these boats is increased above three hundred tons, relatively more power is required for the same speed, and he quotes the opinion of an expert which seems to indicate that the limit of the efficiency of the screw propeller from the point of view of speed has nearly been reached.

Mr. C. V. Childs writes an article on "Architectural Steel Construction," in which he contrasts the methods of using steel for building in America and England. At the close of his article he turns to the subject of fireproof buildings, which he declares English architects cannot construct owing to their neglect to use proper fire-resisting material. He says:—

English "fireproofing" may withstand a small fire originating inside the building, but is entirely inadequate to resist a large body of heat, such as may be caused by the conflagration of neighbouring buildings, or the combustion of inflammable material stored within the building.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF GREAT CITIES.

Mr. Allen Hazen writes on "The Purification of River Water," and points out that some of the healthiest cities in the world are supplied with purified water from highly polluted sources. He says:—

On the whole, the dangers attending the use of water from a highly-polluted river, after it has been filtered through a properly designed filter plant with ordinarily good management, are less than those attending the use of unfiltered water from impounding reservoirs upon the sparsely-inhabited watersheds used by many cities. That is to say, the unavoidable pollutions of such impounded supplies, among which should be remembered the droppings of birds, wild animals, dogs, etc., and the pollutions from camping parties, in addition to those from permanent population, are in the aggregate a greater source of danger than are such germs as are able to pass through a good filter plant.

A GIBRALTAR TUNNEL.

The section devoted to the continental press gives some novel details of a plan by M. Berlier, the constructor of two tunnels under the Seine, for a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar connecting Europe with Africa. The following extracts show the main features of the scheme:—

The plans show the tunnel as starting at the Baie de Vaqueros, as an extension of the railway between Cadiz and Malaga, and running in a straight line across to Tangier; and, on emerging on the African side, the road is projected as far as Ceuta, in Morocco. The total length of tunnel, as indicated on the plans, is 41 kilometers—about 25½ miles, of which about 20 miles is submarine work.

Owing to the depth of water, it is impracticable to consider a tunnel at the narrowest point between the two continents, as the grades of approach would be too great.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among the other articles, the most interesting are Mr. G. H. Shepard's description of "Electricity on a Modern Warship," and Mr. Cortelli's second article on "Deep-Water Dredging." Mr. George Palmer writes on "Tank Irrigation in Central India" and Mr. J. B. Stanwood on "The Use of Steam in Non-Condensing Engines."

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* for May contains nothing of special note. It opens with a most extravagant and ridiculous article by Senator Stewart of Nevada on "The Great Slave Power" of England and gold.

ENGLAND AS THE GREAT "SLAVE POWER."

Senator Stewart has nothing new to say about the virtues of silver, but he makes up for this by giving a long list of the vices of his brethren. After a preliminary denunciation of the wicked Spaniards, he proceeds to give a few tit-bits of information to an ignorant world. He begins by telling us that after the Civil War,

the United States was the greatest military power on earth. Her armies were invincible, and she possessed the only navy in the world worthy of the name.

He then proceeds to give some information about the British Empire which is interesting to Britons:—

The inhabitants of the land of the Nile are now suffering from the British lash upon their naked backs to make them contribute in taxes, to Rothschild's greed, seven dollars an acre annually for every acre of land cultivated in bleeding Egypt.

Our Empire, in spite of its wickedness, appears to be growing at an alarming rate. Japan, says Mr. Stewart, is now a bankrupt appendage of the British Empire, and will sink back into the miserable condition from which she so recently emerged.

We are not going to get the whole of China after all. The Rothschilds will have a word to say to that:—

The great Rothschild syndicate which now commands all Europe has undertaken the gigantic enterprise of dividing up among the Western Powers the ancient and populous empire of China. When that shall have been accomplished China will be taxed, impoverished, and enslaved after the manner of British slavery in Egypt and India.

Mr. Stewart proceeds to make a raid on history. The Rothschilds, he tells us, were

the financial kings of the British Empire after Napoleon's fall at Waterloo. They have also directed and shared with the English officials, who were in fact their associates, in robbing Ireland and enslaving the miserable Hindus and Egyptians.

SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY.

The most interesting article in the number is that in which Mr. W. H. Johnson gives a symposium from the letters of the most eminent scientists and theologians of England and America, on immortality. These opinions are too varied and too inconclusive to be quoted at length; but it is interesting to learn that the desire for immortality is by no means the universal instinct its advocates presuppose. In support of this we may quote the opinion of Dr. Leidy, of the University of Pennsylvania, who declares that he "can conceive of no adequate compensation for an eternity of consciousness."

COMPETITION IN AMERICA.

Mr. H. M. Williams contributes an article of two pages entitled "The Story of an 'Ad.," which he declares is in no way exceptional. The advertisement for a night watchman, which appeared in a St. Louis paper, elicited seven hundred and twenty-five replies, and this though the qualifications mentioned in the advertisement were of a nature to exclude all uneducated labour. This, says Mr. Williams, is the consequence to the Trust. Nothing of the kind could have occurred ten or fifteen years ago, yet—

in another five years it will be a thousand applications for one job. In ten years five thousand will apply for every piece of work.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles do not require especial note. Dr. George Clark writes on "The Novel-reading Habit," in which he declares that the most pernicious novels are by no means those of the realistic school. M. Camille Flammarion writes on "Unknown Natural Forces." Mary Louie Dickinson contributes an appreciation of the late Miss Willard. The Rev. Andrew Cross details "The Humorous Characteristics of the Scot." A large proportion of the number deals directly or indirectly with the Silver question.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

CONCERNING the Milan riots and the present position of affairs in Italy, the *Nuova Antologia* (May 16th) has an outspoken and sensible article by Signor Ferraris, an Italian Deputy. Among the primary causes of the outbreak he places hunger. "Actual starvation," he writes, "in the strict sense of the word, may be rare in Italy, but there is a chronic semi-starvation among the labouring classes, who do not earn or consume sufficient for the normal sustenance of life. The governing powers in Italy will always fail as long as they do not take into consideration this melancholy and undeniable fact." The author condemns the weakness and indolence of the present Government, which took no measures to deal with the recent rise in the price of wheat, and which, since its first formation, has devoted its energies far more to governing Parliament than to governing the country. As remedies he recommends fiscal reform, organised emigration, the creation of a Ministry of Labour, and a strong constitutional government. Of the strife between Church and State, however, which lies at the root of all the troubles of Italy, the author says nothing.

The recent mission of Cardinal Kopp to Rome to negotiate, on behalf of the German Emperor, the transference of the protection of German missionaries in the Far East from France to Germany, is the occasion of an exceedingly interesting sketch of the German prelate by V. Riccio in the same number of the *Antologia*. Cardinal Kopp, it appears, is a *persona grata* both at Berlin and at the Vatican. More than any other prelate he helped to bring the Kulturkampf to a close, and to-day he is the trusted confidant of the Emperor in all delicate negotiations with Leo XIII. The author also quotes some striking and outspoken letters written by William II. in his younger days to Cardinal Hohenlohe.

The *Civiltà Cattolica*, in a couple of articles, continues its crusade against duelling, which was started as a result of the death of Deputy Cavallotti. More than one Bill on the subject is at present before the Italian Chamber of Deputies. It also discusses at length the antiquity of the great bronze statue of St. Peter, which every visitor to Rome will remember as one of the striking features of St. Peter's. It is curious to learn that the origin of the statue is wrapped in obscurity, that endless theories concerning it have been advanced, and that authorities vary as regards the date of its casting, from the earliest Christian times to as late as the thirteenth century. The Jesuit author inclines to the Papacy of Pope Simmacus, early in the sixth century, as the most probable date, and it is interesting to know that his opinion was shared by no less an authority than the deceased archaeologist, De Rossi.

BIND YOUR REVIEW OF REVIEWS.—With this issue is given a complete index to the vol. of the magazine now completed. A handsome cloth gilt-lettered case may be obtained through any bookseller for 1s. 3d.; or post-free for 1s. 6d. from this office.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE most interesting article in the May numbers of the *Revue de Paris* is M. Mabileau's attempt to fathom the causes which led to the recent revolutionary outbreak in Italy.

TAXATION AND USURY IN ITALY.

Although fully admitting the terrible over-taxation which the present Government finds it is compelled to exact from the people, he declares that a great number of taxpayers simply do not pay their taxes at all. But, of course, the more prosperous a district, the more heavily does the taxation weigh on the farmer and on the peasantry. Thus, in some districts, every lire of profit drawn from agriculture is paid straight away to the tax-collector, and it is in these districts that evictions are constantly taking place. In 1892 there were two thousand evictions, and in some cases cottages were emptied because the owner did not or would not pay taxes to the modest extent of two liras, and the Treasury, in order to gather in two thousand liras of taxes, spends three thousand liras in costs. Specie has practically disappeared, paper money is worth nothing, and now small portions of land are used as ready money. This is so true that nothing like a steady system of sowing and reaping is pursued, and the small proprietors, on whom so much of the wealth and security of a continental country depend, have no heart to work for the future. Another interesting point brought out by the French writer is the extraordinary strides made by usury during the last few years. The wealthier farmers lend money to their tenants and workpeople at 120 and 150 per cent., taking out their interest in work; thus whole families become slaves, and debts are carried over from one generation to another. Mortgages play a great part in Italian agricultural finance; indeed, one member of the Italian Parliament suggested, as the only way of restoring prosperity to agricultural Italy, that every mortgage should be annulled by law, and one of his colleagues observed, "Our country is no longer a geographical expression, it is a mortgage expression."

MOLTKE'S TRAINING.

It is a curious fact that the Spanish-American War does not seem to have inspired any contributor to the *Revue*; though, in this connection, Commandant Rousset's careful and elaborate analysis of what made Moltke the greatest military commander of modern times is interesting. He points out that Moltke was sixty before he really, in any true sense, came to the front as a leader. To be absolutely accurate, he was fifty-seven when the Prince Regent of Prussia, who seems to have divined the man's important qualities, lifted him out of the ruck of the more or less talented soldier diplomats of that day. Till then Moltke had never seen war; he served his apprenticeship in '64, profiting by the lessons he had then learned two years later, when Prussia destroyed the fighting power of her present ally, Austria. Fortunately for himself and for Germany, the great General had occupied an important post in the Berlin War Academy, where several generations of Prussian soldiers had been trained. Thus Moltke, before he ever had any reason to suppose that he would ever take supreme command, was fashioning the men who were to serve under him, and there can be no doubt that he owed the mechanical perfection with which the Franco-Prussian Campaign was carried out to the fact that he and his officers were in thorough sympathy and understanding with one another.

RENAN'S OLD AGE.

Madame Darmesteter, whose charming and interesting Life of Renan lately appeared, contributes a touching account of the great philosopher's old age, and she mentions what will probably be interesting to his many admirers in England—namely, that, of all his works, he personally preferred "Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum,"—that is, a collection of Jewish inscriptions made by him during the years he spent in research. She gives a glimpse of Madame Renan, who, she says, was Michelet's ideal of a wife bereaved of her husband—namely, that half of him which still lingers on earth.

TOLSTOI'S TIRADE AGAINST WAGNER.

All lovers of music will turn with eager curiosity to Count Tolstoi's lucid and brilliant account of the impression produced on him by Wagner. Till last winter the great Russian novelist had never had an opportunity of seeing a Wagnerian performance, and when he was told that the second day of "The Nibelungen Ring" was to be given at Moscow, he made up his mind that he would go and see for himself. To him the singing, such as it was, was screaming pure and simple, and he does not seem to have discovered the slightest melody in any one passage. This is how he sums up the first act: "All this was so false, so stupid, that I could hardly bear to remain to the end; but my friends implored me to remain, assuring me that it is impossible to judge of a play from the first act, and that the others would be better." Alas! the second part annoyed Count Tolstoi even more than the first had done, and he declares that he felt exceedingly exasperated to see three thousand people round him listening in a docile manner to this grotesque absurdity, and at last he left the theatre in disgust. "Why," he asks himself, "do people crowd to Bayreuth from every corner of the world?" This is his answer: "Wagner, thanks to the huge sums of money placed at his disposal by the King of Bavaria, utilised the marvellous power, and effected all those things which obscure and falsify art . . . He makes what most people consider poetry his own—sleeping beauties, naiads, gnomes, battles, loves, incests, monsters, and singing birds. Everything is calculated with a view to effect." Also Tolstoi evidently believes that Wagner has the power of hypnotising his audiences, and he gives a very unflattering picture of those who composed the audience when he assisted at a Wagnerian performance. "And this is how a false, gross, and absurd production, which has nothing in common with art, becomes known to the whole world, costs millions to produce, and corrupts more and more the tastes of the higher classes and their sentiment of art and beauty."

MERIMÉE ON LUXURIOUS LONDON.

The few letters from Merimée to Requien, a friend of his who left a curious library and museum to his native town of Avignon, have all the charm and life of Merimée's already known correspondence. They were written as long ago as 1834-35, and in one of them he speaks with enthusiasm of the English character. "I left England in '89; but how sensible they are in that country! I doubt if there ever will be there a '93. You ought to go and see aristocratic London while it still exists; never has there been such luxury and magnificence. I was there five weeks, I spent a hundred pounds—delicious roast beef, the women as white as swans, and the greater number of them seventeen years of age."

NOUVELLE REVUE.

As usual Madame Juliette Adam devotes a great deal of her space to politics. The first May number opens with an article dedicated to present and future Ministers of Foreign Affairs—on France's colonial policy.

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY.

The writer, M. de Pouvoirville, does not touch on the West African problem. He deals exclusively with the possessions, actual and to come, of France in the Far East. He considers that France has a presumptive right to Siam, and he denies that she has any practical interest in furthering the dismemberment of China. He even goes so far as to say that Russia would much prefer the *status quo*. The most interesting point about the article is that, perhaps unconsciously, the writer makes it clear that what the "Colonial Party" desire are not colonies in the sense of Australia or Cape Colony, but possessions which, like India, may be a source of immediate wealth. He frankly says that the only reason why France would view with disfavour the partition of China is that she is not strong enough at present to hold in any real sense the territory that she, as a great European nation, would be entitled to as her share of the *partage*.

VASCO DA GAMA.

Don Telles da Gama continues his extremely interesting account of his great ancestor, the Portuguese Admiral who discovered the Cape route to India. Few people are aware that Great Britain's Colony of Natal owes its name to Vasco da Gama having made the coast on Christmas Day. In honour of the Nativity he christened the spot "Porto Natal." As was indicated last month Don da Gama has had the advantage of basing his observations upon contemporary and hitherto unpublished documents which unquestionably throw a most valuable light not only upon the personality of the explorer himself, but also on the place-names of India and South Africa.

NAPOLEON'S PROPHECIES.

M. Banal opens the second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* with an analysis of how far the predictions or prophecies made by Napoleon I. have been justified by events. M. Banal is in possession of some notes of conversations held by Napoleon with his secretary and others during the Hundred Days. He seems, if the original writer can be trusted, to have been dowered with a kind of second sight. M. Banal declares that at one moment (in 1807) Napoleon was on the point of forming a Franco-Russian Alliance. "I went so far as to offer the Emperor (Alexander I.) Constantinople," he exclaimed to one of his confidants. Napoleon foresaw the supremacy of Prussia, and he even realised the probability of a United Germany. "Italy will become one kingdom; Spain, deprived of her colonies, will join Portugal; Greece will recover Macedonia and the Ionian Islands; in the Balkans independent states will arise and become as firmly established as are Switzerland and Holland; Austria will have to count with an Hungarian Empire; Russia will build up her commercial supremacy at Constantinople, England will do the same in Africa; France will play all alone a philosophical and intellectual rôle." It is now strange to read these sentences, for if really uttered by Napoleon they prove him to have had a singular power of seeing into the future.

HORSEMANSHIP IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

The Duchesse de Fitz-James, a notable horsewoman, contributes a few pages in which she compares the various forms of horsemanship common and individual to

Frenchmen, Englishmen and Germans. She ascribes to her own countrymen grace and *finesse*, to the English rider strength and power, to the German military precision. It would have been interesting to have her views on the various breeds of riding-horses patronised by the three nations, and how far each breed was affected by the idiosyncrasies of the riders.

ASTROLOGICAL AND MODERN SCIENCE.

M. Flambard is represented by a very curious article on the true relations existing between mediæval astrological and latter day science. He points out that in spite of the ridicule poured on occultism by many modern thinkers, all the more remarkable intellects of past ages fully believed in astrology and its kindred sciences, and every day, according to M. Flambard, the fact that there is something worthy of notice and of investigation in astrology is becoming more and more known.

There exists a strong relationship between astrology and astronomy: the one attempts to unravel the spiritual and magnetic influences of the heavens, the other has for object that of finding out definite facts about the marvellous and as yet so little known starry worlds which have always exerted so powerful a fascination on many great minds. M. Flambard considers that what is generally styled horoscopic science is practically proved; the influence of Mercury on the intellectual, that of Mars on the irritable, and so on, admits, he observes, of no doubt. M. Rochas declared once that occultism would be the science of the twentieth century, and there will perhaps come a day when people will marvel at our present incredulity, much as we now wonder at the fashion in which the phenomena of steam and electricity was received by our forefathers.

Madame Adam has been fortunate in securing an hitherto unpublished account of the quaint *Fête de la Fédération* celebrated at Orleans on May 9th, 1790.

Other articles consist of the concluding chapters of M. de Saint-Genis's work on Condé's army, the Salon of 1898, and Madame Adam's two open letters on contemporary European politics.

Harper's Magazine.

BESIDES the special articles noticed elsewhere, there is not much that calls for attention in the June number of *Harper*. Mr. D. H. Bates writes a paper which possesses a somewhat out-of-the-way interest, describing how a cipher despatch in the Civil War was intercepted and deciphered, with the results that followed. The popular modern science of child-study is illustrated by Louise E. Hogan's paper entitled "A Study of a Child," which is illustrated with pictures made from drawings from the pencil of the child in question before he reached his seventh year. Professor Hart tells the story of "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy."

A NEW VOLUME OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.—A new volume (the 18th) will begin with the July issue. Consequently it will be a good time in which to enter your name as a subscriber, if you have not done so. If you already take the magazine yourself, why not subscribe to have it sent to some far-away friend who, cut off from the plentiful supplies of periodical literature to which you have access, would find in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS a welcome relief in many a weary day. Send up to this office a postal order for 8s. 6d. with the address of that friend, and we will post the magazine to any part of the world for twelve months.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

It is interesting to observe that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is the only one of the three great French reviews which has ventured to publish anything about the Spanish-American war, and even that is concerned chiefly with the naval strength of the opposing Powers, and not with the extremely delicate international questions which the struggle has opened up. We have noticed elsewhere M. Proal's article on "Suicides from Want in Paris" in the first May number.

THE GREEKS.

M. Fouillée contributes a psychological study of the Greeks, in which he shows pretty clearly that the claim of the modern Greeks to be the lineal descendants of the great peoples who made Hellas famous and taught the arts of civilisation to Rome cannot be admitted, though it is a mistake to say, with Fallmerayer, that the Greeks of to-day descend solely from Grecized Slavs.

FOR THE FIRST OF MAY.

The First of May, which is observed especially on the Continent as "Labour Day," passed off this year without attracting much attention. This peacefulness agrees with M. Seillière's article, which is hung upon the anniversary as a useful kind of peg, and which is concerned with the literary side of the Socialist movement. M. Seillière gives us an interesting account of a collection of volumes of poetry written by a number of German Socialists. Most of the writers, it must be admitted, are no longer of the working-class in the ordinary sense of the term, for their intellectual gifts have placed them beyond the necessity of manual labour, and have enabled them to subsist as journalists or brain-workers of some kind. The cigar-maker, Tepp, however, and a few others still work with their hands. It is interesting to note that M. Bernstein, the most valuable writer in the Marxist party, shows to a great extent the influence of Fabianism, while Schen, who has remained a theoretical Marxist, is steeped in William Morris.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE ON THE NIGER.

M. Auzou undertakes the delicate task of dealing with the thorny problems at issue between England and France in West Africa, which we have often been told of late are at last on the verge of settlement. Of course the paper is written entirely from the French point of view, and our contention that we were first in the field in regard to the disputed territories is waved aside with a most amusing coolness. But the whole spirit of the article is encouraging to the friends of peace, as well as to those warlike people who believe that England's real enemy is not France.

THE WOMEN OF FRENCH CANADA.

Madame Thérèse Bentzon, having apparently completed her American studies, has now undertaken a series on the women of French Canada, the first article of which—on the charitable institutions—appears in the second May number of the *Revue*. She describes in a most interesting manner in this paper the convents of French Canada, and roundly declares that the convents of nuns are much better managed than the convents of monks.

THE SPANISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

The public on this side of the Channel at any rate are probably surfeited with elaborate estimates of the comparative naval strength of the combatants in the present war, more especially as it is by this time notorious that no two experts agree either in the facts

or in the deductions to be drawn from them. The anonymous article on the Spanish and American fleets, which M. Brunetière has provided, is not at all deficient in the customary historical details and lists of warships; and if the writer had stopped there it would not have been necessary to say much about his article. But he takes the view, which seems to be novel, that Spain ought to have declared war at the end of 1897. She was not ready then, but she was less unprepared than the enemy. She should, in the opinion of this authority, have resolutely taken the offensive, destroyed Key West, ravaged the Atlantic coast, and then attacked the only naval force which the United States maintained there. The writer cannot help finding fault with his friends the Spaniards for their lethargy. He reminds them of the "brutal aggressions" committed by England on Spain in 1739, 1779, and 1797, and he concludes by pointing out bluntly that the Spaniards were fools for not taking advantage of their refusal to adhere to the Declaration of Paris, by having recourse to privateering on a large scale.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned an able study of J. F. Millet, the painter of the "Angelus," and his art, by M. Valbert; some interesting extracts from a forthcoming book about Marshal Canrobert; and a review of Count Tolstoi's book on art by M. Doumie.

Pearson's.

Pearson's for June has some fine reproductions of paintings by Mr. Arthur Hacker and Mr. V. Tojetti. There are some curious illustrations of night photography given by Mr. Austin Fryers, from which it appears twilight is the best time for experiments of this kind, even bright moonlight being much inferior. Mr. Holt Schooling presents the statistics of our coal production and consumption in a series of diagrams and illustrations which are perhaps not quite so felicitous as many that have come from his hand. Some of the later developments of deep-sea diving are described by Rudolph de Cordova. Kindergarten is sketched by Marcus Tindal as "A Garden of Children." E. le Breton-Martin presents pictures with notes of some of the architectural oddities known as "Follies."

The Strand.

THE summer number of the *Strand* is considerably enlarged and is at the same time slightly less of a rare show than usual. An interesting account is given by Mr. Shortiss of the Lartigue line of railway, ten miles long, in Kerry, Ireland. There is but one rail, broad and flat, which runs along the flattened apices of a succession of iron triangles, the engine and train being constructed in inverted V-shape, so as to balance while passing. Mr. Thomas Lake supplies a gallery of portraits of postmen of different nations—another of those instructive cross-sections of humanity which help to promote a sense of class unity through many races. The odd ways in which postage stamp collections are employed—map-making, wall-papering, furniture-veneering—are described by George Dollar. Mr. Grant Allen contributes one of his picturesque nature-studies, his theme being the gorse, "a very intelligent plant." Marie A. Belloc furnishes an illustrated interview with the artist Jan Van Beers. A suggestion of the mechanics of sport is given in F. M. Gilbert's paper on "What makes a cricket ball curl in the air?"

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LEARNING LANGUAGES BY CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT TEACHERS SAY AFTER EIGHTEEN MONTHS' EXPERIENCE.

IT is now eighteen months since the suggestion of M. Mieille of teaching language by correspondence was practically taken up in this country. Many wise men shook their heads; some ridiculed the proposal; others said it would be a passing craze and that it would never last, while many well-wishers doubted whether it would be possible to find schoolboys or schoolgirls willing to make the experiment. After a year and a half's experience it is evident that the prophets of evil were mistaken. In that period no fewer than two thousand two hundred English scholars have been put into correspondence with as many as two thousand two hundred scholars on the Continent; that is to say, four thousand living centres of international co-operation have been established for the purpose of familiarising our youth with foreign languages by friendly correspondence with students of similar interests to themselves. It is a contribution to the United States of Europe; small, no doubt, but tending in the right direction. So much for the numbers of correspondents. Now as to the result of the experiment from the point of view of the teachers.

REPORTS FROM TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

In order to ascertain how the 'correspondence system had worked, I addressed a letter of inquiry to the masters in the Grammar, Intermediate, and Burgh schools, where the plan had been tried. Up to the moment of going to press I have had twenty replies, written for my information and not for publication, eighteen of which were favourable, and only two expressed dissatisfaction. From these I make a few extracts, which may be prefaced by a statement that many masters have sent in successive lists of names, and only in five cases have boys expressed a wish to change their correspondent. I print the two complaints first:—

I.—DISSATISFIED.

(1) "I regret to inform you that the 'scheme' has proved a hoax so far as we are concerned. I sent in the names of two smart young lads of seventeen, and every day for a month we expected that letter with a foreign stamp, and we are waiting for it still."

(2) "In our case the correspondence has not been a success. Five boys had French correspondents; two have left the school, but I am told the correspondence has ceased; two have had their letters returned through the Dead Letter Office; and the fifth ceased several months ago. In each case it was the French boy who failed to keep up the correspondence."

II.—SATISFIED.

(1) "I believe the international correspondence to be a great success, the boys are keen, and, as far as I can judge, fortunate in their correspondence."

(2) "We have made a trial of the system of correspondence with French schoolboys, and the experiment has proved on the whole decidedly successful in awakening and stimulating a desire to study French."

(3) "The letters were a pleasure and a profit to each of the boys, and I wish others would express a wish to enter the lists. I do not think it wise to urge them."

(4) "The enclosed list brings the total number of boys and students of this college in correspondence with French boys to over eighty, and, so far as I can judge, for the present all those concerned are more than satisfied with the results."

(5) "It gives me pleasure to assure you that the international correspondence is as vigorously carried on at present as at the outset more than a year ago. In no case has the correspondence

fallen through; and those who have no French correspondents look upon those who have with something akin to envy. I have found that my pupils now look forward to their French studies with a delight which can only be the outcome of deep personal interest; the topics treated of are as varied as the temperament of the pupils who correspond, and while the blunders are not a little amusing, the subject-matter is always in perfect good taste."

(6) "The pupils from our school, who some time ago joined your International Correspondence Bureau, are so enthusiastic over the letters they have received, and seem to gain so much pleasure and profit, that others are eager to join."

(7) "Not one of my pupils who started correspondence has wished to discontinue it. Next to actual residence abroad, I know of no better device for securing the interest of pupils in a foreign language than that of getting them to feel that they have each a friend abroad to take an interest in their progress."

REPORTS FROM GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

In Germany the correspondence has been exposed to controversy in much the same way as in England, and misunderstood there as here. In a vigorous article by Professor Hartmann in the *Pedagogisches Wochenblatt* the author dispels many of the current delusions about the scheme. One of these absurdities is the notion apparently entertained in some quarters that M. Mieille is an insinuating politician whose chief aim is to propagate the French language. The *Sächsischer Neuphilologen-Verband* makes a strong appeal to its members, and quoting from Dr. Hummel, of Magdeburg, says:—

The interest of the scholar is awakened, his horizon widened, knowledge of foreign tongues indubitably promoted, and impressions made which, always stimulating and interesting, are not, when his school-days are over, entirely lost, but may possibly become useful.

The *Bibliothèque Universelle* of Lausanne makes as earnest an appeal to its readers, but laments that in Switzerland small progress has been made so far.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The adult correspondence progresses steadily. Our readers are reminded that applications should be accompanied by a statement of age, occupation, if any, and a fee of one shilling towards the expenses. Sometimes time is required before an introduction can be made, and a postcard should be sent to the office on receipt of the first letter from abroad. It is rarely, if ever, possible to make *au pair* arrangements abroad, and it is still more rare for such an arrangement to be a success.

A German professor wishes to spend the month of July with an English family, in which lessons being needed, a part of his expenses might thus be defrayed.

The correspondence necessarily brings contact with many foreign schools, and prospectuses of such in Lausanne, Neuchâtel, Roanne, St. Germain, etc., etc., can be had upon application.

The *Modern Language Quarterly* has changed its title and publisher. It is now the *Modern Quarterly of Language and Literature*, and is published by J. M. Dent, of 30, Bedford Street.

Two sisters, language-professors, daughters of a late colonel in the French army, would like to spend the months of August and September in an English family, and would receive two ladies of such a family in their own home next year. These ladies are known to M. Mieille.



From the Montreal Daily Witness.

THE ALLIANCE WHEEL.

JOHN BULL: "Now, Jonathan, steady, both together, and we'll control the movement of this old wheel."

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THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

WHY NOT A BRITISH CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY?

Year by year the Queen's birthday is more and more celebrated in the United States. The celebrations of it increase in number, in the largeness and importance of the attendance, and in cordiality of sentiment. Men of American birth and American parentage are glad to join in these tributes of affection and admiration to the revered woman who has for more than half a century been the unwavering friend of this Republic and often its great benefactor, and who now, far more than any other living person, is the head and crown of the entire English-speaking world. She is a Queen of our own race and blood, head of a sister nation, titular ruler of the elder half of our own people, who are one with us in spirit, in sympathy, in ambition, and in destiny. The key-note of the speeches was that of an Anglo-Saxon union. It will not be a political union, undoing the work of separation done a hundred and twenty-five years ago. That is not to be looked for. What Mr. Gladstone called the "Union of hearts" is the union that is being effected—that has already to a great extent been effected—and which each passing day is strengthening and confirming, between the two great branches and among all parts and fractions of the English-speaking race. And that for this country and for the old country, and for all the Anglo-Saxon race, and for the wide cause of civilisation, progress and human rights the world around, is the crown of the closing century and the most inspiring omen of the century to come.—*New York Tribune*, May 26th, 1898.

FOR three or four years past at Browning Settlement, in Walworth, it has been my good fortune to preside over the only British celebration held in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. With that exception the British people have abstained from giving any direct expression of what is now their almost universal feeling that the Fourth of July was one of the great days in the history of their race, a great day—perhaps, indeed, the greatest day which has been contributed to the common stock of memorable anniversaries by our kin across the sea. The Fourth of July, when it was first established as a national anniversary, was a date which recalled to us only memories of defeat and of disaster. It was many years before the nation woke up to the conviction that, as often happens in life, the apparent disaster had been a blessing in disguise. A hundred years ago we only saw the disguise, but now has not the time come when we may recognise the blessing?

I.—WHAT WE OWE TO THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Even in the eighteenth century the prescience of our greatest statesmen foresaw in the Declaration of Independence the germ of incalculable benefit to our people. Fox and Burke, in the protest which they in vain addressed to the obstinate monarch and his subservient Ministers, never hesitated to declare, even in the midst of the storm and stress of actual war, that the American colonists were fighting the battle of English parliamentarism, and that what the world recognises as distinctively English principles were involved in the victory of the men against whom the King and his Ministers were using the armed forces of Britain. Looking back upon the War of Independence which culminated

in the declaration of the Fourth of July, while none of us wish the separation had taken place, all of us regard it as a much less evil than would have been inflicted upon the world had the British armies triumphed in that struggle.



From *Life*, New York.]

[May 17.]

"Dear me, it was not always thus!"

the enormous importance of such a vivid and dramatic illustration of the consequence of ignoring the essential principle of colonial administration? Britain, to her credit be it said, has taken the lesson to heart. She has acted upon it in every corner of the globe, and the fact that the nations who follow her flag occupy a much greater expanse of territory than that which was reft from her at the time of the revolutionary war is the best illustration of the extent to which she has profited by her lesson.

A RED-LETTER DAY OF THE RACE.

The Fourth of July, therefore, has every claim to be regarded as one of the sacred days in the calendar of the English-speaking race. Primarily, no doubt, it is the birthday of the United States; and as such it is deserving to be held in respectful reverence by all communities of English-speaking men. But apart from

its primary and local significance, it possesses an importance to the British Empire greater perhaps than that of any other day that can be named. St. George's day—which is also Shakespeare's day—Magna Charta day, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the day on which the battle of Naseby was fought, the day of the Armada, the Queen's birthday—none of these, if we put them to the test, have the same direct political and imperial importance as the Fourth of July. No doubt some few who cherish the traditional prejudices of a vanquished past will grudge the adoption of the Fourth of July as a British festival; but they are few, and what is more they are foolish, for from the point of view of national pride and glory, nothing would more characteristically illustrate the grandeur of a nation than that it should dare to inscribe among its red-letter days a day set apart to celebrate an incident in its history which, although ultimately fraught with incalculable benefits, was at first clouded with painful memories of defeat.

ONLY LITTLE ENGLANDERS CAN OBJECT.

The growth of British sentiment on this subject coincides with the growth of what is called the English-speaking sentiment. The term "Little Englander" is now beginning to have a significance which it never before possessed. The new Little Englanders are for the most part those who have hitherto regarded that term as a special epithet of contumely to be applied to their adversaries, and to those the Fourth of July supplies a conclusive test. The men who will kick at a British celebration of the Fourth of July are those who cannot stretch their conceptions of England so far as to include the whole English-speaking race. They are the parish politicians of our world. They think of their own little island as it was when George III. was king, and their minds are dominated by the prejudices and antipathies which would be dissipated if, leaving their Little England, they were to breathe for a moment the larger air of that informal aggregation of free nations all round the world which we name when we drink the health of all English-speaking peoples who on earth do dwell. The new test, therefore, for the real genuine Little Englander, who lives curled in a snailshell of a national conception which the nation itself has long since outgrown, is whether or not he would be willing to celebrate the Fourth of July. Often and often in the history of the last hundred years, when our statesmen have been tempted by obstinacy, pride, or what may be called the parochialism of the Little Englander, to give the rein to evil tendencies which would have wrecked our Empire, they have been restrained by the salutary memory of the Fourth of July. It has been as an angel with a flaming sword, which deterred our rulers from ever turning again into forbidden paths in which they would have found not Paradise, but destruction.

WHY THIS YEAR?

This is the first year in which the British people have been brought face to face with the nation which has sprung from the revolted colonies operating outside the American continent. It is therefore by no means inappropriate that we should seize the opportunity afforded by what we may call the coming out of Uncle Sam to give him a friendly welcome, and to assure him that, little as he may be inclined to believe it, John Bull stands shoulder to shoulder with him in regarding July 4th as one of the festivals of the English-speaking race. To intelligent Britons, both at home and in the colonies, what I have just said will sound more or less like truisms with which they have long been so familiar that they will marvel I

should think it necessary to insist upon them; but to nine out of every ten American citizens who have been accustomed from childhood to regard the Fourth of July as an occasion for the airing of distinctly anti-British sentiments they will be received with incredulity and amazement. Some, indeed, will feel as if half the charm of the Fourth of July will be lost if Englishmen are celebrating it side by side with Americans all over the world. But the larger section—which in the long run will sway the whole—would rejoice indeed to discover that John Bull had taken his licking so well as to admit that he deserved all that he got, and that he was great enough and wise enough to draw as much profit from his defeat as the victors did from their success.

THE SECOND BIRTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Could, therefore, better work be done at this present time than to endeavour to convince the American people as a whole of the sentiment with which "these giant sons of ours" are regarded in the fatherland of the race? The moment, indeed, is propitious in many ways. The United States, for the first time in their history, are confronting all the dangers and perplexities of naval war and colonial conquest. We, who have behind us a thousand years of naval warfare and two hundred years of colonial experience, naturally regard the new American development with more intelligent and sympathetic interest than any other people in the world. They are treading in the steps which we have trod; they are facing adventures and shouldering responsibilities which have weighed down our shoulders for many generations past. They are doing it with all the delightful hardihood of youth, and they have before them many of the disillusionments through which we passed before the American Commonwealth was born. The number of points of contact, whether of sympathy or of repulsion, which have existed between Americans and Britons will multiply and go on multiplying. If it was important to the world's peace and the welfare of our race that Britishers and Americans should be in moral alliance all throughout the world, it is now much more so.

A DANGER TO BE AVERTED.

The mind recoils with horror from the possibility of our drifting into a state of mind in our dealings with America similar to that which unfortunately has prevailed so long in our relations with Russia. Of one thing we may be certain, and that is that the Americans, being bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, inheriting the temper as well as other qualities of the parent stock, will never stand as much nonsense from us as Russia has put up with. The Russians are governed by Emperors and statesmen who disdain to resent the vulgar insults of the demagogue. In the United States the newspapers, and the citizens whom the newspapers inflame, would be quick to resent affronts which Tsars have passed by with a disdainful shrug. The similarity of language, which in many ways tends towards union, also multiplies enormously the danger-points of friction. When a man swears at you in Russian you can assume that he is sneezing, and pass by and take no notice; but if he blasphemes your eyes in native Anglo-Saxon, it is rather difficult to treat him with the same indifference.

WHAT IS WANTED.

All these, and many other considerations that might be adduced, lead up to the point from which we started—namely, that it is not only opportune but urgent that all those who believe in the unity of the English-speaking race should take steps to provide some means for

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promoting cordiality other than that of governmental machinery, which is necessarily limited by officialism, and the irregular organisation of the press, which in voicing the words of the people is animated more by the instinct of securing a sale from day to day than by any abiding sense of the importance of promoting a good understanding between the peoples. This is no new idea. It is, on the contrary, merely a revival which was formulated in the midst of a period when Anglo-American relations were by no means so cordial as they happily are to-day. At the beginning of 1896—when President Cleveland's Message on the subject of Venezuela let loose a great flood of anti-British sentiment in the States—steps were taken in both countries to provide some simple but comprehensive organisation for promoting friendship, for abating animosity, as well as for securing joint action for common objects.

HOW THE FRIENDS OF PEACE MIGHT BE ORGANISED.

There has been a great deal of discussion during the last month as to the best way in which this organisation could be secured, but after various committees have had it in hand there seems to be a general agreement that the original idea was the best—namely, that signatures should be obtained as widely as possible to a declaration in favour of making the unity of the race, as far as possible, a common basis for a common policy on the part of all the English-speaking peoples, and that all persons signing such a declaration should be enrolled into a permanent organisation for the purpose of attaining the objects sought for. Nothing could be simpler than such an organisation, for it would consist primarily of nothing but the enrolment of the names of those who are of this way of thinking, and who would be kept in touch with each other, and could be communicated with on emergency from headquarters. At headquarters there would be the minimum of machinery necessary for the enrolment of the names of all members of this Anglo-American Association in their various constituencies, and a small committee which would meet only when occasion demanded to suggest common effort towards the attainment of the common end.

A PRECEDENT OF 1876.

The precedent which it is proposed to follow, with some variations, is that afforded by the Eastern Question Association which was founded under Mr. Gladstone's auspices in 1876, as the result of the St. James's Hall Conference. At that time there seemed a great danger of our going to war with Russia on behalf of the Turk. The Eastern Question Association was formed for the purpose of securing and enrolling in the ranks of one association all those persons who are most likely to be influential, either in the capital or in the provinces, who were resolved that England should never again draw the sword on behalf of Turkish misrule. There was a small committee which from time to time published pamphlets, or issued appeals to its members for action, but beyond that nothing was done.

ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SEA.

The difference between the Eastern Question Association of 1876, and the proposed Anglo-American Association which the Queen's Hall meeting of 1896 resolved to found, will consist chiefly in the fact that the Anglo-American Association would seek to enrol members in both countries. The British and American branches would indeed be quite distinct and separately organised, but both would work for a common end. They would both co-operate in evoking such expressions of public opinion,

or of securing such utterances from influential persons as would prevent the blunders and misapprehensions which are continually misleading public opinion in both countries. Of this a curious example occurred only last month. Mr. Chamberlain's mischievous and maladroit speech to his constituents at Birmingham evoked an outcry of dismay and indignation throughout the country. This was due to several facts—first, that he appeared to despair of the strength and self-reliance of the Empire; secondly, that he wantonly and unjustly flung the foulest of epithets in the teeth of our Russian friends and allies; thirdly, that he displayed a belief in that will-o'-the-wisp the German alliance; and fourthly, that he appealed to the United States to help us to fight our battles with France and Russia. A more flagitious speech Mr. Chamberlain never made; but in it there was one passage which expressed the universal opinion of the whole British people—that in which he appealed to the fraternal sentiments of the English-speaking people, and spoke of the union of the flags.

HOW SUCH AN ASSOCIATION MIGHT HELP.

But when the public condemnation of Mr. Chamberlain's folly was telegraphed to the United States it was read as if public censure had been evoked solely by the one passage of the speech of which everybody approved. Fortunately the mistake was rectified through the prompt action of the American press in London; but Mr. Smalley was under the impression that the Liberal criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's speech had damped down the American sentiment. This is only a passing instance of the kind of misunderstanding which is perpetually occurring, and which it is very necessary should be remedied at once. Such an association as is proposed would of necessity be in the closest touch with those informal, unaccredited ambassadors of the democracies whose telegrams are read every day in the newspapers of the two countries. Of course, it is absurd to think of any attempt being made to nobble the newspaper correspondents in the interests of peace and good will, but a great deal might be done if those who were working for friendliness and common action were able to help the correspondents to obtain those expressions of opinion which really embody the views of the nations in the midst of which they are stationed.

ANGLO-AMERICAN GOOD FELLOWSHIP.

There are many other ways in which the Committee of such an Association might do good work in enabling the nations to come into friendly and sympathetic touch. At present there is in London no agency by which Americans who might be able to enlighten our public opinion can be brought before the public, either by a newspaper interview or by public meetings. It would be the business of such a Committee, when any American public man arrived in this country who could give information pertinent to the cause, to see that he was not allowed to depart without first having had an opportunity of being heard. It may be said that this work is already adequately done for our press. Speaking for our press, there is no question about the fact that this is not the case. Our editors will interview the noisy, mischievous people who make a fuss, but the quiet people who don't advertise themselves are allowed to escape without being tapped for the benefit of the public. There are innumerable ways in which the two countries could be brought into closer touch with each other, and which would occur from time to time as soon as a centre exists whose primary object would be to promote such sympathetic contact.

passing beyond all experience. Together with, and behind, these vast developments there will come a corresponding opportunity of social and moral influence to be exercised over the rest of the world. What will be the nature of that influence? Will it make us the children of the senior races, who will have to come under its influence, better or worse? Not what manner of producer, but what manner of man is the American of the future to be? How will the majestic figure, about to become the largest and most powerful on the stage of the world's history, make use of his power?"

That to Mr. Gladstone was the question of questions. And the answer will largely depend upon whether we provoke him to waste it in fratricidal strife or encourage him to devote it to the best of uses by the generous stimulant of our fraternal example.

MINISTERS.

Mr. Gladstone, alas, is no more with us. Of those he has left behind, there are few, if any, who have not expressed themselves more or less heartily in favour of the reunion of the English-speaking family. Of these the clearest and most resonant note has been sounded by Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, M.P.: Two years ago, when the United States seemed for a little season to be threatening us with war, Mr. Balfour invoked the mighty name of Edmund Burke, whose eloquent voice he declared "would have been raised pleading for a common language of Governments and of hearts, pleading that the English and American branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should be joined in an alliance not to be broken by old controversies, but that each should work in its sphere for the propagation of Anglo-Saxon ideas of liberty, government, and order." For himself he said: "I feel, so far as I can speak for my countrymen, that our pride in the race to which we belong is a pride which includes every English-speaking community in the world. We have a domestic patriotism, as Scotchmen or as Englishmen or as Irishmen, or what you will, we have an Imperial patriotism as citizens of the British Empire; but surely, in addition to that, we have also an Anglo-Saxon patriotism which embraces within its ample folds the whole of that great race which has done so much in every branch of human effort, and in that branch of human effort which has produced free institutions and free communities. We may be taxed with being idealists and dreamers in this matter. I would rather be an idealist and a dreamer, and I look forward with confidence to the time when our ideals will have become real and our dreams will be embodied in actual political fact. For, after all, circumstances will tend in that direction in which we look. It cannot but be that those who share our language, our literature, our laws, our religion, everything that makes a nation great, and who share in substance our institutions—it cannot but be that the time will come when they will feel that they and we have a common duty to perform; a common office to fulfil among the nations of the world." These sentiments Mr. Balfour still holds with even increased conviction. Asked by Mr. Creelman, of the *New York Journal*, if he was still of the same opinion, he replied on May 21st, "The extract represents opinions which I have always held, which I still hold, and which, whether their full realisation be possible in my lifetime or not, I shall certainly never abandon."

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P.: The declaration made by Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on May 13th, was in the following terms. After referring to our first duty as that of drawing closer to our Colonies, he proceeded:—"What is our next duty? It is to establish and to maintain bonds of permanent amity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. They are a powerful and a generous nation. They speak our language, they are bred of our race. Their laws, their literature, their standpoint upon every question are the same as ours; their feeling, their interest in the cause of humanity and the peaceful development of the world are

identical with ours. I do not know what the future has in store for us. I do not know what arrangements may be possible with us, but this I know and feel—that the closer, the more cordial, the fuller, and the more definite these arrangements are, with the consent of both peoples, the better it will be for both and for the world. And I even go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance. Now, it is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they have ever done since more than a century ago. They were separated by the blunder of the British Government."

Sir John Gorst, M.P.: "In my opinion, the interests and welfare of the peoples of Great Britain and of the United States of America are so intimately bound up together that nothing but prejudice and ignorance on the part of one or both, or criminal misconduct on the part of the Government of one or both, can prevent the closest and most cordial relations between them."

MEMBERS OF THE LATE MINISTRY.

Sir W. Harcourt: "The suggestion that Liberal politicians are lukewarm or adverse to any attempt at establishing close relations with the Government of the United States can arise only from ignorance or a desire to misrepresent. It would be superfluous for me to make any personal declarations on the subject. I think it is well known in America, as it is in this country, that one of the principal objects of my public life was how to maintain and improve the feeling of friendship between Great Britain and the United States."—May 25th.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P.: "My only difficulty is to imagine where any one can be found who doubts that in the interest of the British Empire, of the American Union, and of the cause of peace, freedom and progress throughout the world, it is most desirable that the relations between the two peoples, and the Governments which represent them, should be as friendly and as close as they can be made."

Mr. James Bryce, M.P.: "Nothing could be more in the interest both of the United States and Britain than the most cordial understanding between them, and nothing would better contribute to peace throughout the world. At this moment it is not for statesmen to press for any rapid action towards placing that understanding on a formal basis. What is most needed is that public opinion in both countries should realise the essential unity of the two peoples and the strength of the ties binding one to the other, and should declare itself in favour of the maintenance of cordial relations to the well-being of both."—May 18th.

Mr. John Morley, M.P.: Mr. Morley has not said anything about the question recently, but he referred me to his article in the *Nineteenth Century* for August, 1896. There he specifically singles out for special approval the action of the Americans who met in Conference at Washington and decided upon "the establishment of a permanent organisation, containing many men of important station and influence, whose business it will be to keep vigorously alive the feeling in favour of erecting a great standing barrier against war between England and America." He quoted with approval the remark of Mr. Carl Schurz, who said that a permanent Court of Arbitration ought to be "a very serious contrivance intended for a very serious business. It will set to mankind the example of two very great nations, the greatest rivals in the world, neither of them a mere theorist or sentimental dreamer, both intensely practical, self-willed, and hard-headed, deliberately agreeing to abstain from the barbarous ways of by-gone times in adjusting the questions of conflicting interest or ambition that may arise between them."

"This," adds Mr. Morley, "is exactly the temper in which the question should be approached," for "there was no evasion of unpleasant contingencies; they were turned, as they ought to be, into arguments for making civilised provision against them."

Mr. H. H. Asquith, M.P.: "My sympathies are and have been from the first entirely and heartily with the United States. There are always people who can see in great movements of national feeling nothing more than the disguised operation of selfish and sordid forces. I believe that, in their resolution to put an end to the cruelties and abominations which a system of incurable misgovernment has inflicted upon Cuba, the American nation are responding to the demands of humanity and liberty, and are setting a worthy example to the great Christian Powers of the world."—May 4th.

The Earl of Kimberley: "I cannot add anything to what I said in the House of Lords on May 17th, namely, that 'I value as much as any man a good understanding and close friendship with the United States.'"—May 28th.

Sir Henry Fowler, M.P.: "I am entirely in accord with you as to the supreme importance of maintaining the most friendly relationship between the United States and the British Empire. We are not yet in a position to decide as to how this can be best effected, but the current of public opinion both in America and Great Britain is a most hopeful feature."

The Marquis of Ripon: "You ask me my opinion as to the importance of promoting closer and more friendly relations with the American Republic. The question can be answered in a single sentence. I believe it to be of supreme importance to promote such relations between this country and the United States. The closer the bonds of friendship between the two nations can be drawn the better will it be, not only for them, but for the world."

Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre: "As long ago as in 1868 when I made the motion which led to the Alabama Arbitration I said all that I could or can on behalf of the necessity of a close alliance with the United States. I do not think that more can be done than by a determination to refer every question of dispute to arbitration and by a friendly and sympathetic attitude on the part of the press and public speakers. I cannot think that an alliance offensive and defensive is possible between the two countries. ... So far as England is concerned I see no reason to object to the United States administering Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Whether this is consistent with the settled principles of the American constitution is not for us to decide."

Sir Edward Grey, M.P.: Speaking at Colchester last month, Sir Edward Grey said: "We cannot help, on what is apparently the eve of a great struggle, recalling the history of the relations between the United States and ourselves—recalling what a struggle there was for American independence in the last century. We know that struggle left behind it great bitterness on both sides of the Atlantic, but on this side long ago all traces of that bitterness have disappeared. The United States have grown in strength and wealth and power. We have never felt any jealousy of that growth. On the contrary, we have come to look with interest and with sympathy upon the greatness of the part which we know they must play in the future of the world. We see them and we think of them as a whole, and as a great country, and the struggle in which they are engaged cannot but be one which stirs our blood and makes us conscious of the ties of origin, of language, and of race. At a moment such as this we recognise and we feel within ourselves that it is not only interest, but sentiment which is a power in the affairs of men and nations, and that, to adopt the words of the American Ambassador, spoken last night in a speech full of dignity, feeling, and eloquence, 'there are ties of that kind between us and the United States, made for us by the very nature of things, ties which we did not forget and which we cannot break.'"

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P.: "The importance of promoting closer and more friendly relations with the American Republic cannot, in my opinion, be overrated. The only difficulty is to feel sure how, and on what basis, this can best be done. The interests of the Empire and of the Republic, in some respects common interests, are, after all, very diverse, though not antagonistic. The "foreign relations" of England towards the Continental Powers are ever extending and becoming more acute; the States, luckily for themselves, have, so far, been able substantially to avoid such embarrassing entanglements. Would then, America be prepared actively to back us in a contest with, for instance, France over West Africa, with Russia over the Persian

Gulf? Should we, if it had been necessary for her success actively to assist America in her struggle with Spain, have been prepared to do so with the certainty that our action would have precipitated an European war? Such points as these must not be ignored when the question of an offensive and defensive alliance is raised. The time seems hardly to have arrived for such an alliance. But short of this, a general understanding, an agreement in reference to arbitration, a treaty of friendship, would help to place the relations of the great English-speaking nations on a more satisfactory and mutually advantageous footing, and the amity and unity between them would gradually ripen as time went on."—May, 1898.

PEERS.

The Lord Chief Justice: "I do not see how two peoples speaking the same tongue, sharing the same ideals, and knowing no substantial antagonistic interests, can fail to be on amicable terms."—May, 1898.

"Who can doubt the influence they possess for ensuring the healthy progress and the peace of mankind? But if this influence is to be fully felt, they must work together in cordial friendship, each people in its own sphere of action. If they have great power, they have also great responsibility. No cause they espouse can fail; no cause they oppose can triumph. The future is, in large part, theirs. They have the making of history in the times that are to come. The greatest calamity that could befall would be strife which should divide them. Let us pray that this shall never be. Let us pray that they, always self-respecting, each in honour upholding its own Flag, safeguarding its own Heritage of right and respecting the rights of others, each in its own way fulfilling its high national destiny, shall yet work in harmony for the Progress and the Peace of the World."—August 20th, 1896.

The Duke of Fife: "I have always held a strong opinion that nothing could conduce more to the peace and progress of the world than the establishment of a warm friendship and a complete understanding between the two great branches of the English-speaking race. This most desirable result would, no doubt, have been brought about long ago, but for the unfortunate attitude and language of a portion of the American press and people, which, I have often been told, and am quite willing to believe, do not represent the real feeling of the nation. If present events should inaugurate a happier state of things, I should indeed rejoice, and look forward to the future with increasing hope and confidence."—May 30th.

The Marquis of Lorne: "About two months ago I spoke in favour of an Anglo-Saxon alliance. I have for many years done my best to increase the feeling of friendship between the United States and Great Britain. In many most important respects our objects and interests lie far closer than do our respective dealings with foreigners, and I hope we shall in future be able to do more than smile at each other across 3,000 miles of sea."—May 24th, 1898.

The Duke of Argyll: "Undoubtedly where there are common interests there ought to be common action between us and America, and the Far East just now seems to me to be a case in point."—May 16th.

The Duke of Sutherland: "I think there can be no doubt that the great majority of the people of this country desire a close alliance with the American people, and that such an alliance would be of the greatest possible benefit to the two nations. I venture to believe that it would be the accomplishment of the desires of those who have the best interests of both countries at heart."—April, 1898.

The Duke of Westminster: "I venture to think that such an alliance between the two great English-speaking races would, on all accounts, be the most desirable for both."—April.

"I can hardly conceive anything more conducive to the interests of civilisation and of the general well-being of the world than a cordial understanding, and more, between the peoples of the British Empire and those of the United States."—May 21st, 1898.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava: "I am sure there is no Englishman who does not earnestly desire that the best possible understanding and a close amity should exist between

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the United States and Great Britain, but the question of an 'alliance,' used in its diplomatic and technical sense, is one involving various issues which, for the moment, it seems to me it would be premature to discuss."

The Marquis of Breadalbane: "I cannot imagine any Englishman not being thoroughly in favour of an Anglo-American alliance, as such must be of advantage to both countries."

Viscount Peel: "There is a real, solid foundation of mutual sympathy and respect between the kindred races. That the two nations, bound together in an offensive and defensive alliance, would be a match for any combination of hostile Powers there is little doubt. The contingency of such an alliance is, in itself, a 'main security' for the maintenance of the peace of the world."—April, 1898.

Lord Carrington: In reply to my letter for an expression of his sentiments on the subject, Lord Carrington sends me the following extract from his speech delivered when proposing the health of the President of the United States at a banquet to Americans in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1886: "I am glad to have this chance of showing my sympathy with the movement which, in the interests of the world, would bind England and America in the strongest ties of union. I think one of the highest duties of the representatives of the Queen is to help as far as possible, in every way, the confederation of the English-speaking peoples of the world. In 1860, when the Prince of Wales visited the United States, the Queen wrote the following words to the President: 'I fully reciprocate towards your nation the feelings made apparent, and I look upon them as forming an important link to connect two nations of kindred origin and character, whose mutual esteem and friendship must always have so material an influence upon their respective development and prosperity.' This is the spirit which we are all bound to cherish and display, in order that we may give to mankind the blessings of the greatest alliance which the world has ever seen."

The Earl of Jersey: "An Anglo-American alliance in the usual sense of the word may or may not be immediately practicable, but I sincerely hope that the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic will be more and more closely allied in sentiment and in all the aspirations which tend towards the freedom, the happiness, and the progress of mankind. All words and acts which tend to cement friendships, private and national, between the two peoples I shall hail with delight."—May 26th.

Earl Russell: "I am convinced that if the existence of either country were to be threatened by attack or invasion by a foreign power, the strong national sentiment of both of the great English-speaking races would naturally and inevitably lead to cordial co-operation in a defensive alliance."

The late Lord Playfair: "England and the United States now know that they are the chief guardians of political liberty and constitutional government throughout the world, and that they ought to be linked for evermore by the bonds of friendship and kinship. While cherishing our common glories and past traditions we should never cease to aim at a community of interests. If we are allied peoples the great Anglo-Saxon race throughout the world will become a security of peace and a surety for the continued growth of personal liberty."—May 27th.

The Earl of Meath: "British or American, Canadian or Australian, let us labour shoulder to shoulder to be in the van of the world's progress. The political union of the English-speaking races may be an impossibility, Imperial Federation may be a dream, but the future supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race will not be a dream, if only the members of the widespread family be true to high ideals of life, to themselves and to each other."

The Earl of Carlisle: "I do not feel that I have anything to add to the many eloquent and cogent statements which have recently been made in favour of a closer friendship with the United States, and which seem to have been received with almost universal approval by the nation."

Lord Monckswell: "The importance of maintaining a good understanding with the great republic across the sea, to

which we are united by the ties alike of blood and language, needs no demonstration. With a frontier marching with ours for 4,000 miles, with a kindly soil from which we are fed, with a population that shares with us the Anglo-Saxon love of freedom, tenacity of purpose, high courage, untiring industry and inventive genius, the United States of America are the natural allies of the Mother Country."

NOTABLES IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Cecil J. Rhodes: There is no man in the British Empire more resolute in his advocacy of an alliance with the American Republic than the great African Imperialist. During his recent visit to London he lost no opportunity of impressing upon every one he met the paramount importance of fostering by every means the growing sense of race patriotism. "The two countries have need of each other," he constantly repeated. "It is not for either of us to run after the other. But race will tell. Our interests are the same. To work for the unity of the English-speaking race is the duty of every English speaker who aspires to be a statesman."—April, 1898.

Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P. (cable to *Irish World* of New York): "Chamberlain, in his recent speech appealing for an alliance between England and the United States, insulted Irishmen by referring to Irish Home Rule as 'an unclean thing.' Make the insult known to the twenty-five million Americans of Irish blood. The alliance is wanted solely for selfish British ends. It is desired by England not for the sake of the United States, but against Russia, who sent her fleet to American waters and put her ships at the service of President Lincoln when England, for the third time, was plotting and actively engaged in the effort to destroy the Republic. America will surely never join in a coalition against France and Russia in order to take British chestnuts out of the fire. It is an insult to America to insinuate that she is not able to defend her own shores without British help."

Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.: "Whilst deprecating any alliance (which is indeed politically impossible) between the United States and ourselves, I am strongly in favour of the utmost possible friendship between the peoples of the two countries, as I am in favour of a like friendship between us and the other civilised nations."—May 26th, 1898.

Sir J. Whitwell Pease, M.P.: "For many years I have not had a doubt that if the world is to be made better it must be by the united action of the English-speaking peoples and closer union between Great Britain and America, avoiding war, maintaining peace, and promulgating the virtues of free institutions. I believe this to be the only means by which we can hope for the regeneration of the world."—May 25th, 1898.

Mr. Samuel Montague, M.P.: "I feel convinced that a defensive alliance between our country and the United States would be of immense advantage to both nations, and would tend to make great wars improbable—perhaps impossible."—May 30th, 1898.

Lord Charles Beresford, M.P.: "He agreed with the observations of the Colonial Secretary as to an alliance between the Anglo-Saxon race, though there were difficulties in the way, and the suggestion could only be regarded as a tentative one. The time for making it was not opportune. The Americans were shrewd and suspicious, and it was not well that it should appear as though we were in a position of difficulty, and wanting this alliance for our own benefit. He hoped that this alliance would come, and that the Irish obstacle to it would be successfully overcome."

Mr. Justice Hawkins: "I have no hesitation in telling you that, in my opinion, the more closely we are allied, and the more friendly our relations with the American Republic, the more conducive will it be to the happiness and prosperity of both nations."

Mr. R. B. Haldane, M.P.: "Good feeling is one thing, and intricate treaty relationship is quite another. The growth of the first may be assisted, and when it has grown up it may serve the purposes of the second. I doubt whether it would serve the purposes of any United States Government to try to establish at a stroke any defined treaty relationship with our

selves. Not only would the attempt be an invitation to friction over countless details which neither we nor they could control, but it must not be forgotten that there is a substantial section of their constituents who look upon Ireland, as at present governed, as a second Cuba. Good seed has been planted, and if we do not show foolish haste about its growth, it may develop into something substantial. For the present I think that our energies will be most appreciated if they assume the form of judicious watering of the ground."

Sir H. Stafford Northcote: "As one who knows the United States fairly well, and keenly desires the promotion of good relations between them and this country, I should deprecate any formal steps being taken towards the formation of a formal alliance between the two countries. I believe the general tenour of public opinion in the United States to be increasingly friendly towards Great Britain, and I believe it would prove itself to be actively on our side should we find ourselves in a sore strait. Were we, however, to negotiate a formal alliance with either a Republican or Democratic administration I think capital might be made out of the fact by the Opposition of the day in the United States. Should the cause of freedom and civilisation be at any time imperilled, Britain and America will be ready, without any formal Treaty of Alliance, to unite in its defence. I hope Englishmen will divest themselves of the idea that Western America is less friendly than are the Eastern States."—May 29th.

Mr. R. Spence Watson: "I think that the United States would make a great mistake if they were to enter into any definite treaty of alliance with us—as great a mistake as they will make if they should go in for colonial possessions. I believe strongly in the vital value of the mutual sympathy and goodwill which arise from the true feeling of close kinship and the constant sense of the identity of all really great and worthy interests of both peoples—an alliance in the spirit, not by the law—and that we should studiously and lovingly promote all which tends to the mutual increase of such sympathy and goodwill. I do not believe that if we, as a nation, do that which is just and right by other peoples, we have any need of any other alliance than this of brotherly feeling. If we wish to do that which is neither just nor right, God forbid that either the United States or any other Power should aid and abet us."—May 29th.

Sir F. Pollock: "I purposely speak of an effectual understanding between Great Britain and the United States, not of a formal treaty of alliance. Diplomacy has many other means, and there is much to be said in this particular case for preferring an "understanding" or "exchange of views." Moreover, I believe it is a settled tradition of English policy not to make formal alliances in time of peace; and in my humble opinion the principle is quite sound."—April 28th.

CHURCHMEN.

Cardinal Vaughan: "It seems to be of vital interest to strengthen and not weaken the natural bonds which unite the peoples of the United Kingdom and of the North American Republic. While the great Powers of the Continent place firmer reliance on their military strength than on the principles of justice and of peace, and while greed and jealousy threaten to dominate the situation, a coalition may arise any day bent on the dismemberment of the British Empire. It is natural therefore to draw together in closer friendship with those who are one with us in blood, in language, and in ideas. But beyond the thought of self-preservation arises this pertinent question—the world being in the main governed by ideas, which is the Power, which the particular race, that will render the greatest service to humanity by the propagation and predominance of the spirit and ideas which it represents? For myself I believe that the English-speaking peoples are capable by their tradition and character, by their established principles of freedom, respect for conscience and for law and order, of conferring the most signal services upon mankind. I believe that the joint influence of England and America would work towards a world-wide peace. I believe that the Gospel of Jesus Christ and His Kingdom are more likely to be extended and established in the hearts of men under the ægis of their racial strength, common sense, and their

maxim of religious liberty for all than under the dominant influence of any of our more despotic competitors. For these reasons I rejoice in the prospect of a closer friendship with the people of the United States. They and we have, indeed, characteristic faults which may easily act as grit in the wheels. The cultivation of a habit of large mutual forbearance would therefore seem to be essential to a good and lasting understanding. Personally, I deplore the fact that the United States have chosen war with a weak Power like Spain instead of arbitration, which was the alternative. But I would not allow such disapproval to stand in the way of the great benefits that may result from an *entente cordiale* between England and America. If the two peoples combine and encourage each other to make justice and the moral law international and universal, so far as their influence shall extend, they will end by reinstating in the world a standard which the de-Christianised civilisation of modern Europe has laid low."—May 27th, 1898.

The Bishop of Rochester: "I was very much struck, when I travelled in America for a few weeks last autumn, not only with the close links which bind their nation to us, but also by the large amount of identity of character between us and them. No doubt I may have seen a particularly favourable side of American life in this respect, but I am sure it represents a very large section of American opinion. I have the strongest belief that, on both sides of the water, the elements which are friendly to the other country are also those which represent, in the main, what is best in their own."

"To my mind, any improvement in the relations between the two countries would imply an increase in the forces that make for the world's bettering."—May 26th, 1898.

The Bishop of Manchester: "No one, however, can have observed the manner in which the Continental Powers have combined against England lately at critical times, without feeling the importance of promoting the union of England and America—the Powers that stand for social progress—by every lawful means."

The Bishop of Oxford has no special wish to make any utterance on the subject. He adds, "I should think that there is only one side to the question."—May 25th, 1898.

The Master of Harrow: "There are natural alliances, and unnatural, among nations. Such an alliance as that of the Russian Empire and the French Republic is, in my opinion, unnatural; for it rests upon no permanent community of thought, character, or policy. But the alliance of the two great branches of the English-speaking race on either side of the Atlantic is natural, or as I prefer to call it, providential. The principles of law, of personal liberty, and of true and pure religion, are the common heritage of them both, and it is in the assertion of these principles all the world over that the hope of humanity lies. I know no cause then to which, if I were a statesman, I would so willingly devote my time and energy as the promotion of a good and generous understanding between the United States and Great Britain."—May 30th.

The Rev. Dr. Parker writes from the City Temple: "Compared with the question of an Anglo-American Alliance all other questions drop, for the moment, into absolute insignificance. Such an alliance could govern the evolution of the human race; not in any oppressive or merely deterrent sense, but in the sense of extending liberty, quenching territorial lust, and encouraging struggling peoples to develop an intelligent and beneficent patriotism. The altar is ready, the priest is attired, let the parties advance, and woe betide the man who dares to forbid the banns."—May 27th.

Dr. J. Monro Gibson: "I have had the privilege of a six years' residence in the United States (from 1874 to 1880), and as the result of my experience then, I have ever since believed that the more intelligent and educated people in the States were much more friendly to our country than was generally supposed; and now that the two peoples as a whole are getting to understand each other I have great hope that the way is prepared for a lasting friendship, and for the union of our forces, not for aggression or for wars, but for the conservation of peace, the promotion of righteousness and freedom, and the bringing in of the Kingdom of God."

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The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes: "I and all whom I represent heartily believe that nothing would more directly and powerfully promote the best interests of mankind than the closest possible bonds between the British Empire and the United States of America."

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. Herbert Spencer: "If the present crisis should bring about a cordial understanding between America and England, the benefits to themselves and to the world at large will far exceed all the evils now impending."—April, 1898.

Professor Max Müller: Writing to me in reply to my question as to the Anglo-American Alliance, Professor Max Müller maintains strongly that Germany ought to be a third member in the pacts of peoples, based on the principle that blood is thicker than water. German blood is almost as Teutonic as that of England and America. The realisation of such a union would mean peace on earth; it would mean disarmament, it would mean posterity.—May, 1898.

Sir Henry Irving: "No man can be more eager than myself to see the cordial co-operation of Great Britain and the United States on a broad basis of lasting amity. To audiences in both countries I have expressed this idea in a sentence which I will repeat now. I hope to see the day when the British and American navies will coal together."—May 28th, 1898.

Professor Alfred R. Wallace: "The rapidity and the greatness of the change in American public opinion, from the almost universal approbation of President Cleveland's threatening message on the Venezuelan boundary dispute to the friendly feeling of to-day—a change which may again occur in a reversed direction—indicates that the time has not yet come for any closer political relation than now exists between the United States and this country. Perhaps, however, the present improved state of feeling between the two countries may render possible a permanent treaty of arbitration, which shall be so comprehensive as to include every difference that may arise between the two nations, and which shall be so complete as to establish a permanent tribunal, capable of being set in motion by either Government for the settlement of any dispute between them which, after a given period of friendly discussion, is shown to be beyond the powers of diplomacy to set at rest. When such a treaty has been signed and has been a few years in operation, we may hope that each nation will consider it to be essential to cultivate friendly feelings towards the other; and for this end no agency will be so powerful and so effective as the educational authorities of the two countries which have in their hands the moulding of the characters of the coming generations. They should at once take the necessary steps to ensure that the youth under their charge are trained to look upon the English-speaking peoples of the world as constituting one great brotherhood; that the enmities and disputes which have divided them in the past should now be forgiven and forgotten, while their blood-relationship, their common glorious history, and the world-wide range of their common language, with its splendid literature, should unite them by indissoluble bonds of sympathy and affection. Such a purely sympathetic union, established by early training and strengthened by the interchange of friendly acts and courtesies, both national and individual, will probably be more enduring and more effective for good than any formal political ties. With ever-increasing facilities of communication between the two peoples, and with the growing feeling of solidarity between their thinkers and workers, this friendly union might soon become a power in the world making for Peace and for a higher Civilisation."

Mr. H. Rider Haggard: "In my judgment the great danger of our age, one that becomes daily more probable, is a combination of the European Powers to break the strength of the English-speaking peoples, to divide the outlying portions of their Empire, and to appropriate their trade and markets. While Great Britain and America are estranged and suspicious of each other such a catastrophe is always possible. England might be forced to a ruinous peace, not by defeat perhaps, but rather by the clamour of her own citizens armed with votes and angry at the rise in the cost of corn and necessities. Once we had been dealt with, America's naval strength and commerce

could be swept from the seas and her coast exposed to a perpetual blockade; for if we and our dependencies go under, soon or late she, who is of our blood and bone, will follow us into the limbo of fallen Powers. Those who hate and are jealous of free-trade England have little love to spare for protectionist America, just awakening to the consciousness of strength and the desire of rule. With England and the States united in a firm alliance, however, our race can always hold its own; moreover, after the one great war has been and gone, it will be able to impose peace upon the world for generations, for then, as I think, out of chaos will come a political millenium won by the long struggles of the Anglo-Saxon. As the risks of the present war and the responsibilities of new possessions to be acquired by it, bring home the dangers that menace them as well as us to the mind of the American people, I believe that the idea of an offensive and defensive alliance, already warmly welcomed here, will find ever increasing favour among them. Meanwhile, although such an union is devoutly to be wished by every lover of his country, surely until its Government makes some formal advance it seems scarcely dignified or even wise that this ancient mother-power should press her favours too warmly or too often upon America. Give us another thirty years and we should need no alliance except with our own colonies. But a generation is a long time, and, as many of us think, Armageddon is almost at hand! When America understands that in the very nature of things it is almost impossible that she should escape being involved in the obscure and dreadful issues of the dawning struggle, perhaps in place of the Treaty of Arbitration which she tore up, she will proffer us one of perpetual alliance. If so, the day of its signing will be the best and most hopeful the civilised world has seen since Waterloo."

Dr. A. Conan Doyle: "Seven years ago I dedicated what I thought to be the best book that I had ever written 'To the hope of the future, the reunion of the English-speaking races.' I did so because it seemed to me to be the greatest cause in the world, and because I wanted to identify myself, in however humble a degree, with so glorious an aspiration. At the time some critics asked what I meant. No one would ask now. That shows how the idea has become familiarised. In America three years ago I did not meet a single man who had thought about the matter. They seem to be thinking of it very much now. By union I did not of course mean a reunion of Governments, but I meant a restoration of racial patriotism, a reunion of sympathies, an earnest endeavour to clear away prejudices, and to see things from a common point of view. That is what was then only a glimmer in the distance, and is now a bright beacon in sight of either nation. The danger now is lest we go too fast. That which is built to last must be built solidly and gradually. To go too far is to come back again. The higher the sentiment the more powerful will be the reaction, and it will be most dangerous if any particular political party, as the Liberal party in England or the gold party in America, should seem to identify themselves specially with the movement. As long as it is kept national it will grow, as all ideas which are natural and reasonable do grow when once they have forced their way to the surface. Certainly, no one could have believed that one short year would have brought about such a change as we have seen. It seems to me to be the finest public thing which has occurred in my memory. But let it be Anglo-Celtic and not Anglo-Saxon reunion, please. Why should a race which is shot through and through with the Celt continue to call itself by the name of two German tribes? What have your Irishmen, Welshmen, and Highlanders done?"

Mr. W. Holman Hunt: "I have ever maintained the strongest fraternal feelings towards the United States. During the war between North and South I persistently upheld the former against the latter as the better representative of wise liberty, and as the aggrieved in the quarrel. The members who rule the country are of all the races of the United Kingdom. Whether a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Welshman, or an Englishman hold the Premier's post, we never imagine a shadow of partiality for his own against his rival's birthplace; the good of the whole is the good of each, and it would be so in a Central Parliament of the Federation of the

World. The first step to this desirable consummation would be the alliance of England and America. Even before the second step were reached, the prospects it established would encourage an ideal of perfection that should, and would, leaven the judgment of the people about internal shortcomings and vices."

Mr. Walter Crane: "I am entirely in favour of the most friendly relations between the peoples of England and America, and sincerely hope those friendly relations will always be maintained. I should not, however, regard a formal alliance for aggressive or commercial purposes between the two nationalities (or what would really be the interested financial and monopolist sections of both) as at all desirable from the point of view of the real welfare of the world at large and the progress of humanity. Great as have been the achievements of what we call the Anglo-Saxon race, the present pattern of western civilisation, with all its apparent advantages, leaves much to be desired, especially as regards its social, economic, and industrial basis, upon which the whole fabric is maintained. Apart from this, too, the tendency to extinguish the characteristics of other races with which we come into contact, and that aggressive spirit of conquest in the interests of commerce and financial speculation which has developed so rapidly of late, and which appears to be quite ruthless and unscrupulous in its action—as witness our treatment of the native races of South Africa—is not a spirit one would wish to see developed, and, by the assistance of the United States of America, acting as an aggressive power in the world. Unless, too, the people of both countries are able to do something to effectively check the power of the monied classes in their respective countries, and especially that most sinister and threatening power of monopoly of the very means of subsistence, and that gambling with the life and health of the workers which the conditions under which some of the industries are practised has recently disclosed, it will look as if one of our greatest boasts—political freedom—was but a shadow, and that without its complement, economic freedom—the ordinary citizen under modern English or American civilisation is far more dependent and helpless than the primitive savage. If we could as a people, English or American—especially English—think more of the objects of life and less of the means of living; if we could think that doing justice in our own country was better than hunting for gold in someone else's; if we were more careful to live up to the precepts of our own religion, instead of endeavouring to force it (together with undesirable habits and diseases) upon races quite unsuited to it, one would feel more enthusiasm for an Anglo-American alliance and its influence upon the world."

Sir Lewis Morris: "I do not think that I have ever given written expression to the strong feeling which I entertain of the absolute necessity for a cordial understanding between England and the United States—except, indeed, through the medium of verse. But I have no hesitation in saying that, in my view, the future of humanity rests with the Anglo-Saxon and Slavonic races, and I hope with the former rather than with the latter, because it seems to me the higher and nobler type. To delay the ultimate federation of the Anglo-Saxon race by petty jealousies, and differences as to forms of government, seems to me nothing short of a crime. There is no real difference between the aristocratic commonwealth of England, duly becoming more democratic, and the democratic commonwealth of America, which appears to be moving in the direction of aristocracy, if not in the form of its constitution, at any rate in the spirit which animates them. All sensible people are practically of the same politics, as they are said to be of the same religion. I look to the practical federation of the Anglo-Saxon nationalities as the great hope of the Western World, and the one chance for the establishment of peace. The American Senate, with its disappointing resemblance to the House of Lords in its power for mischief and its narrowness of view, will hardly, in face of the beneficial change in popular opinion in America, again dare to mutilate or destroy a new measure providing for International Arbitration. And then we shall not be very far from the adoption of the great principle by other nations, and the 'United States of Europe' will replace the insane jealousies, the crushing military burden, and the consequent suffering and starvation of the masses which we all deplore but cannot remedy as things are."

CANADA.

It is important to append one very significant utterance by a well qualified exponent of British sentiment in the Dominion of Canada. Speaking of the issues raised by the war with Spain, and discussing the question of Canadian sympathy, the *Canadian Magazine* says:—

While feeling that if justice were done the United States deserves little consideration at our hands, yet we feel that Great Britain, Greater Britain, and the United States are the salt of the earth, the guardians of liberty, peace, and righteousness. The present misunderstandings must ultimately pass away, and to-day, if the United States was in danger of being obliterated from the map of the world, the first to stretch out a helping hand would be the million Canadians that are able to bear arms. We will wear no yoke, we will bend no knee, we will tolerate no insult, and we will ask no favour; but if a brother be in need our assistance is ready. Such sentiments as these have been expressed by others on previous occasions, and have been misinterpreted. An offer of friendship and an expression of sympathy do not mean that Canada has any desire for annexation to the United States. She is satisfied with Mother Britain, and she knows her position:—

"She's daughter in her mother's house,
She's mistress in her own."

I have also received communications from Lord Farrer, Sir W. M. Conway, Mr. H. M. Stanley, M.P., Mr. W. Allan, M.P., Mr. Robert Cameron, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Horton, the Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., the Rev. C. F. Aked, Sir E. R. Russell, and many others.

III.—WHAT AMERICANS TELL US.

This, my English readers will say, is all very well, but everybody knew that beforehand. It is like telling us that Queen Anne is dead—that the old feeling of jealousy and resentment against the United States because of their victory in the Revolutionary war has died out. What would be more to the point would be to show that there is some approach to the same sentiment on the other side of the water. That is a fair objection, but one to which there is fortunately a very conclusive reply. The existence of a strong and passionate anti-British sentiment in the United States must unfortunately be admitted as beyond dispute. But where evil abounds there good does the more exceedingly abound, and the best Americans are fully alive to the peril of allowing their national policy to be swayed by those ancient animosities and inherited prejudices. When the Anglo-American Association was mooted two years ago it met with a cordial response from leading American citizens, who are still of the same mind that they were two years ago, and one of whom, Dr. Lyman Abbott, has set forth his views on the subject in a thoughtful and weighty paper in the *North American Review*.

Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Dr. Lyman Abbott has long held a leading position in this and every other question that appeals to the moral sentiment of the American people. He is not, therefore, merely rushing into the discussion because the United States find themselves at war with a Continental Power. He wrote two years ago: "These two nations must stand together for righteousness, liberty, and the Kingdom of God. War between them would be a kind of civil war." Now he pleads for an understanding between England and the United States on grounds which he thinks are immediately practicable. Like Mr. Olney he repudiates the notion that "Washington's famous dictum against entangling alliances must be regarded as equally binding now as it was a century ago":—

The time has passed when the United States can say, "We are sufficient unto ourselves, we will go our way; the rest of

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the world may go its way." The question is not, "Shall we avoid entangling alliances?" We are entangled with all the nations of the globe: by commerce, by manufactures, by race and religious affiliations, by popular and political sympathies. The question for us to determine is not whether we shall live and work in fellowship with European nations, but whether we shall choose our fellowship with wise judgment and definite purpose, or whether we shall allow ourselves to drift into such

of the world, but in favour of the one principle to which they are alike committed, and in which they are alike interested—the principle expressed by the one word, Liberty.

The time has come, in Dr. Abbott's opinion, when the Americans should form clearly to themselves a conception as to what is their national purpose, and to seek what affiliations will promote that purpose. He thinks that there are three reasons which suggest the wisdom of the establishment of a good understanding with Britain, with the hope of a possibly more formal alliance which would make us for the purpose of our national life one people, though not politically one nation. The first of these three reasons he bases upon the fact that although the commercial interests of the two countries are not identical, their commercial principles are. By commercial principles he means the desire of both countries to have an open door and equality of opportunity for supplying the markets of the world. The second reason is like the first:—

Political advantages as well as commercial advantages call on us to establish and maintain a good understanding with Great Britain, and to be ready to formulate that good understanding in a more definite alliance whenever the occasion shall arise which necessitates it.

This he illustrates by referring to the fact that the declared object of English policy is to secure that there shall be no exclusion of any competitor from the Chinese market. Dr. Abbott says:—

She is entitled not only to our good wishes, but to our moral support. The United States is quite as much interested as England in the opening of trade with China, if not even more interested.

The third reason is based upon the fact that the civilisation of the two countries is practically the same, being based upon the combination of three elements—namely, political liberty, Christian efforts and Anglo-Saxon energy. Therefore he urges that Great Britain and the United States should act together for the world's civilisation. On the one hand, no reactionary forces could withstand their combined efforts, and, on the other, no imagination can overestimate the political and pecuniary advantages, first to these two nations, and next to the world, which would result from such combination. No wonder therefore that Dr. Lyman Abbott sums up with an emphatic declaration that the journal in either country who sows discord between them is an enemy of both and of the world's civilisation.

So far, Dr. Abbott merely confines himself to advocating what Dr. Barrows of Chicago called a "moral alliance" between the two peoples; but after having reached this point, he lets himself go, and thus describes the ideal which he has in his imagination as that towards which such a good understanding might tend:—

Let us suppose, then, that Great Britain and the United States were to enter into an alliance involving these three elements—first, absolute reciprocity of trade; second, a tribunal to which should be referred for settlement, as a matter of course, all questions arising between the two nations, as now all questions arising between the various States of this Union are referred to the Supreme Court of the United States; third, a mutual pledge that an assault on one should be regarded as an assault on both, so that as towards other nations these two would be united as the various States of this Union stand united toward all other States. Such an alliance would include not only our own country and the British Isles, but all the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain—Canada, Australasia, and in time such provinces in Asia and Africa as are under British domination and administration. It would unite in the furtherance of a Christian civilisation all the Anglo-Saxon peoples, and all the peoples acting under the guidance



From the New York Journal.]

[May 5.

UNCLE SAM: "My, Johnny, but it dew please me to have you on my side for once."

fellowships as political accident or the changing incidents of human history may direct.

I am glad of the opportunity to urge on American citizens, through the pages of the *North American Review*, the former course. My object in this article is simply to show that there would be a real, a tangible, a practical advantage, one that can be measured in dollars and cents, in the establishment of such relationship between these two great Anglo-Saxon communities that they would be recognised by the civilised world as standing together in amity, making a common cause, not against the rest

and controlling influence of Anglo-Saxon leaders. It would gradually draw into itself other peoples of like minds though of foreign race, such as, in the far East, the people of Japan. It would create a new confederation based on principles and ideas, not on tradition, and bounded by the possibilities of human development, not by geographical lines. It would give a new significance to the motto *E Pluribus Unum*, and would create a new United States of the World of which the United States of America would be a component part. Who can measure the advantage to liberty, to democracy, to popular rights and popular intelligence, to human progress, to a free and practical Christianity, which such an alliance would bring with it? Invincible against enemies, illimitable in influence, at once inspiring and restraining each other, these two nations, embodying the energy, the enterprise, and the conscience of the Anglo-Saxon race, would by the mere fact of their co-operation produce a result in human history which would surpass all that present imagination can conceive or present hope anticipate.

The question of good relations between Britain and the United States has been somewhat badly obscured by Mr. Chamberlain's reckless proposal of a fighting alliance, which would immediately involve the United States in all the disputes which his temper and obstinacy raise up for us throughout the world. Nothing is more likely to imperil the Anglo-American *entente* than the suggestion by any one in a position of authority that either one wishes the other one to burn its fingers in taking the other one's chestnuts from the fire. There is no wish or expectation on our part that the United States would be so indifferent to the interests of its own people as to plunge into a war with either France or Russia merely for our sake. Not for war, but for peace, not for ministering to the intoxication of Jingoism either in London or in New York do we seek this association. Experience of the European Concert is sufficient to prove that the wider the area from which you must derive authority necessary to take warlike action, the more difficult is it to secure consent to the burning of powder. The more closely England and the United States are bound together, the more difficult will it be for either of them to go to war, excepting upon a cause so overwhelming in its urgency as to override all considerations but those of self-preservation. There is little doubt, for instance, that if the Spanish war had had to be decided upon both in London and at Washington, that war would not have taken place. Equally certain is it that if we could not go to war with France about Busa without the consent of President McKinley, the French would be likely to remain in Busa till the end of time. There is, therefore, no question of sacrificing our independent action at the present moment or of using joint action for the purpose of aggression abroad. Nothing could more fatally damage the Anglo-American *entente* than any attempt to use it to defeat this main object, which is the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the world. Nevertheless, there have been several expressions of opinion on the part of many representative Americans, that while they naturally shrink from the fighting alliance to which Mr. Chamberlain seemed to invite them, they are well disposed towards a moral alliance between the two peoples.

The following passages from the declarations of notable Americans are not an unsatisfactory pendant to those already quoted from British sources:—

Colonel John Hay, American Ambassador: "For now nearly three generations of men there has been peace between us and friendly regard, a peace growing more solid and durable as years go by, and a friendship that I am sure the vast majority of both peoples hope and trust is to be eternal. The

reasons of a good understanding between us lie deeper than any considerations of mere expediency. All of us who think cannot but see that there is a sanction like that of religion which binds us to a sort of partnership in the beneficent work of the world. Whether we will it or not, we are associated in that work by the very nature of things, and no man and no group of men can prevent it. We are bound by a tie which we did not forge and which we cannot break; we are joint ministers of the same sacred mission of liberty and progress, charged with duties which we cannot evade by the imposition of irresistible hands."—April 28th, 1898.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Special Envoy at the Jubilee, said he believed that Mr. Chamberlain, "who understands his own country well, and ours not badly," had accomplished what he wished—namely, to secure a good understanding between the two countries. This is no new aspiration born of any sudden emergency in the circumstances that now surround either you or us; and it springs from no unworthy source. The foremost statesmen, the ablest publicists, men of letters, and men of business on both sides of the water have long given it utterance. Mr. Gladstone spoke a dozen years ago of an absolutely good understanding between England and the United States as a prospect at once majestic, inspiring, and consolatory."

Mr. Olney, President Cleveland's Secretary of State, addressing the students at Harvard this spring, said:—"There is a patriotism of race as well as of country—and the Anglo-American is as little likely to be indifferent to the one as to the other. That the English and Americans would be found standing together against any alien foe by whom either was menaced with destruction or irreparable calamity, it is not permissible to doubt. Nothing less could be expected of the close community between them in origin, speech, thought, literature, institutions, ideals—in the kind and degree of the civilisation enjoyed by both. In that same community, and in that co-operation in good works which should result from it, lies, it is not too much to say, the best hope for the future not only of the two kindred peoples, but of the human race itself."

Mr. Sherman, President McKinley's First Secretary of State: "Whether or not it is well to make a formal alliance with England is a much disputed question. I would like to see a friendly feeling prevalent among all the nations of the world, but I seriously question the advisability of making an alliance with any particular nation. An alliance means that we would be bound to fight each other's battles; that we should do nothing inimical to the interests of our ally; that we should work together with one object in view. The people of Great Britain and America speak the same language, and our interests ought to be and are substantially identical. But this does not necessarily involve any special engagements except such as relate only to commerce."—May 15th, 1898.

Dr. Albert Shaw, in the *Review of Reviews* of New York for May: "The firm friendship of the British Government has been highly appreciated by our authorities at Washington and by American public opinion at large. The friendship has, in point of fact, been of more real use and satisfaction to us in America than a treaty of alliance could have been, for if the *rapprochement* between England and America had been too marked, we might have been embarrassed in our friendly relations with some of the Continental Powers, and then a coalition might have been provoked for the benefit of Spain. All that we wanted from England was courtesy, fair play, and an open-minded readiness to believe that we were not acting without ample reason or proper motives. It is precisely this treatment that we have in fact received, and it will not be forgotten. Our traditional friendship with Russia remains undisturbed, and it might be a fortunate thing upon the whole for the peace and progress of the whole world if the steadily growing friendship between England and the United States should be accompanied by a similar growth of friendly relations between the British Empire and Russia."

Captain Mahan: "When we begin really to look abroad, and to busy ourselves with our duties to the world at large in our generation—and not before—we shall stretch out our hands

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to Great Britain, realising that in unity of heart among the English-speaking races lies the best hope of humanity in the doubtful days ahead."—Sept., 1897.

Mr. F. R. Coudert, one of the ablest and weightiest jurists in the United States: "I am not yet prepared to adopt the idea of an alliance in the strict sense of the word with any nation whatever. An alliance is a contract with mutual obligations, and which might force us, much against our will, to depart from the traditional policy of the fathers, and compel us to participate in European dissensions and quarrels. I do not wish to be understood, however, as saying that there are not great advantages to be had from a good understanding with Great Britain. While she is in some respects our natural rival, she is also our natural ally. She is our near and powerful neighbour; she would be our greatest and, in fact, our only formidable foe in war. It is but right and prudent, therefore, that we should cultivate her friendship, and by every honourable means secure her countenance and good will. Expressions of friendship, and its open manifestation on the part of her leading men in favour of the United States in this crisis, have done more to bring us together than anything that has occurred in a century."—May, 1898.

Mr. Thomas L. James, Ex-Postmaster-General: "The attitude of England in this crisis cannot fail to bring us much closer to her, whether there is a formal alliance or not. I think, however, it will follow as a matter of course, when this war is over, that some definite policy of unity and alliance with Great Britain will have to be considered. If England will now do justice to Ireland, we should have a substantial union of the English-speaking people, and that is as it should be, and as it unquestionably will be sooner or later."—May, 1898.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie: There is no American so enthusiastic and so delighted at the progress made by the conception of race-patriotism than Mr. Carnegie. He is even prepared to abandon the extreme Republican doctrinaire view expressed in his "Look Ahead," and will no longer prescribe the abolition of Monarchy, House of Lords, Established Church, and Indian Empire, as a condition precedent to Reunion. Home Rule all round is now his maxim, with full liberty to Britons to keep their peculiar institutions.

Mr. Chauncey Depew: "The war has already accomplished a great result in the impulse it has given to the substantial unity of the English-speaking peoples of the world. The friendship of Great Britain has been so serviceable and significant in this crisis that it has swept away the animosities and prejudices of a century. A treaty of unity and arbitration between the United States and Great Britain will promote the welfare of both countries and unite them for the best interests of humanity and civilisation."—May, 1898.

Colonel Robert Ingersoll: "I am in favour of an alliance with England. The English-speaking people should stand together. They are naturally bound to one another by innumerable ties. In my judgment those who speak English are destined to rule the world."—May, 1898.

Mr. Nathan Strauss: "I will not venture to discuss the advantages or possible disadvantages that might result from a treaty of alliance with Great Britain from a political or diplomatic point of view. From a purely commercial aspect, I think it is obvious that only good could come from such an alliance. I am heartily in favour of it."—May, 1898.

SOME SENATORS: The *New York World* interviewed various senators on the subject on May 15th. They are thus reported in the *World* of the 16th:—

Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois: "Slowly but surely America is breaking from the traditions laid down by the founders of the Government, and despite the fact that Washington urged the avoidance of entangling alliances, I believe the time is not far remote when we will have Great Britain as our ally."

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, said: "The time may come when we will have to depart from our time-honoured tradition, in which event we should seek England as our friend."

Senator Joseph L. Rawlins, of Utah: "If there should be a disposition among European nations to form an alliance against us we should be under the necessity of taking such

action as Mr. Chamberlain proposed. I am not inclined to believe that this necessity will arise."

Senator William P. Frye, of Maine: "That there is a warmer feeling in this country toward England than heretofore I am satisfied. I also believe that the peace of the world and its civilisation would be promoted by such an alliance."

Senator Bois Penrose, of Pennsylvania: "The friendly attitude of England during the present war with Spain has caused a great change in the feeling toward England on the part of the United States."

Senator J. K. Jones, of Arkansas: "I think too much has been said on the question. I am very much in favour of Washington's platform of no entangling alliances."

The Rev. Dr. Barrows, President of the World's Parliament of Religions: Dr. Barrows wrote to me in 1896:—"The moral alliance of America and England and of the other English-speaking peoples will be brought about through the exercise of common sense, the development of a common mission, and through those courtesies which are always found among gentlemen, and should not be lacking in the columns of newspapers and the despatches of statesmen. This moral alliance must be achieved before the political federation of English-speaking nationalities, who will soon control the destinies of mankind, will be possible. Those who are seeking any sort of alliance among English-speaking peoples are engaged in the largest business that has occupied the thoughts of men since Jesus launched His kingdom upon the world."

The Rev. Dr. Thwing, President of the North-Western Reserve University: Dr. Thwing wrote in 1896 expressing his cordial concurrence in the proposed organisation for Anglo-American reunion:—"I think that local centres of influence of this character would do great good. I await your further suggestion in respect to any ways or means which you may have the goodness to outline."

Mr. D. G. Eshbaugh, President of the New England Loan and Trust Co.: Writing to me last month, Mr. Eshbaugh said: "I have over my working-desk a fine large picture of Lincoln. On another side of the room I have a fine large picture of Gladstone. I have put a little English flag and a little American flag over each of the pictures. Not a single man has entered the office as yet who did not approve of the significance of these decorations."

Two New York Preachers: The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached May 15th at All Souls' Episcopal Church strongly in favour of an English Alliance. "One thing seems to be clearly our duty in this new rôle opening before us—that we shall draw closer than ever before to our mother country. The English-speaking peoples, of common descent, of common traditions, of common constitutional government and democratic freedom, of a common literature and a common religion, should make a common cause, not selfishly, but on behalf of humanity. Could the English-speaking peoples stand together the destinies of the world would be in their hands. When England and America shall say together in the presence of any wrong, 'This must stop,' it will stop. Then from the soul of the English-speaking race, which stands for peace, will be heard, with the tone of an authority not likely to be slighted, the sacred words of our greatest soldier—'Let us have peace.'"

On the same day the Rev. Thomas Dixon, preaching in the Grand Opera House to his people's Church, said, "France, our traditional ally, is thoroughly corrupt. That she is proved by the persecution of Dreyfus and the anti-American utterances of a press influenced by Spanish bondholders. America and England must form an alliance, and the hour of wisdom is the hour of action. One hundred and twenty-five million English-speaking people hold the wealth and power of the world; in the Anglo-Saxon empire are four hundred million souls. Our literature is Anglo-Saxon; the English Common Law is the foundation of our statutes; George Washington was an English gentleman. Ships with English names were in the van at Manila. England may well feel proud that Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Baltimore there paid their respects to the Spaniards."

The Editor of the *Century* for June, in his notes on "The Topics of the Time," welcomes the almost official character of

British sympathy with America in connection with the present war. He concludes by declaring :—" This new interchange of sympathy realises the statesman's noble vision of race patriotism, and signifies the extinction in America of the anti-British 'jingo.' "

The following summing up by the *New York Journal* of the *pros* and *cons* of an Anglo-American Alliance expresses succinctly the common-sense view of the American citizen :—

DO WE WANT AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE?

For.

Some of the advantages to be gained from an Anglo-American Alliance would be these :

The harmonious action of 460,000,000 people, constituting one-third of the human race.

The absolute security of our territory from invasion by a land force, since Canada constitutes the only base from which such an invasion would be practicable.

The safety of Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and all our other lake ports from any possible attack, since England holds the keys to their only gate.

The practical unity of the North American Continent.

The assistance of the strongest navy in the world, almost insuring our seaports against bombardment or blockade by the fleets of any combination of Powers.

The use of coaling stations distributed at all the most desirable points on the globe.

The acceptance of the Monroe doctrine by the country that has the most occasion and the most power to dispute it.

The assurance that in whatever part of the world an American heard his own language spoken he would be among friends.

The probability that such a combination, with its inexhaustible resources in men, money and ships, would discourage attack and make for universal peace.

" On the whole, it may be said that while the discussion of an alliance may not be premature, its conclusion would be, in present conditions. We are engaged just now in a little war with Spain. We certainly need no assistance for that. But if three or four of the great Powers of Europe should form a syndicate and undertake to gouge us out of our victory, as they did with Japan, we might be glad to have England's help.

" On the other hand, we certainly have no desire to accompany England around the globe, standing guard over her with a gun while she dumps such African, Asiatic and Oceanic valuables as she can lift into her bag. But if any Continental combination should set upon Britannia and threaten to do her serious harm, we think it safe to say that such a combination would have to reckon with Uncle Sam. That is as far as the project of an alliance seems likely to go at present."—May, 1898.

Against.

Among the things we should have to take into account before consenting to anything in the nature of an alliance with England are :

The chances that we might be involved in numberless quarrels, not of our seeking, and not naturally affecting us.

The danger that we might find ourselves obliged to depart from our traditional policy of opposition to large standing armies.

The risk of losing some of the absolute independence of action that has hitherto been the chief feature of our foreign policy.

The disadvantage of admitting another Power into such intimate relations that it might claim a voice in the settlement of purely American matters.

The enormous expense in which we might become involved for objects of no immediate interest to Americans.

The probability that such an alliance would embroil us with other Powers that were our friends when England was not one, and that might be expected to continue so if we maintained our isolation.

IV.—WHAT MIGHT BE DONE NOW.

The communications printed in the foregoing pages, the most comprehensive collection of opinions in favour of the cultivation of Race Patriotism ever published, seem to me to indicate that the time has come when something definite might be done as a sign and a symbol of the burial of old animosities and the inauguration of a new and happier era of national fraternity.

The Fourth of July lends itself appropriately as the day of all days on which some simple widespread and unmistakable demonstration of British aspiration after closer and more cordial relations with the United States might take place.

What more simple and yet conspicuous method of testifying to the happy change that has come over our



New York Journal.

[May 21.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

GRANDMA VICTORIA: " Billy, you leave your Uncle Sam alone, or I'll—"

relations than the universal display of the Stars and Stripes on July 4th, side by side with the Union Jack? There is nothing novel or extravagant in this proposal. In Liverpool, the American sea-gate of Britain, the practice of hoisting the Stars and Stripes on July 4th has long been followed. Southampton and Glasgow naturally follow suit. But London is the greatest sea-port in the world. What more reasonable than that London should follow the excellent lead of the other ports?

Most of our great hotels hoist the American flag when they have American guests under their roof. It would therefore be an easy matter for them to display it on the birthday of the United States. We are not as a nation much given to "flag wagging." But there are times and seasons for all things, and all those who have flagstuffs could make no better use for them than by hoisting the Star and Stripes on July 4th.

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In New York of late weeks, an immense number of very tasteful and effective buttons have been sold, representing the two flags crossed above a beaver; the beaver representing Canada. It would be nothing more than a courteous recognition of the compliment, if on July 4th all those who recognise the race patriotism of which Mr. Balfour speaks so eloquently were to wear some such emblem of their faith.

There is another and obvious method in which the Fourth might be celebrated. The Fourth of July in America is a national holiday, celebrated by processions, demonstrations, and above all by fireworks. I am not about to suggest the promiscuous discharge of fire-crackers in the streets of every English city. But surely our enterprising entrepreneurs and pyrotechnists at the Crystal Palace, at Alexandra Palace, at Wembley Park, and at such places as Bellevue Gardens, Manchester, might seize the occasion, and add to the attraction of their grounds a great firework display on July 4th, as the finale of a popular American festival. Our caterers for public amusements are always on the look-out for something novel, in harmony with the temper of the hour. Here is their chance. Whatever risk there might be would be amply repaid if they succeeded in adding permanently to the Red Letter Days of the British holiday-maker the Fourth of July.

There is another method of celebrating the Fourth that will naturally occur to such men as the Cardinal, the Bishops, and such leaders of the Free Churches as Dr. Clifford, Dr. Parker, and the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. The Fourth of July falls this year on a Monday. Why should we not have a Race Reunion Sunday on the 3rd, with special sermons and prayers for the promotion of fraternal feeling among all members of the English-speaking family? This again is but the adoption of what has already been carried out with signal success in Canada. In Toronto on the last Sunday in May, says a Central News telegram:—

Prayers for the early consummation of the project for an Anglo-American alliance were offered up in many Canadian churches, but the most remarkable demonstration was made in this city at the Congregational Church, the leading place of worship of the Congregational body in the Province of Ontario. The church was decorated with the British and American flags, and the service was entirely directed to the furtherance of the Anglo-American alliance. At its conclusion the enormous congregation rose and sang with much fervour "God Save the Queen" and the American National Anthem, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," a verse of each being given alternately. The effect was extremely striking and emotional.

Why should not the same thing be done in the City Temple, in St. James's Hall, and wherever else the congregations are free to give effect to their aspirations after the unity of the English-speaking family?

In England there are several American ladies who have married English husbands. There are, to name only a few, the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady William Harcourt, Mrs. Chamberlain, and Mrs. Curzon. These ladies are none the less American patriots because they have become British matrons. Why should they not make it a patriotic duty to concert this year at least a simultaneous celebration of the Fourth, in the shape of a dinner party at their own table and a great reception afterwards—say at the Albert Hall, or by preference at the Imperial Institute? Such a social function could not be regarded as any

infringement of neutrality. It is preposterous to suggest that we cannot hold a family party on a kinsman's birthday, because that kinsman is doing a little bit of disagreeable police duty some thousand miles away.

It might indeed be suggested that if it should unfortunately be impossible for the Prince and Princess of Wales to take their natural and proper place at such a reception, the required official status might be given to the ceremony by the High Commissioner for Canada, supported by all those who have in the past filled the office of Governor-General of the Dominion. The presence of the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Derby would give the assemblage the right note. What, indeed, could be more fitting than that such a bevy of illustrious statesmen should be invited to such a reception in the year which has just seen the amicable settlement of all outstanding differences between the great English-speaking communities which together are developing the American continent.

Whether anything could be done in the theatres and the music halls is a matter into which I do not enter. But it might fairly be submitted to the Lord Mayor whether he might not add lustre to his mayoralty and establish a precedent for all his successors by giving a Fourth of July dinner in the Mansion House of the City of London.

One more suggestion and I have done. Nothing has been more notable than the extraordinary unanimity of the British press in supporting the American cause. Why should the newspapers not give a press dinner on the Fourth of July, and invite as their guests the representatives of the American press, who during the last months have rendered such yeoman service in the cause of Anglo-Americanism? There are not so many of them—worse luck—but the spectacle of the English press, regardless of party, giving a dinner on the Fourth of July to their American confrères would be an event of happy augury. For after all, if the two nations are to understand each other, it is the newspaper men who must do the work.



From the *Toronto Globe*.

[April 26.]

THE LION AND THE EAGLE.

THE EAGLE: "Mr. Lion, your generous conduct makes me feel very sorry that on several occasions of late I have twisted your tail. I beg your pardon, Mr. Lion, and I hope you will overlook it."

THE LION: "Twisted my tail, 'ave you? Overlook it? W'y, bless you, young 'un, I never felt it hardly."



From Drawing]

THE OLD CHIEF.

[by F. C. Gould.

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REVIEWS

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

MR. GLADSTONE IN CONTEMPORARY CARICATURE.*

MR. F. CARRUTHERS GOULD, the famous caricaturist of the *Westminster Gazette*, is this month exhibiting at the Continental Gallery, in Bond Street, the originals of the cartoons which for years past have amused and edified the English public. By his permission and assistance, and also by the kindness of all our illustrated periodicals—with the exception of *Punch*—I have been able to put together a little volume, uniform with the Character Sketch of Mr. Gladstone, published last month, which I venture to believe will be not less acceptable to my readers. For understanding the life and labours of the illustrious statesman there is nothing which transports us back to the years in which they were accomplished with the facility and the effectiveness of the cartoon.

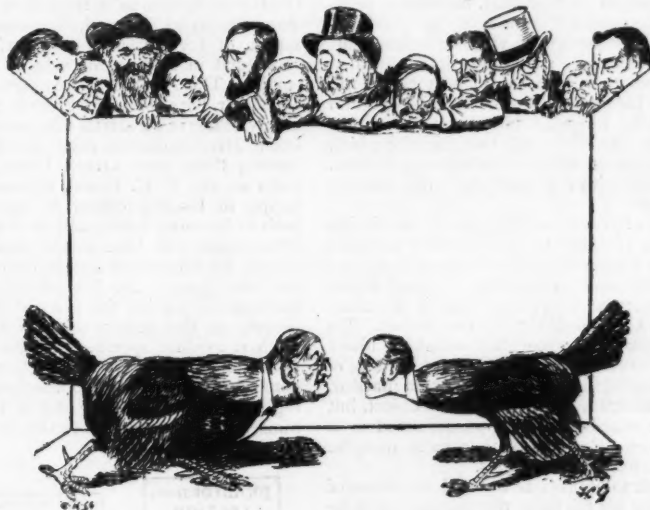
Rarest among the gifts which the gods bestow upon the children of men is that of political caricature. In all the lands, the caricaturists are to be counted upon the fingers of the hands. In London we have hardly half-a-dozen. In New York there are perhaps as many. In Paris and in Berlin not so many. Yet in all these cities there are able editors by the dozen, artists by the score, and—shall we say it?—novelists and poets by the hundred. Why there should be so few caricaturists worth their salt is a mystery. There is demand enough for them. But they come not. Perhaps the artistic temperament that lends itself to the facile and rapid presentation of the salient features of public men or the humorous portrayal of the characteristics of a political situation is one that does not readily blend with the journalistic faculty of knowing and appreciating the significance of events. Whatever the cause may be, there is no doubt as to the fact. At least two leading London daily papers would willingly publish a political caricature every morning after the fashion of the *World*, the *Journal*, and the *Herald* of New York, but they have hitherto failed to find their Bush, their Davenport, or their Heeler. Mr. Gould

of the *Westminster Gazette* is our only caricaturist from day to day whose work is up to the mark. Our other caricaturists take a week before they turn out their work.

The pencil of the caricaturist is far more effective than the pen of the editor in conveying the moral of a situation. Nothing, to take a recent instance, could more exactly represent the prevalent misconception as to Russia's assurances in *re* Port Arthur and Talienwan than Tenniel's cartoon in *Punch*, representing the British Lion as a railway porter, with a great bale labelled British Trade, stopped, as he tried to enter Talienwan, by the Russian Bear in the ticket-office. "I thought you said it was open?" says the Lion. "My dear sir," replies

the Bear, "how you misunderstand! What I said was—" "Oh! that's it, is it?" retorts the Lion. "All right, then. But never no more!" Here was the gist and kernel of the whole debate, with the deduction logically drawn by John Bull from the misrepresentation of the facts put before them by the Government. A long article could not have stated the case more exactly; twenty articles would not have left so vivid an impression on the mind.

The picture strikes the eye and imprints itself at once upon the mind. Hence the idea occurred to me of publishing, as the most effective memento of Mr. Gladstone's marvellous career, a collection of the cartoons by which the leading caricaturists at home and abroad laboured, more or less successfully, to express the popular sentiment of the moment as to the acts and words of Mr. Gladstone. These cartoons, reduced in dimensions so as to render their reproduction possible within the limits of a shilling volume, fairly embody the more or less hostile view, taken by the more influential and well-to-do classes, of Mr. Gladstone's policies, especially of late years. The preponderance of more or less hostile cartoons in the collection is due to various causes. First and foremost, there is the constant factor tending in that direction—viz., the fact that it is far easier to caricature your enemies than it is to construct a good cartoon about your friends. Mr. Gould, almost alone among the caricaturists, has known how to dignify his subject without making Mr. Gladstone ridiculous or detestable. The spice of malice which lurks in the caricaturist's pencil finds



*"Mr. Gladstone in Contemporary Caricature." A collection of nearly two hundred cartoons, reproduced in miniature, illustrating the career of Mr. Gladstone from 1867 to 1898, selected from the pictorial satirical periodicals of all nations, and arranged in chronological order with an elucidatory historical narrative. Edited by W. T. Stead. REVIEW OF REVIEWS Office, London. 1s.

freer scope for its exercise in delineating the features of an opponent than in describing the successes of an ally. But this tendency is not the only cause of the preponderance of the anti-Gladstonian cartoons in this collection. The chief source of pro-Gladstonian caricatures, the volumes of *Punch*, are a sealed book to the compiler of contemporary cartoons. *Punch* has many virtues, but generosity is not one of them. It is the richest of all the comic papers, and the most churlish. Every other periodical of the kind has cordially assented to my sampling of their political picture gallery. *Punch* alone denies permission, under all manner of pains and penalties, for the reproduction of any scrap or sketch that has appeared in its pages. The result is unfortunate for the balance of praise and censure in this collection, for *Punch*, although by no means hotly Gladstonian, has never been so persistently anti-Gladstonian as *Moonshine*, *Judy*, and the *St. Stephen's Review*. The only available sources of pro-Gladstonian cartoons are Mr. Gould's sketches, *Fun*, and the American, Colonial and Italian papers.

This preponderance of anti-Gladstonian caricatures is, however, not altogether to be regretted, because it helps us the better to understand the nature of the opposition against which Mr. Gladstone had to wage ceaseless fight. Sometimes he vanquished it, sometimes it vanquished him. But always, whether defeated or victorious, the oppositor needs to be taken into account if only to do justice to Mr. Gladstone himself. Nothing will help us so much to realise the intensity of the hostility with which Mr. Gladstone was opposed as the contemporary cartoon. The artist concentrates into a caricature the essence of a thousand articles.

The present editor of *Moonshine*, in giving permission for the reproduction of some of the masterly pictorial invectives hurled in former days from its pages against the great Liberal statesman, expressed a genial regret that so many of them were so savage in their virulence. I doubt whether Mr. Gladstone shared that regret. He was a man who took and gave good swashing blows without malice. If ever any one enjoyed the rapture of the fray it was our lamented chief. As he once remarked, he sometimes felt embarrassed in opening a subject, but never in reply. The attacks of his opponents acted as a stimulus to his power. Even more than most men, he owed much to the malice of his enemies.

It is always difficult to appreciate the real greatness of the hero when we view his life from the summit which he had attained at his death. We see him in the light of his achievements. We interpret everything with the key of realised results. The loud outcries of malignant faction, the brutal clamour of the mob, the bitter and cynical sneers of the cultured, die away in the infinite silence of well-merited oblivion. But to the man as he lived among men these blatant voices were by no means silent. They saluted him when he woke in the morning, they followed him through the day, and their hissing murmur lulled him to sleep at night. He did his work in the midst of the ceaseless buzzing of his critics as men work on marshy lands amid the constant music of the gnats. To appreciate his courage, his endurance, and, most of all, his magnanimity, it is necessary to form some faint far-away idea of the way in which his policy was assailed, his motives maligned, and his every action held up to ridicule and contempt. All this can be perceived by any one who turns over these pages better than by perusing volumes of dull dissertations.

It will be noted that Mr. Gladstone's career from the point of view of the caricaturist hardly began before

1868. As death loves a shining mark so the caricaturist loves a conspicuous figure. Mr. Gladstone entered Parliament in 1833. He made his mark before 1850. He was admittedly the greatest of all Chancellors of the Exchequer in 1860 and 1861, but for all that he seldom or never attracted the pencil of the caricaturist until he became Prime Minister in 1868. From that time till the day of his death he was the constant subject of the caricaturist's wit. He was far and away the most caricatured Englishman of his time.

In my little volume I have made no attempt to compile an exhaustive or complete collection of Gladstonian caricatures. My object was much less ambitious. I only wanted to help those who are now garnishing the sepulchre of our prophet to remember the sticks and the stones that were thrown at him before his apotheosis as one of the Immortals.

The first chapter in the book deals with some notable types of Gladstonian caricature.

Judging from Tenniel's earliest efforts, Mr. Gladstone's face did not lend itself very readily to the humour of the political cartoonist. In the earliest caricatures Mr. Gladstone figures as a somewhat austere, squarely built man with broad forehead, high cheekbones, and a general aspect of severity and decorum. Mr. Tenniel never succeeded in ridding his subject of the austerity of his youth. This is the more remarkable, because that particular note does not seem to have commended itself to any of the other artists who came later, and who never knew Mr. Gladstone save as the Grand Old Man. Among those later artists I am disposed to give the palm to Mr. F. C. Gould, who was always marvellously happy in his delineation of the Old Man Eloquent, both in his more heroic and in his more kindly aspects. The Grand Old Lion at the head of the chapter represented Mr. Gladstone on the eve of the victory of 1892, and the figure of the Liberal leader as a knight on the battlements waiting for news of the decisive battle was equally in the heroic vein. But if I were to choose a characteristic specimen to illustrate the typical Mr. Gladstone in Mr. Gould's cartoons, I do not think I could do better than select the famous cartoon representing Mr. Gladstone at the end of 1896 when he described himself as "a person politically dead."



From the Westminster Gazette.]

[November 7, 1896.]

AS A PERSON POLITICALLY DEAD.



ON THE WATCH TOWER WAITING FOR RESULT OF GENERAL ELECTION OF 1892.

There Mr. Gould happily hits off the salient features of the well-known face, the eager eye, the conspicuous nose, the determined mouth, the bald head fringed with hair; nor is he less happy in the humour which hits off the unconscious absurdity of such death in such life.

Mr. Furniss's Mr. Gladstone is even better known than Mr. Gould's. The trademark of the Furniss cartoon is the Gladstone collar, which is humorously exaggerated in almost all his Gladstonian cartoons.

The Gladstonian eye is only less conspicuous than the Gladstonian collar. The one sets off the other, and they both together give Mr. Furniss's Mr. Gladstone an extraordinary expression of restrained vehemence. Mr. Gladstone's head always seemed to be squat on the safety valve of a boiler carrying a pressure of a thousand pounds per square inch. In one of Mr. Furniss's cartoons it blew off his shoulders—at which no one can be surprised. The sense of strain, of intensity, of suppressed passion, and of passion sometimes not suppressed, together with a rare wiliness—all these are the special characteristics of Mr. Furniss's Mr. Gladstone. But one of the happiest of all Mr. Furniss's efforts was his cartoon representing Mr. Gladstone in a merry mood.

When we turn to Mr. Gladstone as he is pictured by his political opponents, we sometimes find the same allegorical figures employed, but oh, what a difference in the expression! Compare *Moonshine's* Gladstonian lion with Mr. Gould's. Both appeared in the same year; but *Moonshine* detested Home Rule and the Home Rulers, whereas Mr. Gould was on the other side.



From *Judy*.]

THE SQUID.

[February 22, 1893.

This creature is capable, when at bay, of discharging a black, inky fluid, and thus darkening the water around it. "It has, moreover," says Darwin, "a very extraordinary chameleon-like power of changing its colour."



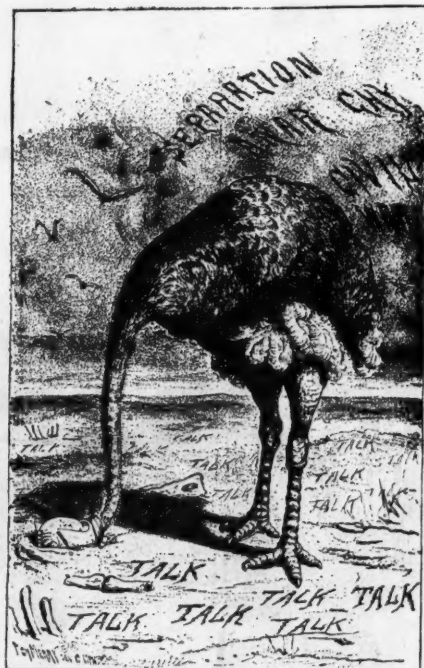
From *Moonshine*.]

OUR MASTER'S MASTER.

[August 27, 1892.

The British Lion—Mr. W. E. Gladstone.
His Trainer—Mr. Tim Healy.

Judy's Mr. Gladstone of 1893 appears as a Devil Fish, in which the eyes, the nose, the collar and the mouth are very cleverly introduced into the picture of the Squid.



From *St. Stephen's Review*.]

[June 22, 1892.

THE GRAND OLD OSTRICH.

The caricaturist of *St. Stephen's Review* in 1892 depicted Mr. Gladstone as an ostrich burying his head in the sand. As the head had to be buried in the sand, the artist's difficulty was very great. The suggestion of Mr. Gladstone was reduced to the minimum. There is the Gladstone collar and the wrinkled brow, but that is all. But the likeness is sufficient to make the cartoon very effective.

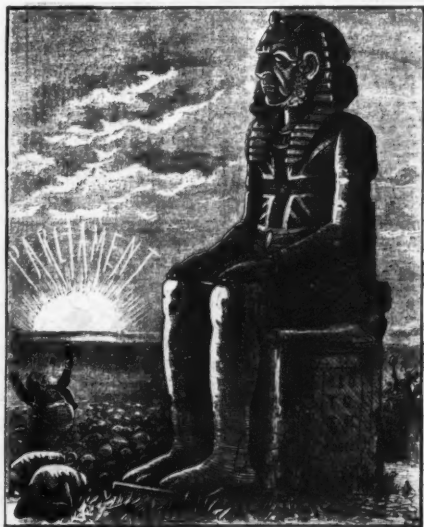


From *Judy*.]

RUSTIC SIMPLICITY.

[February 10, 1872.

"Open Your Mouth and Shut Your Eyes."

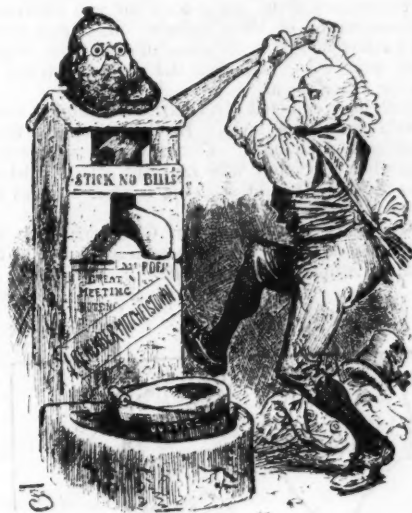


From *Fun*.]

[October 25, 1882.

STATUE OF THE VOCAL MEMNON.

Carved in Gladstone; said to emit sweet melodies when gilded by the rays of the rising sun.



rom *Fun*.]

THE OLD PUMP.

[October 19, 1887.

"Nothing to be got out of it, William!"



From the *Weekly Freeman*.]

[December 3, 1881.

HIS LATEST TRIUMPH

On the other hand, *Fun* occasionally could portray its leader in much more heroic an aspect. Page 619 shows the way in which he was drawn in the famous year when Alexandria was bombarded and Tel-el-Kebir was fought.

If *Fun*'s typical Mr. Gladstone resembled Ally Sloper, *Judy*'s Mr. Gladstone was a much more leery personage. The cartoon in which the reserve of the Government concerning the details of the Home Rule Bill was illustrated by a representation of Mr. Gladstone making a rustic swallow a tallow candle in the game of open your mouth and shut your eyes, embodies the salient features of *Judy*'s type as well as any.

The Irish have depicted Mr. Gladstone in almost every conceivable variety of style. He has been by turns Archfiend and Archangel. Circumstances alter cases. In 1881, when Coercion was rampant, Mr. Gladstone figures as the caitiff knight dragging hapless Erin at his saddle bow.

But five years later, when Mr. Gladstone took the plunge for Home Rule, he appeared transformed as the triumphant champion of Home Rule.



From the *Weekly Freeman*.]

[June 5, 1886.

THE GREEN FLAG.

G.O.M.: "It shall wave over a happy, a prosperous, and a loyal Ireland."

The most typical Irish Mr. Gladstone of the Coercionist era appeared in the *Weekly Freeman* of 1882.

Scotland, although it was proud to claim Mr. Gladstone as the greatest of its sons, contributes no cartoons to our collection.

Our colonists and kin beyond the sea have their own typical figure of the Grand Old Man. Here, for instance, is Mr. Gladstone in the last days of his 1880-5 administration as he was seen in New York, the well-meaning gardener distracted by the mischievous activity of the moles of faction and opposition.



From the *Weekly Freeman*.]

[February 11, 1882.

GL—DST—NE: "Accept my kind 'Coercion,' dear,
And to my tender rule incline,
Give to my suit a willing ear,
And be your William's Valentine."



From *Puck*.]

[January 14, 1885.

THOSE WICKED MOLES.

Gardener Gladstone and his uprooted garden.

Mr. Bengough, who before he was lured to New York used to enrich the pages of *Grip* by his excellent cartoons, had a distinctive Mr. Gladstone of his own. In the accompanying cartoon Mr. Bengough presents him in 1893 on stilts of unequal length for the purpose of illustrating the impossibility of carrying on the government of Britain with a Parliament in a state of unstable equilibrium owing to the alternate admission and exclusion of the Irish Members.



"HAY-FOOT—STRAW-FOOT!"

How can the G. O. M. carry on the Queen's Government at this impossible gait?

The Australian Mr. Gladstone as he appears in the *Melbourne Punch* is quite as distinct a variety as the Canadian. The Australian G. O. M. approximates to the Italian, especially in his nether habiliments.

India is not behind the other colonies in her contribution to the album of Gladstonian caricature. The Hindu Mr. Gladstone is apparently drawn from portraits taken much earlier than 1892, the date of this cartoon.



From the *Melbourn Punch*.]

[August 11, 1892.]

MR. GLADSTONE: A NEW VIEW.



From *Hindi Punch*.]

[August 21, 1892.]

THE BALANCE OF POWER; OR, HOW BRITAIN DECIDES.

The German Mr. Gladstone is supplied chiefly by the caricatures of *Kladderadatsch* and *Ulk*. As a rule the Germans confine themselves to representing Mr. Gladstone as an old man with a hat coming well down over his brows, a very fair type of which appeared in *Kladderadatsch* in the closing days of Mr. Gladstone's third administration.



From *Kladderadatsch*.]

[March 3, 1885.

DESIGN FOR AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Some years later *Kladderadatsch* constructed the most extraordinary caricature of Mr. Gladstone that has ever appeared. We have had him as a lion, as an ostrich, but to *Kladderadatsch* belongs the distinction of having produced him as an elephant, utilising the Gladstone collar as the tusks. The likeness cannot be said to be exact, but the Gladstonian elephant is at least more like Mr. Gladstone than the Semitic-featured keeper resembles Lord Salisbury.



From *Kladderadatsch*.]

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

The Home Rule Bill will not be brought forward in the House of Commons next Session.

Ulk's Mr. Gladstone is quite different from the Gladstone of *Kladderadatsch*. Of this a fair type is that in which Mr. Gladstone is represented as an old hen sitting upon a clutch of eggs of very different size.



From *Ulk*.]

[August 19, 1892.

THE OLD ENGLISH HEN AT WORK.

Notwithstanding his weakness, the brave old man should succeed this time in hatching one or other of his favourite eggs.

The Italian Mr. Gladstone is altogether different from the German. In the eyes of the caricaturist of *Il Papagallo*, Mr. Gladstone always appears as a Scotchman wearing striped trousers and always preserving the same type of countenance. This is the cartoon which appeared immediately after his victory over the Salisbury Ministry at the General Election of 1892.



From *Il Papagallo*.]

REST AFTER TOIL.

[September 17, 1892.

An Italian view of Mr. Gladstone.

So

Mr. Gladstone is quite different from the Gladstone of *Kladderadatsch*. Of this a fair type is that in which Mr. Gladstone is represented as an old hen sitting upon a clutch of eggs of very different size.

Mr. Gladstone is quite different from the Gladstone of *Kladderadatsch*. Of this a fair type is that in which Mr. Gladstone is represented as an old hen sitting upon a clutch of eggs of very different size.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

MR. GLADSTONE AS AUTHOR.

MR. GLADSTONE the author is so overshadowed by Mr. Gladstone the statesman and politician, that we are apt to forget he was one of the most prolific writers of his time. A long list of books bears his name, and for the greater part of his life he was a regular contributor to the periodical press. Mr. Gladstone had three methods of communicating his thoughts to his fellow-men—by his speeches, by his books, and by his magazine articles. For sixty years Mr. Gladstone has constantly and continuously employed all three methods, and it is appropriate at the present time to indicate, however imperfectly, the immense amount of literary work accomplished by Mr. Gladstone since he entered public life.

I.—SPEECHES.

Mr. Gladstone was most convincing and most eloquent as a speaker. For every person he influenced by his pen he swayed a thousand by his voice. Some of his great speeches in the House of Commons are landmarks in the Parliamentary history of the century. His speeches outside of Parliament have on many occasions influenced or changed the policy of the Empire. It is remarkable, under the circumstances, that no complete edition of Mr. Gladstone's speeches has ever been published. Even the more important of his utterances have not been preserved within the covers of a single volume. Messrs. Methuen some time ago commenced the publication of "Mr. Gladstone's Speeches and Public Addresses" under the editorship of Mr. A. W. Hutton and Mr. H. J. Cohen. The speeches were to be published in ten volumes. Only the last two—IX. and X.—have appeared. These cover the speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone from 1886 to 1891. Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches have also been published in volume form. The first two volumes include the speeches delivered during the Bulgarian agitation immediately preceding the General Election of 1880. This series of "Political Speeches in Scotland," with its companion volume, "Speeches on the Irish Question, 1886," roughly cover the period from 1879 to 1886. Other speeches of Mr. Gladstone have to be laboriously sought for in back numbers of "Hansard," and in pamphlets published at irregular intervals. Mr. Gladstone's bibliography simply teems with republished speeches. Hardly a year passed without the publication in pamphlet form of one or more of his speeches and addresses since 1838, when J. Hatchard and Son issued, in an octavo pamphlet of sixty-four pages, a report of a "Speech delivered in the House of Commons on the motion of Sir George Strickland for the abolition of negro apprenticeship, Friday, March 30th, 1838." The following is a list of the volumes of Mr. Gladstone's collected speeches which have been published from time to time:—

- Political Speeches in Scotland (Nov. and Dec., 1879). 5s. Andrew Elliot.
 - Political Speeches in Scotland (March and April, 1880). 6s. Andrew Elliot.
 - Political Speeches in Scotland (1884). 3s. 6d. Andrew Elliot.
 - Political Speeches in Scotland (Nov., 1885). 3s. 6d. Andrew Elliot.
 - Speeches on the Irish Question, 1886. 6s. Andrew Elliot.
- [These speeches can also be obtained bound in three volumes, price 17s.]

- Speeches and Public Addresses. Vol. IX., 1886-1888. 12s. 6d. Methuen.
- Speeches and Public Addresses. Vol. X., 1888-1891. 12s. 6d. Methuen.
- Speeches. Cloth, 3s. 6d. Paper, 1s. Routledge.

II.—BOOKS.

Mr. Gladstone's first book was published sixty years ago. Within those sixty years Mr. Gladstone wrote many books on many subjects. None of them are what are called "popular," with the possible exception of "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," written in 1890. Mr. Gladstone's first book, "The State in its Relation to the Church," was written when he was twenty-nine. It was reviewed by Macaulay in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets were more popular, some of them selling over the 100,000. His three pamphlets on the Neapolitan Prosecutions, the Vatican Decrees, and the Bulgarian Horrors were more powerful, and produced far greater results than all the rest of his books and magazine articles combined. His "Two Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen on the State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government," published in 1851, ran through fourteen editions. The next year Mr. Gladstone published "An Examination of the Official Reply of the Neapolitan Government." This pamphlet had practically no sale. Of it Mr. Gladstone said, "The Examination," published only six months later, which alone contains (if I may say so) the full establishment of the case, attracted little attention." The loss on it amounted to £23 15s. 1d. Of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on "The Vatican Decrees" 110,000 copies were sold. In 1876, the next year, Mr. Gladstone wrote his pamphlet on the Bulgarian Horrors. Seventy-seven thousand copies of the cheap edition were sold.

The following chronological list gives the more important books and pamphlets written by Mr. Gladstone since 1838:—

- 1838. The State in its Relation to the Church. Murray.
- 1851. State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government. Murray.
- 1858. Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age. 3 vols. Oxford University Press.
- 1868. Ecce Homo. (Criticism of Professor Seeley's book.)
- 1869. Juventus Mundi: The Gods and Men of the Homeric Age. Macmillan.
- 1875. Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion—The Vatican Decrees. Vaticanism. Speeches of the Pope. 7s. 6d. Murray.
- 1876. Homeric Synchronism: An Enquiry into the Time and Place of Homer. 6s. Macmillan.
- 1876. Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East. Murray.
- 1877. Lessons in Massacre. Murray.
- 1878. Homer. 1s. Macmillan.
- 1886. The Irish Question.—I. History of an Idea. II. Lessons of the Elections. Murray.
- 1890. Landmarks of Homeric Study. 2s. 6d. Macmillan.
- 1890. The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture. 3s. 6d. Isbister.
- 1892. Special Aspects of the Irish Question. 5s. 6d. Murray.
- 1894. A Translation of Horace. 6s. Murray.
- 1895. Psalter with Concordance, etc. 3s. 6d. and 1s. Murray.
- 1896. Butler's Works. (Edited.) 28s. H. Frowde.
- 1896. Subsidiary Studies to the Works of Bishop Butler. 4s. 6d. H. Frowde.

Besides these works Mr. Gladstone has published a series of books under the title of "Gleanings of Past Years." These contain many reprints of magazine articles and other miscellaneous writings contributed by Mr. Gladstone from time to time to the periodical press. The publication of the volumes began in 1879 and has been continued at irregular intervals. The following is a list of their contents :—

Gleanings of Past Years. 2s. 6d. a volume. Murray.

I. The Throne, the Prince Consort, the Cabinet and Constitution.

II. Personal and Literary.

III. Historical and Speculative.

IV. Foreign.

V. and VI. Ecclesiastical.

VII. Miscellaneous.

Later Gleanings, Theological and Ecclesiastical. 3s. 6d.

III.—MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Mr. Gladstone all his life long wrote magazine articles. His very earliest literary efforts took the form of articles contributed to the "Eton Miscellany" under the pseudonym of "Bartholomew Bouverie." Even in those early days, 1827, Mr. Gladstone was a prolific writer. In Vol. I. of the "Miscellany" his contributions number thirteen, and in the second twenty-five. For the next twenty-five years Mr. Gladstone does not seem to have regarded the monthly and quarterly magazines as a means of conveying his thoughts to his contemporaries. As the periodical press gained a recognised place in English life, Mr. Gladstone availed himself more and more of this means of influencing his fellow-countrymen. In the days when the quarterlies reigned supreme, Mr. Gladstone favoured the *Quarterly Review*. When the dear quarterly was superseded by the cheaper monthly he wrote for the *Contemporary*, and later for the *Nineteenth Century*. In 1843, Mr. Gladstone wrote a paper on the "Present Aspect of the Church" for the October *Quarterly Review*. This was his first contribution to magazine literature. Since that date hardly a year passed without some article bearing Mr. Gladstone's name appearing in a magazine or periodical. The articles of which a record exists number 134. 1874 was the year in which Mr. Gladstone began to write regularly for the magazines. In that year he wrote six articles, five for the *Contemporary* and one for the *Quarterly*. When he became Prime Minister in 1880 his time was too much occupied to write papers for magazines. From 1880 to 1886 he only wrote five articles for the *Nineteenth Century*. As soon as the Conservatives came into power Mr. Gladstone took up his pen again. From 1887 to 1891 he wrote no fewer than forty-three articles. The following list of the magazines to which Mr. Gladstone contributed shows the wide range of his sympathies :—

Nineteenth Century	68	Macmillan	. . . I
Contemporary	. . . 23	British Quarterly	. . . I
Quarterly	. . . 11	Westminster	. . . I
Good Words	. . . 11	Merry England	. . . I
North America	. . . 9	McClure's	. . . I
Church Quarterly	. . . 4	New Review	. . . I
Edinburgh	. . . 2		

Mr. Gladstone's articles, like his interests, covered a wide range of subjects. The greater number had reference to ecclesiastical and theological subjects. If we may judge of Mr. Gladstone's standpoint in regarding human affairs from his magazine articles, we should come to the conclusion that their importance appeared to him to be somewhat as follows—Ecclesiastical and theological themes would occupy the first place, followed by

political; then would come classical subjects, modern literature, and history. As an example of the catholicity of Mr. Gladstone's interests, his magazine articles published in 1887 are significant :—

Jan.—'Locksley Hall' and the Jubilee.	July—Athenæ.
Feb.—Notes and Queries on the Irish Demand.	Aug.—Mr. Lecky and Political Morality.
March—Poseidon.	Sept.—Electoral Facts of 1887.
May—Apollo.	Oct.—Ingram's History of the Irish Union.
June—The Great Olympian Sedition.	Nov.—An Olive Branch from America.
June—Lecky's History of England in the 18th Century.	

IV.—LIVES AND BIOGRAPHIES.

Many biographies of Mr. Gladstone have been written, but his life still remains to be told. Mr. G. W. E. Russell's sketch of W. E. Gladstone, written for the "Queen's Prime Ministers" series, is the best biography which has as yet been published. A new edition, brought up to date, will shortly be issued. Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life" is a eulogistic account of the Grand Old Man's career regarded from the point of view of a Member of Parliament. One of the most interesting, and, at the same time, valuable records of Mr. Gladstone's political life is found in the two volumes of *Punch* cartoons published by Messrs. Bradbury. A disappointing book with a promising title is Mr. Leech's "Life of Mr. Gladstone, told by Himself in Speeches and Published Letters." The following is a list of the more important biographies published during Mr. Gladstone's lifetime :—

W. E. Gladstone, by G. W. E. Russell.	3s. 6d.	Low.
The Story of Gladstone's Life, by Justin McCarthy.	7s. 6d.	A. and C. Black.
W. E. Gladstone, by G. R. Emerson.	5s. and 1s.	Ward Lock.
W. E. Gladstone. Study from Life, by H. W. Lucy.	1s.	W. H. Allen.
W. E. Gladstone. His Life and Work, by Lewis Apjohn.	2s. 6d.	W. Scott.
W. E. Gladstone, by G. B. Smith.	3s. 6d.	Ward Lock.
W. E. Gladstone: England's Great Commoner, by Walter Jerrold.	1s. 6d.	Partridge.
W. E. Gladstone. Told by Himself in Speeches and Published Letters, by H. J. Leech.	3s. 6d.	Paul.
W. E. Gladstone. Early Public Life, by A. F. Robbins.	6s.	Methuen.
In the Evening of His Days, by Miss Friedrichs.	2s. 6d.	Westminster Gazette Office.
Political Life of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. <i>Punch</i> Cartoons. Vol. I., paper 1s., cloth 2s. 6d. Vol. II. 20s.		Bradbury.

Since Mr. Gladstone's death several sketches and biographies have been published, and many more, no doubt, are in preparation. From our office we published "A Character Sketch" (1s.), illustrated with portraits and pictures of Mr. Gladstone and places connected with his memory. James Bowden was the first to publish a useful little sketch ("Gladstone the Man," by D. Williamson, 1s.), and this was followed by a popular biography of the Grand Old Man ("Life of Gladstone" 1s. and 6d.), prepared by George Routledge and Sons. Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., has strung together a number of stories and extracts from speeches in "W. E. Gladstone: Anecdotes and Reminiscences" (S. Sonnenschein, 1s.). Another book of a somewhat similar nature is a calendar compiled by E. S. Dalton, entitled "A Roll of Thoughts from Gladstone" (Fisher Unwin). "The Handwriting of Mr. Gladstone from Boyhood to Old Age" (6d.) is a

reprint from the *Strand Magazine*, and is published by J. W. Arrowsmith. "Life, Pictures and Career of the Late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone" (Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.) is a well illustrated booklet. One of the most interesting memorials which have as yet been published is "The Passing of Gladstone" (*Daily News Office*, 1s.). It is a record of his death and burial, and consists of a reprint of the special articles, telegrams, and illustrations which appeared in the *Daily News*. The scenes at Hawarden and the Abbey are described by eye-witnesses, and were written day by day as they occurred. This little volume gives a much more vivid description of the closing scenes of Mr. Gladstone's life than any account can possess not prepared under similar conditions, and it is well that these articles should be preserved in more permanent form than the columns of a newspaper. Among the memoirs and obituary notices with which the papers were filled may be noticed the special illustrated memoir of the *Daily Graphic* (1d.). Most of the illustrated weeklies published illustrated Gladstone memorial numbers. The most finely illustrated was issued by the *Illustrated London News* (2s. 6d.). The *Graphic* special number (1s.) contains three large picture supplements, one a coloured reproduction of Sydney P. Hall's picture of Mr. Gladstone reading the Lessons in Hawarden Church. The *Westminster Budget* (6d.) reproduce a large number of interesting and characteristic Gladstone pictures, and *Black and White* and the *Daily Mail* jointly published an illustrated Gladstone memorial (1s.).

MR. GLADSTONE: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

By W. T. STEAD.

As readers of this REVIEW will hardly need to be reminded, I have from time to time published sketches of Mr. Gladstone in its pages. Last month I re-edited these sketches, and issued them in a shilling volume, together with an article I contributed to *McClure's Magazine* on "Mr. Gladstone in his Old Age." The sketch is in no sense a biography, but I venture to believe that it will help those who read it better to understand the secret of Mr. Gladstone's power upon men of his generation than many more formal biographical records. After all, what people wish to know concerning the men who have influenced their times is not the precise chronological sequence of the incidents of their domestic and public life, so much as the spirit with which they confronted the problems of their time, and the impression which they were able to make on the minds of their contemporaries. The sketch is illustrated by some of the most characteristic portraits of Mr. Gladstone.

THE PROCESS YEAR BOOK.—"The Process Year Book for 1898" (Penrose and Co.), edited by William Gamble, is a splendid testimonial to the advance made in photographic process reproduction. The annual has now reached its fourth year, and in regard to illustrations, letterpress, and editing has almost attained perfection. The 106 illustrations are beautifully reproduced, and are examples of what is possible when care and skill are expended on the blocks and printing. Besides the illustrations, which alone would justify any one in purchasing the book, there are a great number of articles by various competent persons who deal briefly with the numerous questions connected with the reproduction of pictures by photographic process.

THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN possesses to a remarkable degree the gift of mental detachment. This enables him to write the history of his own country, since the disastrous war of 1870, with an impartiality and fairness which is somewhat rare in recorders of contemporary events. "The Evolution of France under the Third Republic" (James Bowden, 10s. 6d.) should be an invaluable book to the student of contemporary politics, and if Mr. Bowden or any other publisher could arrange for the writing of similar histories of other countries of Christendom, he would deserve the gratitude of the public. Although Baron de Coubertin impartially describes the events which come within the scope of his work, he does so with the insight into French character which it appears impossible for a foreigner to acquire. Baron de Coubertin has not succumbed to the all-pervading spirit of pessimism which, according to some writers, is eating out the life of France. On the contrary, he is full of hope, and is inclined to prophesy smooth things in the future. One instance of the way in which he treats highly controversial matters will suffice. The question of Egypt is a sore one with most Frenchmen. Instead of abusing perfidious Albion, he speaks of the action of France in 1882 in the following manner:—

Our abstention might have been as well understood in Europe as our action; there were serious reasons for acting; and there were equally serious reasons for abstaining from action. What caused surprise and even uneasiness—because they were regarded as proofs that the French Government was crumbling—were the half measures, the violences of language which were not followed up by any energetic act, those petulant insults as of a spoiled child, by which it made up for the disappointment suffered.

It is unnecessary to trace Baron de Coubertin's lucid and well-balanced narrative of the gradual consolidation of the Third Republic, or the equally carefully written chapters on "The Republic and the Church," "Education," "The Nation Armed," "Ideas and Habits," and "The Social Question," with which he concludes his book. One or two points, however, are worth noting. He believes that the chief strength of the Republic has been its lack of self-confidence. It has consequently never been deluded into a state of false security. The Third Republic has also rectified to some extent the balance of influence between the provinces and Paris. It has succeeded in exorcising "the fear of Paris," which so long dominated France. The Parisian barometer no longer indicates the state of the political atmosphere of the nation. On more than one occasion Paris has uttered the word of command and France has refused to obey. Much credit is due, Baron de Coubertin believes, to the army. It has been the instrument which has consolidated the French nation. A national organisation founded on equality, it has destroyed petty provincial jealousies and peculiarities. Unity was effected long ago, but it needed the army to add, as it were, the finishing touches.

Prejudices have grown weaker; minds have opened to new conceptions; local interests have lost their importance. The result has been a great good for the nation in general; the peasant needed to be drawn from the stupefying influence of the soil; the working-man, from the mirages of the theorists who indoctrinate him; the man of the middle class, from the isolation which his rank or his fortune creates for him. The promiscuousness of the regiment has effected this; the task accomplished, the punishment undergone, the forces expended side by side, in a perpetual rivalry of good humour and energy, have amalgamated the young men, taking away from them for a space the notion of all that divides them.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE WORLD.

THE GROWTH OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY.

The submarine cable and the land telegraph have together equipped the earth with a complete and highly developed nervous system, sensitive to the slightest shock or jar. Fifty years ago the world's nerves were in a very primitive stage of development. Electricity, however, has annihilated space in its relation to time, and bound the nations of the earth together in a way which was inconceivable before the first submarine cable was laid. Last month we had two illustrations which strikingly indicated the transformation which the electric cable has brought about in our everyday life. The scene of the Spanish-American War is several thousand miles distant from our shores, but day by day we have followed its course with almost as full a knowledge of the events of the previous twenty-four hours as if we had been on the spot. The world-wide sorrow which found expression on the death of Mr. Gladstone was one of the most impressive events of modern times. But it was a tribute to the power of electricity no less than to the personality of the dead statesman.

FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

Fifty years ago nations were divided by the sea. To-day a network of cables girdles the earth and links country to country. Mr. Charles Bright, in his book on "Submarine Telegraphs: Their History, Construction, and Working" (Crosby Lockwood, £3), describes in detail this romantic phase of modern industrial development. Mr. Bright's volume is somewhat ponderous with its 744 pages, but it contains much interesting information. The first cable was laid between Dover and Calais in 1850. This soon broke down, but it conclusively proved the possibility of telegraphing under the sea. Since that date nearly 170,000 nautical miles of cable have been laid. This total is made up of something like 1500 separate lines, or sections of lines, varying in length from a quarter of a mile to over 2,700 nautical miles. Their united length would girdle the earth eight times and reach nearly two-thirds of the way to the moon. The cables already laid represent a capital of about £50,000,000. Ninety per cent. of these great nerves of the world has been provided by private enterprise. The Governments only control about 18,000 nautical miles of cable. They, however, retain a reserve of 100,000 nautical miles of electric cable, for the greater part stored in tanks, ready for immediate use. The land lines cover some 662,000 miles, constructed at a cost of about £62,000,000; 120,000 nautical miles of the whole existing cables has been manufactured and laid by a single English firm, the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

ATLANTIC CABLES.

The first Atlantic cable was successfully laid in 1858, and on August 5th the first message was sent across the Atlantic. The line only worked for about twenty days, but in that time 732 messages were sent. The British Government countermanded the sailing of two regiments from Canada, and by doing so effected a saving of about £50,000. No further attempt was made to span the Atlantic till 1865-66. The first attempt proved unsuccessful, and the cable had to be abandoned in mid-ocean. The following year it was grappled for in a depth of 2,500 fathoms, and with great trouble recovered. The search for the lost cable possessed all the essential elements of romance which lend so much fascination to the quests of the knights of olden time. The following is

the plain matter-of-fact passage in which Mr. Bright describes the difficulties to be overcome:—

It now remained to find the end of the cable lost on August 2nd, 1865, situated about 604 miles from Newfoundland, to pick it up, splice on the cable remaining on board, and finish the work so unfortunately interrupted the year before. The difficulties to be overcome can be readily imagined, the cable lying 2,000 fathoms deep, without mark of any kind to indicate its position. The buoys put down after the accident had long since disappeared, either their moorings having dragged during various gales of wind, or the wire ropes which held them having chafed through, owing to incessant rise and fall at the bottom. The position of the lost end had to be determined by astronomical observations, which necessitates clear weather, and can then only give approximate results, unless frequently repeated, on account of the variable ocean currents, which sometimes flow at the rate of three knots—i.e. three nautical miles per hour. Moreover, for grappling and raising the cable to the bows, the sea must be tolerably smooth, and in that part where the work lay a succession of fine days is rare, even in the month of August.

Day after day and night after night in a little wooden cabin on the Irish shore electricians anxiously waited for a message from the middle of the ocean. Hope was almost exhausted when—

Suddenly, on a Sunday morning (September 2nd) at a quarter to six, while the tiny ray of light from the reflecting instrument was being watched, the operator observed it moving to and fro upon the scale. A few minutes later the unsteady flickering was changed to coherency; the long speechless cable began to talk, and the welcome assurance arrive: "Canning to Glass, Valencia. I have much pleasure in speaking to you through the 1865 cable. Just going to make splice."

To-day fifteen cables join the Old World to the New. Three of these are dead, nine are in perfect condition for duplex working, and the remaining three are working fairly well with occasional repairs.

1866—£1 A WORD. 1897—1S. A WORD.

Mr. Charles Bright tells an interesting anecdote of the first Atlantic cable, illustrating the degree of perfection which had been attained even at that early date:—

Mr. Latimer Clark had the conductor of the two lines joined together at the Newfoundland end, thus forming an unbroken length of 3700 miles in circuit. He then placed some pure sulphuric acid in a silver thimble with a fragment of zinc weighing a grain or two. By this primitive agency he succeeded in conveying signals twice through the breadth of the Atlantic Ocean in little more than a second of time after making contact. The deflections were not of a dubious character, but full and strong, the spot of light traversing freely over a space of twelve inches or more, from which it was manifest that an even smaller battery would suffice to produce somewhat similar effects.

Mr. Bright estimates that, roughly speaking, about six million messages pass over the entire network of the world's cables in a year, or about 15,000 for each day of twenty-four hours. As business has increased and competition grown keener the rates have fallen. Mr. Bright says:—

In the early pioneer days of ocean telegraphy the Atlantic Telegraph Company started with a *minimum* tariff of £20 for twenty words, and £1 for each additional word. This was first reduced to £10 for twenty words, and was further altered later on to £5 for ten words. After this it stood for a long time at a minimum of 30s. for ten words of five letters each. Subsequently in 1867 the Anglo-American Company tried a word-rate of £1 for the 1865 and 1866 Atlantic cables; but it was not until 1872 that a regular word-rate system of 4s. per word was instituted. At the present day the rate stands at 1s. a word with all the Atlantic companies.

It is impossible for any one possessing imagination to read the book and believe that we live in an unromantic age.

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THE AWAKENING OF SIAM.

MR. WARINGTON SMYTH possesses one qualification in writing about Siam, which most writers who have published books about that country cannot claim. He has lived five years in the country, and as Director of the Department of Mines was compelled to come into close relations with the people in all parts of the land. "Five Years in Siam" (Murray, 2 vols. 24s.) is certainly the best book which has been written about that country, both as regards the accuracy of its statements and the wide range of its information. Siam has suffered in the past from the publication of travellers' tales picked up in Bangkok and given to the world without verification. Mr. Smyth does not regard the Siamese from the lofty altitude of a superior Westerner. On the contrary, he has great faith in the people and believes that with judicious guidance they may yet become a prosperous and contented nation. The Siamese, following in the footsteps of the Japanese, have recognised the advantages of assimilating enough of the spirit of Western civilisation in order to hold their place among the nations. As is only natural, they have grasped at the material rather than the essential elements of the civilisation of the West, and bow down before the locomotive as the embodiment of that restless spirit which is invading their country and disturbing their peace. Mr. Smyth gives an amusing instance of this policy of mistaken "advance" :—

Bangkok has long been equipped with a Lord Mayor and an incompetent police force, under the Home Department, composed of all the most useless and lowest of the population, rigged in a marvellous uniform quite in the style of the pantomime policeman. It was chiefly remarkable for the tightness of its trousers, the size of its helmets, and the charming gradations of colour through which it passed from its original ethereal blue. The finest built man in the world would look a scarecrow in such a uniform, while the Siamese was never intended by nature for trousers. His own national *panung* is a rational dress of a most becoming and practical kind; cool in the hot weather, giving freedom to the limbs for exercise, and easily tucked up in the mud or rain.

Siam is a nation over which hangs the Damocles sword of foreign aggression. The Anglo-French agreement of January, 1896, which guaranteed the Me Nam Valley, has given Siam a breathing space in which to put her house in order. Unless she does so the French advance eastward will only have been checked. The French Colonial Party is eager to absorb the Me Nam Valley, and as in other parts of the world the French colonial official has an inconvenient habit of forcing the hand of the Home Government. As an example of our unfortunate experience of French promises, it may be well to quote in parallel columns the promises and performances of the French Government in regard to Siam as summarised by Mr. Smyth :—

PROMISE.

We had been assured that the integrity of Siam should be respected, and that Luang Prabang was not aimed at. We had been assured that the "Inconstant" and the "Comète" would stay outside the river. We had been assured that the right of third parties would be scrupulously respected. We were practically assured that French territory should not march with ours;

PERFORMANCE.

Yet nearly 100,000 square miles were claimed of Siam, including Luang Prabang, and the additional concessions extracted from the Siamese by M. Le Myre de Vilers seriously restricted the exercise of Siamese sovereignty over another 3,000 miles along the frontier. The "Inconstant" and "Comète" proceeded in face of orders. The French flag was subsequently

and subsequently we were assured that Chatabu would be evacuated "within a month."

hoisted in our state of Chiang Keng. The position assumed by the French Commissioners rendered the labour of the buffer state commission impossible from the outset. And Chatabun is still occupied, four years after it was to have been evacuated.

Siam, Mr. Smyth believes, is determined to set about the task of reorganisation with energy. The advance in the last eighteen months has been very marked. The King is the right man in the right place, and has risen to the occasion in truly regal fashion. There is much to be changed both in character and environment. The people are slaves of *tamniem* or tradition. Of the Siamese character Mr. Smyth says :—

Among the officials the moral qualities are more lacking, on the whole, than among the people. The latter have a quiet goodness peculiarly their own; but they are good by accident, and as long as by accident there is no reason to be otherwise. To do a thing because it is right is beyond them; to abstain from a thing because it is against their good name, or involves serious consequences, is possibly within the power of a few; the question of right and wrong does not enter the calculation.

The Siamese children are material out of which a fine people can be made. They are bright and intelligent, and in face and figure, manner and disposition, remind one of English children, although they smoke at four, and paddle their canoes to market at five years of age. Mr. Smyth is convinced that Siam will secure for herself a new measure of independence, and will win an honoured place among commercial nations. His descriptions of the people, their habits and life, and of their country, are picturesque and interesting, but I have no space to notice them here. The two volumes are profusely illustrated with the author's own pictures, and there are several useful maps and an index.

"BLASTUS, THE KING'S CHAMBERLAIN."

THREE years ago, on the formation of the Salisbury Ministry, I published, as a Christmas story, a topical romance, to which I gave the name of "Blastus, the King's Chamberlain." It was quite distinct from its sequel, "The History of the Mystery," which dealt with the Jameson raid, although some people have confounded the two books. "Blastus" makes no allusion to South Africa, but deals exclusively with what, three years ago, appeared to be the political and social aspirations of Mr. Chamberlain at home and abroad. I have been repeatedly asked to republish my Christmas story in a form that would be permanently accessible, for Christmas numbers seldom find a lodging-place on library shelves. The extraordinary manner in which events justified my forecast of the probable course of Colonial policy in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain led me to make a beginning with "Blastus," which Mr. Grant Richards has republished for me in ordinary six-shilling volume form. To the original story I have prefixed a preface, with a map of the disputed territory in the Hinterland of Lagos. Mr. Chamberlain's recent outburst at Birmingham was not foreseen three years ago; and, indeed, in looking over the pages of "Blastus" after the lapse of three years, my prevailing impression was that I had done the Colonial Secretary much more than justice, crediting him with much more wisdom than the result has proved he possesses.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BIOGRAPHY, ETC.

- Blakie, Wm. G. David Brown. 1. cr. 8vo. 364 pp. (Hodder and Stoughton) 6/0
Journal of John Woolman. cap. 8vo. 324 pp. (Melrose) 2/6
Montagu, Rear-Admiral the Hon. V. A. A Middy's Recollections 1. cr. 8vo. 206 pp. (Black) 6/0
Statham, F. R. Paul Kruger and his Times. dy. 8vo. 312 pp. (Unwin) 7/6
Temple, A. Our Living Generals. cr. 8vo. 198 pp. (Melrose) 3/6

ESSAYS, BELLES LETTRES, ETC.

- Blackwell, Dr. Elizabeth. Scientific Method in Biology. cr. 8vo. 80 pp. (Stock) 2/0
Carus, Dr. Paul. Lao-Tze's Tao-Teh-King. cr. 8vo. 345 pp. (Open Court Publ. Co., Chicago) dols. 3.00
Hudson, W. H. Birds in London. med. 8vo. 339 pp. (Longmans) 10/0
Phillimore, Catherine M. Dante at Ravenna. cr. 8vo. 218 pp. (Stock) 6/0
Sherard, R. H. The White Slaves of England. cr. 8vo. 310 pp. (Bowden) 1/0
Williams, E. E. Marching Backward. 12mo. 160 pp. (Ward, Lock) 1/0

FICTION.

- Asthurst, Fred. Memoirs of a Young Surgeon. cr. 8vo. 124 pp. (Digby) 1/6
Berwick, John. A Philosopher's Romance. cr. 8vo. 265 pp. (Macmillan) 6/0
Biddle, A. J. D. Word for Word. cr. 8vo. 208 pp. (Gay and Bird) 3/6
Blissett, Nellie K. The Concert Director. cr. 8vo. 307 pp. (Macmillan) 6/0
Craig, J. D. John Maverell. cr. 8vo. 360 pp. (Stock) 6/0
Dodge, W. P. The Sea of Love. long cr. 8vo. 126 pp. (Long) 1/6
Edmonds, Mrs. Jabez Nutyard. cr. 8vo. 274 pp. (Jarrold) 6/0
Ellis, Edith. Seaweed.—A Cornish Idyll. dy. 8vo. 160 pp. (University Press) 3/6
Finny, V. G. The Revolt of the Young MacCormacks. cr. 8vo. 227 pp. (Macmillan) 2/6
Fowler, Ellen T. Concerning Isabel Carnaby. cr. 8vo. 360 pp. (Hodder and Stoughton) 6/0
Fraser, Mrs. Hugh. The Looms of Time. cr. 8vo. 295 pp. (Isbister) 6/0
Gerard, E. The Tragedy of a Nose. cr. 8vo. 194 pp. (Digby, Long) 3/6
Golm, R. The Old Adam and the New Eve. cr. 8vo. 250 pp. (Heinemann) 2/6
Hewlett, M. The Forest Lovers. 1. cr. 8vo. 384 pp. (Macmillan) 6/0
Macmanus, James. The Humours of Donegal. cr. 8vo. 170 pp. (Unwin) 1/0
Marryat, Florence. An Angel of Pity. cr. 8vo. 367 pp. (Hutchinson) 6/0
Morley, Lola. Life's Wheel. cr. 8vo. 308 pp. (Digby Long) 6/0
Morrow, W. C. The Ape, the Idiot and Other People. cr. 8vo. 330 pp. (Richards) 6/0
Oman, J. Campbell. Where Three Creeds Meet. cr. 8vo. 224 pp. (Richards) 3/6
Pickering, Sydney. Wanderers. 1. cr. 8vo. 308 pp. (Bowden) 6/0
Prevost, Francis. Entanglements. cr. 8vo. 204 pp. (Service and Paton) 3/6
Sedgwick, Anne D. The Dull Miss Archinard. cr. 8vo. 256 pp. (Heinemann) 6/0
Scott, G. F. The Last Lemurian. cr. 8vo. 330 pp. (Bowden) 6/0
Sladen, D. The Admiral. 1. cr. 8vo. 412 pp. (Hutchinson) 6/0
Surtess, A. One of Nature's Gentlemen. 1. cr. 8vo. 322 pp. (Digby) 6/0
Swan, Annie S., and others. For the Sake of the Family, and other stories. 1. cr. 8vo. (Hodder and Stoughton) 1/0

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

- Coubertin, Baron Pierre de. The Evolution of France under the Third Republic. med. 8vo. 430 pp. (Bowden) 10/6
Ferguson, R. S. Carlisle Cathedral. cr. 8vo. 66 pp. (Isbister) net 1/0
Glasgow Cathedral, A History and Description. roy. 4to. 454 pp. (Morison Bros., Glasgow) 5/0
Goodchild, J. A. The Light of the West. cr. 8vo. 116 pp. (Paul) 5/0
Hutchinson, J. R. The Romance of a Regiment. cr. 8vo. 248 pp. (Sampson, Low) 6/0
Kirke, Hy. Twenty-five Years in British Guiana. dy. 8vo. 376 pp. (Low) 10/6
Morris, Judge O'Connor. Ireland, '98 to '98. dy. 8vo. 376 pp. (Innes) 10/6
Smyth, H. W. Five Years in Siam. 2 vols. 1. cr. 8vo. 330 and 338 pp. (Murray) 24/0
Turner, Fred. Brentford. 1. cr. 8vo. 81 pp. (Stock) 7/6

MISCELLANEOUS.

- "A Barrister." The Story of the Young Lady who was Tricked into a Marriage. cr. 8vo. 114 pp. (H. Cox) 1/0
Demolins, E. Les Français d'aujourd'hui. cr. 8vo. 466 pp. (Firmin-Didot, Paris) 3fr. 50
Hird, Frank. The Cry of the Children. cr. 8vo. 96 pp. (Rowden) 1/6
Horton, W. T., and W. B. Yeats. A Book of Images. cap 4to. net. (Unicorn Press) 2/6
Lawler, O'Dermid W. England's Doom. cr. 8vo. 104 pp. (Ward, Whiteway) 1/0
Penrose's Pictorial Annual. cr. 4to. 132 pp. (Penrose and Co.) 1/0
Spiers, B. The School System of the Talmud. cr. 8vo. 111 pp. (Stock) 4/6
St. Clair, Geo. Creation Records. dy. 8vo. 492 pp. (Nutt) 10/6
Thunin, C. A. French—Self-Taught. cr. 8vo. 93 pp. (Mariborough) 1/6
Tipper, H. The Growth and Influence of Music. 1. cr. 8vo. 324 pp. (Stock) 4/6
Whitlock, J. A. Bible and Church Music. cr. 8vo. 136 pp. (S.P.C.K.) 2/0

NEW EDITIONS.

- Bennet, Rev. N. Be True. cap. 8vo. 114 pp. (Stock) 1/0
Inwards, Richard. Weather Love. med. 8vo. 234 pp. (Stock) 7/6
Johnston, John. A Visit to Walt Whitman. cr. 8vo. 152 pp. (Clarion Office) 3/6
Northrop, Stephen A. A Cloud of Witnesses. med. 8vo. 528 pp. (McCurdy, Cincinnati, U.S.A.) 1/6
O'Brien, Wm. A Queen of Men. cr. 8vo. 322 pp. (Unwin) 6/0
Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India. dy. 8vo. 542 pp. (Higginbotham and Co., Madras) 1/6
Robertson, Rev. F. W. Sermons. cr. 8vo. 324 pp. (Kegan Paul) 6/0
Thackeray, Wm. M. Penderennis. 1. cr. 8vo. 752 pp. (Smith, Elder) 6/0
The Bristol Chant, Anthem and Service Book. cr. 8vo. 377 pp. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) 1/6
The History of the Holy Grail. Translated from the French by Sebastian Evans. 2 vols. dy. 305 and 292 pp. (Dent) each net 1/6
Winworth, Freda. An Interpretation of Wagner's "Nibelungen Ring." cr. 8vo. 185 pp. (Simpkin, Marshall) 3/6

POETRY.

- Bird, Robert. More Law Lyrics. cr. 8vo. 136 pp. (Blackwood) 3/0
Clarke, Patrick. Poems. cap 8vo. 189 pp. (Gould, Middlesborough) 5/0
Roshier, Chas. Poems. cr. 8vo. 78 pp. (Haas) 3/6
Russell, Rev. Mathew (compiler). Sonnets on the Sonnet. cr. 8vo. 120 pp. (Longmans) 1/0
The Empire Reciter. cr. 8vo. 183 pp. (S. C. Union) net 1/0
Tynan, Katharine. The Wind in the Trees. cr. 8vo. 106 pp. (Richards) 3/6

REFERENCE BOOKS.

- A Guide to the Guildhall. cr. 8vo. 206 pp. (Simpkin) net 0/6
Bennett, Richard, and John Elton. History of Corn Milling. dy. 8vo. 246 pp. (Simpkin, Marshall) 6/0
Bright, Chas. Submarine Telegraphs. imp. 2vo. 744 pp. (Crosby, Lockwood and Son) net 63/0
Canadian Men and Women of the Time. cr. 8vo. 1118 pp. (Wm. Briggs, Toronto) 2/0
Encyclopedia of Sport. June—Part XVI. dy. 4to. 64 pp. (Lawrence and Bullen) 2/0
Holman, H. English National Education. cr. 8vo. 256 pp. (Blackie) 2/6
Industrial Electricity. Edited by A. G. Elliott. cr. 8vo. 152 pp. (Whittaker) 2/6
Little's London Pleasure Guide for 1898. cr. 8vo. 429 pp. (Simpkin, Marshall) 1/0
Year-Book of Australia. 1898. dy. 8vo. 760 pp. (Kegan Paul) 10/6

RELIGIOUS.

- Caldecott, A. The Church in the West Indies. cap 8vo. 275 pp. (S.P.C.K.) 3/6
Eames, John. Sermons to Boys and Girls. cr. 8vo. 247 pp. (Allenson) 3/6
Geden, A. S. Books for Bible Students. cr. 8vo. 312 pp. (Kelly) 2/6
Gibbons, Catherine A. Sinless Life on Earth. cap 4to. 122 pp. (Morton and Burt) 2/6
In Answer to Prayer. By the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Ripon and others. cr. 8vo. 124 pp. (Isbister) 2/6
Lyne, Mrs. Augustus A. Daily Steps Heavenwards. fcp. 8vo. 122 pp. (Stock) 2/6
Palmer, E. Reeves. Christ the Substitute. dy. 8vo. 418 pp. (Snow and Co.) 7/6
Symonds, Ed. Story of the Australian Church. cap 8vo. 160 pp. (S.P.C.K.) 2/6

"A BOOK OF THOUGHTS," by Mrs. Curry, published by Headly Bros., 14, Bishopsgate Without, E.C., was erroneously stated in our last issue to have been published by Bradley Bros.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Antiquary.—June.

The Antiquary among the Pictures at the Royal Academy.

Architectural Record.—June.

The Evolution of Furniture. Illustrated. A. C. Nye.
The Art of William Morris. Illustrated. Russell Sturgis.

Architectural Review.—May.

Architecture and Design at the Academy, 1898; Illustrations.
English Iron Railings, Gates, etc., of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Illustrated. Nelson Dawson.
Jean Carriès. Illustrated. Continued. E. Hovelague.

Architecture.—May.

Walter Crane's "The Bases of Design." Illustrated.

Art Journal.—J. S. VIRTUE. 18. 6d. June.

"Knowledge," after the Statue by E. Onslow Ford.
"The Road to Camelot," after G. H. Boughton.
The Royal Academy Exhibition. Illustrated. A. C. R. Carter.

Atalanta.—June.

Royal Miniatures. Camille.

Catholic World.—May.

Ta Pinu and Its Madonna. Dom Michael Barrett.

Century Magazine.—June.

Pictures for Don Quixote. Illustrated. W. D. Howells.
An Outline of Japanese Art. Illustrated. Concluded. Ernest F. Fenollosa.

Dome.—UNICORN PRESS. 18. May.

The Paris of Méryon. Illustrated. Gleeson White.

Fortnightly Review.—June.

The Paris Salons. H. Heathcote Statham.

Good Words.—June.

The Terra-Cottas of Tanagra. Illustrated. Thomas Sulman.

Great Thoughts.—June.

Religious Painting by Frank Brangwyn; Interview. Illustrated. E. J. Hart.

House.—June.

The Royal Academy. Illustrated.
Decorative Art at the Salons. Illustrated.

Idler.—May.

Aubrey Beardsley. Illustrated. Max Beerbohm.

Lady's Realm.—June.

Lady Butler at Home. Illustrated. Grace Cooke.
Portraiture in Pastel, by Miss Maud Coleridge; Interview. Illustrated.

Souvenir Spoons. Illustrated. Beatrice Barham.

Leisure Hour.—June.

The Royal Academy. With Portraits.

The selecting committee is composed of the council. Before them is placed a large easel, on which the pictures are put one by one by the attendant carpenters. . . . One hears of the six times rejected picture of an indomitable competitor finding an honourable place on the line at the seventh attempt. . . . From the committee of selection the accepted and doubtful pictures pass into the hands of the hanging committee, which consists of from five to seven members, including a sculptor, an architect, and the Academician last elected. It is whispered that towards the end, when many odd corners remain to be filled up, the head carpenter with his yard measure becomes a person of importance, and the convenient shape of a picture may often turn the scale in its favour.

The number of works exhibited at the Royal Academy varies considerably from year to year. Taking the official figures for the last five years, we find the average numbers to be: 574 oil paintings, 425 water-colours, 200 architectural drawings, 143 engravings and etchings, and 130 pieces of sculpture—making a total of 1,884 works. Last year the numbers were

rather above the average; this year the total reaches 1,667, of which 1,005 were oil paintings. So it may be concluded that six out of every seven works sent up this year were doomed to rejection.

Magazine of Art.—CASSELL. 18. 4d. June.

"After Sedan;" Frontispiece after John Charlton.
John Charlton, Painter of Sport and War. Illustrated. M. H. Spielmann.
French Bronzes at Windsor Castle. Illustrated. F. S. Robinson.
Lucien Falize, Goldsmith. Illustrated. Henri Frantz.
The Royal Academy Exhibition. Illustrated.
The New Gallery. Illustrated. F. Khnopff.
Rood Screens in England. Illustrated. Charlotte F. Yonge.
The Apotheosis of Homer. Illustrated. Henry W. Nevinson.
Decorative Sculpture by Alfred Drury. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.
Philip H. Calderon. Illustrated. G. A. Storey.

National Review.—June.

Among the International Artists at Knightsbridge. D. S. MacColl.

The show is small as shows are measured. The organisers of the Exhibition have spared us M. Dagnan-Bouveret. On the other hand, M. Aman-Jean has been brought over. Here is Stuck, here is Thoma. There are two Segantinis. From Sweden there are M. Thaulow and M. Zorn; from Holland the inevitable brown Mesdag.

From that obscure country, England, there are one or two pictures by Mr. James Charles, Mr. Muhrman, Mr. Furse, Mr. Rothenstein, and others. Glasgow is in great force. America sends Mr. J. J. Shannon, Mr. Alexander, and Miss Cecilia Beaux.

There are some big omissions in the Champ de Mars contingent. The older Salon has not been drawn upon. Two early Whistlers and the Leyland portrait, "The Rose Corder" and "The Valparaiso Nocturne," impel and reward a visit to one of the rooms. There are five Degos, two great Manets, the "Montmartre" of Matthew Maris, studies by Puvis de Chavannes, and sculpture by Rodin and Meunier.

New England Magazine.—May.

Municipal Art in the Netherlands. Illustrated. Allen French.
Education in Art for Children. Charles N. Flagg.

Pearson's Magazine.—June.

Pictures and Their Painters. Illustrated.

Quiver.—June.

Mr. W. P. Frith; the Painter as Preacher. Illustrated. Arthur Fish.

Sculptor.—20, BUCKLESBURY. 6d. May.

Art-Culture in England.
Assyrian Sculpture. Illustrated.
London Statues. Illustrated. Linda Gardiner.
The Genius of Flaxman. Illustrated.
Mr. Hamo Thornycroft. Illustrated.

Strand Magazine.—June.

Jan van Beers; Interview. Illustrated. Marie A. Belloc.

Studio.—5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 18. May.

The Work of Auguste Rodin. Illustrated. Gabriel Mourey.
Henry Moore's Animal Studies. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.
Charles Conder's Paintings on Silk. Illustrated. D. S. MacColl.

Cliff Towers, Devonshire. Illustrated. C. Harrison Townsend.
Some American Artists in Paris. Illustrated. Frances Keyzer.
Aubrey Beardsley. Illustrated. G. W.

Supplements:—"L'Imploration," Auto-Lithograph in Colours, by Bellery-Desfontaines; Reproduction in Colours of a Painting on Silk by C. Conder; Two Reproductions of Drawings by Aubrey Beardsley.

Young Man.—June.

Success in Art. Illustrated. Solomon J. Solomon.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Journal of Sociology.—LUZAC AND CO. 35 cents. May.
Possibilities of the Present Industrial System. Illustrated. Paul Monroe.
The Relation of Sex to Primitive Social Control. William I. Thomas.
The Relief and Care of Dependents. Continued. H. A. Millis.
A Plea and a Plan for a Co-operative Church Parish System. Walter Laidlaw.
Social Control. Continued. Edward Alsworth Ross.
The Persistence of Social Groups. Continued. Georg Simmel.
A New Plan for the Control of Quasi-Public Works. J. D. Forrest.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.—P. S. KING AND SON. 1 dollar. May.

The Municipality and the Gas Supply. L. S. Rowe.
Causes affecting Railway Rates and Fares. W. E. Weyl.
Intervention and the Recognition of Cuban Independence. A. S. Hershey.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. June.
Old Sussex Farmhouses and Their Furniture. Concluded. Illustrated. J. Lewis André.

The Shield-Wall and the Schiltrum.
Sarcasm and Humour in the Sanctuary. Illustrated. Henry J. Feasey.

Architectural Record.—14, VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cents. June.

The Mairies of Paris. Illustrated. F. Mazade.
French Cathedrals. Continued. Illustrated. Barr Ferres.
The Work of Francis H. Kimball. Illustrated. M. Schuyler.

Architectural Review.—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 1s. May.

Abyssinian Church Architecture. Illustrated. Wm. Simpson.
Beverly Minster. Continued. Illustrated. John Bilson.
The Life and Work of Welby Pugin. Continued. Illustrated. P. Waterhouse.
Warwick; the Church and Town. Illustrated. O. Brackett.

Architecture.—TALBOT HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET. 1s. May.
Wells Cathedral. Illustrated.
The Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell. Illustrated.
Shooter's Hill House, Pangbourne. Illustrated.

Arena.—4, PILGRIM STREET, LUDGATE HILL. 1s. May.
The Rothschild Combination; the Great Slave Power. Senator William M. Stewart.

Immortality; Its Place in the Thought of To-day. Wm. H. Johnson.
An Open Letter to the Monetary Commission in America. George A. Groot.
Copp's Hill Burying-Ground, Boston; a Graveyard with a History. B. O. Flower.
Unknown Natural Forces. Camille Flammarion.
Multiple-Standard Money in America. Henry Winn.
Frances E. Willard. Mary L. Dickinson.
The Novel-Reading Habit. George Clarke.
Humorous Characteristics of the Scot. Rev. Andrew W. Cross.
President McKinley and the Waldo-Astorian Revel. John C. Ridpath.

Argosy.—R. BENTLEY AND SON. 1s. June.
The Marquis of Worcester and His "Century of Inventions." E. Beresford Chancellor.
The Bordering Land. Miss P. W. Roosa.

Atalanta.—MARSHALL, RUSSELL AND CO. 6d. June.
Spinning and Weaving; the Revival of an Old-World Industry. Illustrated. M. Winifred Jones.
Life in Antipodæ. Illustrated. A. Warren.
Felicities of Popular Plant-Names. Alex. Japp.
John Davidson. G. Kent Carr.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. June.
The War with Spain and After. The Editor.
The Uncertain Factors in Naval Conflicts. Prof. Ira Nelson Hollis.
New Programme in Education. Prof. C. Hanford Henderson.
Normal Schools and the Training of Teachers. Fred. Burke.
High School Extension. D. S. Sanford.
Psychology as applied to Teaching. Prof. Hugo Münsterberg.
The Montanians. Rev. Rollin Lynde Hart.
Reminiscences. Continued. A. R. Spofford.

Author.—HORACE COX. 6d. May.
Editors and Contributors.

Badminton Magazine.—LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO. 1s. June.
Trout-Fishing in the Arctic Circle. Illustrated. G. H. Nall.
The Muckle Stag of Ben More. Illustrated. Capt. R. C. Drummond.
Cricket from the Ladies' Tent. Miss Esther Hallam.
The Bolas. Illustrated. R. B. Cunningham Graham.
Bicycling in Barbados. Illustrated. Susan, Countess of Malmesbury.

Across the Channel in a Four-Tonner. Illustrated. Mrs. Speed.
Turtle-Catching and Fishing at Ascension. Illustrated. J. Tatchell Studley.
What Steam Yachts Cost. Illustrated. H. L. Reich.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW AND SONS. 1s. 6d. June.
The Largest Cheque in the World; the Chinese Indemnity Payment to Japan. Banking in Australia.
Mr. Gladstone as a Financier.

Belgravia.—341, STRAND. 1s. May.
The Repository; a Georgian Magazine. Darley Dale.
A Visit to Dalmatia and Montenegro. Herbert Kilburn Scott.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. June.
Young Writers: Among the Young Lions.
John Coke of Coke's Rifles, a Soldier of the Frontier.
A New School of Literature in France.
German East Africa; an Experiment in Colonisation. Robert C. Witt.
The Case of Mr. Doughty. David Hannay.
The Lee-Metford Rifle. Major W. Broadfoot.
Sir William Fraser.
André Chénier. J. C. Bailey.
The Looker-on.
The Chinese Question; the Yellow Peril.

Board of Trade Journal.—EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE. 6d. May.
The Foreign Trade of China in 1897.
The Trade and Shipping of the Yangtze Kiang in 1897.
Development of British Trade with Egypt.
Trade and Industry of the Philippines.
The Trading Ports of Madagascar.

Bookman.—(LONDON.) HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. May.
Mr. W. P. Ryan; a New Writer. With Portrait.
Mr. James Payn. With Portrait.
Mr. J. C. Phillips as a Dramatist. Edward Morton.

Bookman.—(AMERICA.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cents. May.
Lincoln, Lamson, and Eugene Field. Henry W. Fischer.
Longfellow and Holmes, American Bookmen. Illustrated. M. A. de Wolfe Howe.

Bye-Gones.—WOODALL, MINSHALL & CO., OSWESTRY. April.
Early Welsh Bibliography. J. H. Davies.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cents. May.
Some Aspects of the Social Life of Canada. Prof. Adam Shortt.
The Makers of the Dominion of Canada. Continued. Illustrated. Dr. J. G. Bourinot.
Julia Arthur, Actress. With Portrait. Margaret O'Grady.
The Anglican Church in Canada. Concluded. Thomas E. Champion.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. June.
When Men Fly. Illustrated. A. Hillard Atteridge.
Bull-Fighting in Mexico. Illustrated. Gilbert Cunningham.
Bailey's Ess. Bouquet. Illustrated. F. M. Holmes.
Mutinies at Sea. Illustrated. Alfred T. St. John.
Women Who have won Decorations. Illustrated. Robert Machray.
Thames and His Bridges. Illustrated. Theodore Andrea Cook.
Waterloo. Illustrated. Major Arthur Griffiths.

Cassell's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. May.
Johannesburg of To-Day. Illustrated. A. Cooper Key.
Wire Ropeways. Illustrated. W. T. H. Carrington.
Nickel Steel Armour in the United States. Illustrated. Titus Ulke.
Present-Day Shipbuilding Problems. Prof. W. F. Durand.
Raising Wrecks in the Thames. Illustrated. David W. Noakes.
Compressed Air in Mining. Illustrated. Edward A. Rix.
A Short Talk on Patents. E. H. Mullin.
Types of British Tank Locomotives. Illustrated. A. E. Kyffin.
Michael Longridge. With Portrait.

Catholic World.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. May.
Progress of Catholicity in New York: Its Cause. Illustrated.
Customs, Races, and Religions in the Balkans. Illustrated. E. M. Lynch.
Henryk Sienkiewicz. Rev. George McDermot, C.S.P.
Catholic Life in New York City. Illustrated. Richard H. Clarke.
The Life of Sleep. William Seton.
The New Departure in Citizenship. Robert J. Mahon.

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Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 18. 4d. June.

Toledo, The Imperial City of Spain. Illustrated. Stephen Bonsal.
 Club and Salon. Continued. Amelia Gere Mason.
 The Spanish Armada. Capt. Alfred T. Mahan.
 The Fate of the Armada. Illustrated. William Frederic Tilton.
 The Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Illustrated. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
 The Three K's at Circle City. Illustrated. Anna Fulcomer.
 A Critical Review at Daly's Theatre. J. Rankin Towse.
 The Inside Working of Daly's Theatre. Illustrated. George Parsons
 Lathrop.
 The Confederate Torpedo Service. R. O. Crowley.
 Ten Months with the Cuban Insurgents. Emory W. Fenn.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 8d. June.

The African Guano Islands.
 Rabbits and Rabbit-Warrens.
 The Future of Electrical Engineering.
 A Holiday on Lochtayside. Dr. Hugh Macmillan.
 The Jew in Modern Life. Arnold White.

Chautauquan.—KEGAN PAUL. 10s. 10d. per annum. May.

Glimpses of Switzerland. Illustrated. H. H. Ragan.
 A Study of Literature in Rome. Prof. W. C. Lawton.
 The Spring Revival among Flowers. Illustrated. F. Schuyler Matthews.
 Economic Politics in the United States. Prof. J. W. Perrin.
 Klondike and the Greatest of Gold-Rushes. Illustrated. Henry W.
 Lanier.
 The United States and Hawaii. Illustrated. Mary H. Krout.
 Cuba and Her People. William Ekroy Curtis.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
SALISBURY SQUARE. 6d. June.

The Uganda Mission.
 The Ninety-Ninth Anniversary of the Church Missionary Society.

Classical Review.—DAVID NUTT. 1s. 6d. May.

Aeschylus. W. Headlam.
 Herodotus on the Dimensions of the Pyramids. A. W. Verrall.
 A Neglected Use of the Latin Subjunctive. H. C. Elmer.

Clergyman's Magazine.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. June.

Ephesian Studies. Continued. Rev. H. C. G. Moule.
 The Visions of the Prophet Zechariah. Continued. Rev. A. C. Thiselton.
 The Religious Agnostic and the Irreligious Christian. Rev. A. T.
 Bannister.

Contemporary Review.—ISBISTER. 2s. 6d. June.

Russia and Mr. Chamberlain's Long Spoon. W. T. Stead.
 Mr. Gladstone's Theology. G. W. E. Russell.
 Our Policy in the Far East. Sir William De Voeux.
 The Prison Treatment of Women. Mrs. Sheldon Amos.
 Is Evangelicalism Declining? Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.
 A Visit to the Philippines. Chas. Ericsson.
 The Christian Ideal of Liberty. Emma Marie Caillard.
 Ought the State to cover Maritime War Risks? John Glover.
 The Supply of British Seamen. A. Cowie.
 Bachelor Women. Stephen Gwynn.
 The Ruin of Spain. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER AND CO. 1s. June.

Lord Howe and the First of June, 1794: a Fight for the Flag. Continued.
 Rev. W. H. Fitchett.
 Charles Lamb and Robert Lloyd: Some Unpublished Letters. Continued.
 E. V. Lucas.
 A Visit to Château d'Eu. Andrée Hopz.
 Financial Panics and Prices. George Yard.
 Sixty Phases of Fashion. Mrs. Simpson.
 A Relic of William Oldys. Charles I. Elton.
 A Theory of Talk.
 Humours of the Theatre. Robert M. Sillard.

Cosmopolis.—T. FISHER USWIN. 2s. 6d. May.

Alsace-Lorraine. Ode. George Meredith.
 Mr. Bodley's "Franca." Frederic Harrison.
 Topelius. R. Nisbet Bain.
 Cycling in the High Alps. Joseph Pennell.
 Greek Contemporary Literature. Lewis Sergeant.
 The Globe and the Island. Henry Norman.
 The Dutch in Java. Continued. Joseph Chailley-Bert.
 The Hundred Days in Italy. Continued. G. Marcotti.
 Fifteen Days in London. Maria Star.
 Paris Theatres. Francisque Sarcey.
 Bernhard von Lepel. Theodor Fontane.
 Dictionary of Egyptian Hieroglyphics. Adolf Erman.
 Letters from Rome. Continued. P. D. Fischer.
 Prusso-German Tactics. Continued. A. von Boguslawski.

Cosmopolitan.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. May.

On the Great Lakes. Illustrated. F. W. Fitzpatrick.
 The Wistaria Shrine of Kameido. Illustrated. Theodore Wores.
 John Stevens and His Sons; a Family of Engineers. Illustrated. T. C.
 Martin.
 The Coronation of Wilhelmina of Holland. Illustrated. Cromwell Child.
 Louisiana; the Wilderness of the United States bought from France. Illus-
 trated and Map. Charles F. Manderson.
 Autobiography of Napoleon Bonaparte.
 The Profession of Motherhood. John Brisben Walker.

Dial.—315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. May 1.

A New Theory of Biography.
 Tragedy; the Greatest Literary Form. Charles Leonard Moore.
 May 16.
 On Comedy. Charles Leonard Moore.

Dome.—UNICORN PRESS. 1s. May.

Kaiser Max; the White King. Illustrated. Campbell Dodgson.
 An English Bayreuth. V. Blackburn.
 "Pensiero Elegiac," for Fiano, by E. Levi: "Tears," Song, by T. F.
 Dunhill.

Educational Review.—(AMERICA.) HENRY HOLT, NEW YORK. 1s. 8d.
May.

Election of Studies in American Secondary Schools:—
 Its Effect upon the Colleges. Nathaniel S. Shaler.
 Its Effect upon the Community. Samuel Thurber.
 A Negative View. John Tetlow.
 Affirmative Views. Charles W. Eliot and George H. Martin.
 The School Grade a Fiction in America. Wilbur S. Jackson.
 Knowledge through Association. T. T. Bolton and Ellen M. Haskell.

Educational Times.—89, FARRINGTON STREET. 6d. June.

First Lessons in History. H. Holman.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. May.

The Development of the Torpedo-Boat Destroyer. Illustrated. John Platt.
 Railroad Fares and Passenger Travel. H. G. Pratt.
 The Economical Use of Steam in Non-Condensing Engines. James B.
 Stanwood.
 European Sea-Going Dredges and Deep-Water Dredging. Continued.
 Illustrated. E. L. Corthell.
 American and English Practice in Architectural Steel Construction. Illus-
 trated. Charles V. Childs.
 An Effective System of Finding and Keeping Shop Costs. Continued.
 Henry Roland.
 Mining the Gold Ores of the Witwatersrand. Illustrated. H. H. Webb
 and Pope Yeatman.
 Applications of Electricity on a Modern Warship. George H. Shepard.
 Tank Irrigation in Central India. With Map and Illustrations. George
 Palmer.

English Illustrated Magazine.—1-3, STRAND. 6d. June.

Napoleon: the Great Adventurer. Illustrated. Continued. X.Y.Z.
 The Lucky Duffs. Illustrated. J. M. Bulloch.
 The Brotherhood of Pity at Florence. Illustrated. Janet Ross.

Englishwoman.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. May.

The Ladies' Charity School. Illustrated. Isabel Brooke Alder.
 The Influence of Women on the French Revolution. Guy Cadogan Rothery.
 Savonarola. Rev. J. F. Matthews.
 Et Fountains on the Caspian. Illustrated. Annette M. B. Meakin.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 1 dol. 50 cents per annum. May.
 The Need of Higher Education for Musicians. C. S. Skilton.
 Music Studios. Illustrated.
 Music for Piano:—"Petit Carnaval," by A. Scholl; "Pavane," by P.
 Wachs; Mazurka, by T. Lschetzky, etc.

Expositor.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. June.

The Epistle to the Galatians. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
 The Hebrew "Cotter's Saturday Night." Rev. Prof. J. Robertson.
 The Light of Galilee. Rev. Prof. A. B. Bruce.
 The Faith of Science. Archdeacon Diggle.
 The Name *Xpianavos*. Rev. Arthur Carr.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. June.

Imageless Worship in Antiquity. Prof. K. Budde.
 Immortality. Rev. E. Petavel.

Fireside.—7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. June.

Bedford Jail: an Historic Prison. Illustrated. Lina Orman Cooper.
 The Royal Throne. Illustrated. Retro.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAMPAIGN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. June.

Cuba and Her Struggle for Freedom. Major-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.
 Wagner's "Ring" and its Philosophy. Ernest Newman.
 Friedrich Nietzsche and Richard Wagner. Beatrice Marshall.
 Our Navy against a Coalition. H. W. Wilson.
 Lord Rosebery and His Followers:—

The Present State of the Liberal Party.
 The Leaderless Liberals and Lord Rosebery. W. L. Stoba t.
 Politics in Scotland. Academicus.
 Alphonse Daudet. Hannah Lynch.
 The Misgovernment of Italy. Ouida.
 Contradictions of Modern France. Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
 Mr. Gladstone:—
 1. Canon Malcolm MacColl.
 2. Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore.
 Lord Salisbury and the Far East.

Forum.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1s. 6d. May.

Germany and China. M. von Brandt.
 The Fifty Million Appropriation in America and Its Lessons. Hilary A.
 Herbert.
 Independence of the American Military System.
 The Trans-Siberian Railway; Its New Terminus in China. Clarence Cary.
 The Utility of Music. Henry T. Finck.
 The Physical Factor in Public School Education. E. C. Willard.

The Primary Education Fetish. Prof. John Dewey.
Canada's Relations with the United States, and Her Influence in Imperial Councils. Dr. John G. Bourinot.
Weather Forecasting. Prof. Willis L. Moore.
Central America; Its Resources and Commerce. Continued. Wm. E. Curtis.
Journalism as a Profession. Walter Avenel.
The Evolution of the German Drama. Dr. Ernst von Wildenbruch.

Genealogical Magazine.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. June.

A Family of "Smiths." Rev. A. W. C. Halle.
The Right to Bear Arms. Continued. X.
An Historical Account of the Beresford Family. Continued. Major C. E. de la Poer Beresford.
The Warwickshire Ardens. Continued. Mrs. Charlotte Carmichael Stopes.
A Dictionary of Heraldry.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. June.

The Birds of Wordsworth. John Hogben.
The Earl of Chesterfield. Philip Beresford Eagle.
Annals of Eastbourne. Thomas H. B. Graham.
The Clean-Shirt Ministry. J. F. Hogan.
The Poetic Faculty and Modern Poets. Edith Gray Wheelwright.
The Appointments of Manor Houses in the Seventeenth Century. Compton Reade.
The Law of Nations. J. E. R. Stephens.

Geographical Journal.—I, SAVILE ROW. 2s. May.

Journeys in the Siamese East Coast States. With Map and Illustrations. H. Warington Smyth.
Studies among the Drift-Ice of the Polar Seas. A. E. Nordenskiöld.
A Journey through the Khyang Mountains. With Map and Illustrations. Dr. A. Donaldson Smith.
The Central Angoniland District of the British Central Africa Protectorate. With Map and Illustrations. Robert Codrington.
On Sea Beaches and Sandbanks. Vaughan Cornish.

Geological Magazine.—DULAU AND CO. 1s. 6d. May.

The Surface Geology of the North of Europe. With Diagrams. Sir Henry Howorth.
Notes on the Affinities of the Genera of the Cheiruridae. F. R. Cowper Reed.
A Revindication of the Llanberis Unconformity. Illustrated. Rev. J. F. Blake.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. June.

Gentlewomen Who devote Their Lives to the Poor. Illustrated. Emma Brewer.
Typical Church Towers of Norfolk. Illustrated.

Good Words.—ISBISTER AND CO. 6d. June.

The Story of the North Western; a Great Railway. Illustrated. John Pendleton.
In Dalmatia. Illustrated. Concluded. Prof. T. M. Lindsay.
A Plea for Workhouse Inmates. Duchess of Somerset.
The Dog as the Avenger. Bernard Jones.

Great Thoughts.—28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. June.

The Songs of the People, by F. E. Weatherly; Interview. With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.
Down in Sunny Suffolk. Illustrated. Edward John Hart.
John Greenleaf Whittier. Illustrated.
Things Which impressed Me in Rome. Illustrated. The Editor.
The Centenary of the Religious Tract Society, by Dr. S. G. Green; Interview. Illustrated. R. Blathwayt.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. June.

The Czar's People. Illustrated. Julian Ralph.
Current Fallacies upon Naval Subjects. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
The Trolley in Rural Parts. Illustrated. Sylvester Baxter.
A Rebel Cipher Despatch in the American Civil War. David Homer Bates.
A Study of a Child. Illustrated. Louise E. Hogan.
A Century of Cuban Diplomacy—1795-1895. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart.

Homiletic Review.—FUNK AND WAGNALLS. 1s. 3d. May.

How Best to Use Church History in Preaching. Dean Farrar.
The First Chapter of Genesis and Modern Science. G. Frederick Wright.
Buddhist Eschatology—What is Nirvana? Frank F. Ellinwood.
How to Develop and Make Pastoral Evangelism General. Dwight L. Moody.

House.—"QUEEN" OFFICE. 6d. June.

The Water Supply of the House. Continued.

Humanitarian.—HUTCHINSON AND CO. 6d. June.

Education and Health. Dr. Andrew Wilson.
Judged only by Results. The Editor.
Rich Man's Anarchism. J. A. Hobson.
Hon. Emily Kinnaird on the Preventive Work of the Y.W.C.A.; Interview.
The Influence of the Seasons on Great Writers. E. G. Mulliken.
Maeterlinck's "Static Theatre." T. S. Knowlson.
The Inter-Relation of Light and Thought. Howard Swan.

Idler.—DENT. 1s. May.

The Egret; the Angel Bird. Illustrated. George A. B. Dewar.
The Volunteers; and Efficiency; Interview with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson.
Illustrated. Arthur H. Lawrence.

West Africa and the Empire. Being a Narrative of a Recent Journey of Exploration through the Gold Coast Hinterland. Illustrated. Continued. Lieut. F. B. Henderson.
Richard Wagner and "The Nibelungen Ring." Illustrated. William F. S. Wallace.
Ho, for the Klondike. Illustrated. Hamlin Garland.
Rouen. Illustrated. Theodore Andrea Cook.

International.—A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 15 cents. May.

The Plantin Museum; At the Sign of the Golden Compass. Illustrated. Harry Tuck Sherman.
The Hungry Hohenzollerns. Louis Egerton.

International Journal of Ethics.—SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN AND CO. 2s. 6d. April.

Ethical Survivals in Municipal Corruption. Miss Jane Addams.
Theory and Practice. J. B. Baillie.
The Ethical Motive. Franklin H. Giddings.
Self-Realization as a Working Moral Principle. Henry Sturt.
The Moral Value of Silence. Felix Adler.
The Social Question in the Light of Philosophy. Emil Reich.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. 1s. May.

Aileach of the Kings. Bishop O'Doherty.
Oliver Kelly, Archbishop of Tuam. R. J. Kelly.
The "Muls" and the "Gils": Some Irish Surnames. Rev. E. O'Growney.
The Yellow Steeple of Trim. Very Rev. Philip Callary.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL AND SON, DUBLIN. 6d. June.

Glimpses in the West. Montagu Griffin.
Rev. M. Horgan, Abraham Abell, and William Willes. James Coleman.

Irish Naturalist.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. May.

On the Position of the Fructification in Certain British Ferns and Horsetails. Illustrated. R. Lloyd Praeger.
The Long-Tailed Duck in Killala Bay and the Estuary of the Moy. Robert Warren.

Irish Rosary.—WILLIAMS AND BUTLAND, 47, LITTLE BRITAIN, E.C. 3d. June.

The Voughal Lace Industry. Illustrated. Rose M. Southwell.
The Irish Convict Priests of '98. Continued. Illustrated. Cardinal Moran.
Savonarola. Illustrated.
What Caused the Rebellion of '98? Illustrated. Edward MacCreanor.

Journal of Education.—86, FLEET STREET. 6d. May.

The University of Wales and Its Educational Theory. Dr. Isambard Owen.
Elementary School Teaching as a Profession for Gentlewomen. Mrs. E. M. Field.

Journal of Finance.—EFFINGHAM WILSON. 1s. May.

Modern War and Modern Finance.
At the Chartered Meeting.
The Chartered Company's Report. H. L. West.
The Progress of Westralian Mines. A. J. Norman.
Argentine Railways. John Sanson.
Lord Dudley's Companies Bill.

June.
The Unpopularity of the Stock Exchange.
Gas Undertakings in the United Kingdom. Andrew Still.
Rhodesian Railways. With Map. Leonard H. West.
Recent American Railway Reorganisations.
The Financial Situation of Brazil. Salvador de Mendonça.

Journal of Geology.—LUZAC. 50 cents. April-May.

Chemical and Mineral Relationships in Igneous Rocks. Joseph P. Iddings.
The Weathered Zone (Yarmouth) between the Illinoian and Kansan Till Sheets. Frank Leverett.
The Peorian Soil and Weathered Zone (Toronto Formation?). Frank Leverett.
A Geological Section across Southern Indiana from Hanover to Vincennes. John F. Newson.
Notes on the Ohio Valley in Southern Indiana. Arthur C. Veatch.
The Brown or Yellow Loam of North Mississippi and Its Relations to the Northern Drift. Illustrated. T. O. Mabry.
Classification of the Mississippian Series. Stuart Weller.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—THE INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. May.

A Co-operative System for the Defence of the Empire. Col. E. T. H. Hutton.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELNER and Co. 2s. May.

The Protection of Commerce during War. Captain C. F. Winter.
The Battle-Drill of Infantry. Major A. W. A. Pollock.
Continental Regulations for the Transport of Sick and Wounded by Rail. Surgeon-Captain C. H. Melville.

Journal of the Tyneside Geographical Society.—6d. May.

Lieut. Peary in Newcastle.
Four Years' Travel in Central Asia. Dr. Sven Hedin.
Explorations in the Interior of Western Australia. David W. Carnegie.

King's Own.—MARSHALL BROS. 6d. May.

The Fallacies of Popular Science. Rev. D. Gath Whitley.
Earnest Glances at the Craze of Higher Criticism in Germany. Adolf Zahn.
The Inspiration and Divine Authority of the Scriptures.
How Schools are superseding Prisons. G. Holden Pike.

June.

Philip Melancthon. M. A. C.
The Inspiration and Divine Authority of the Scriptures.
The Fallacies of Popular Science. Continued. Rev. D. Gath Whitley.

Knowledge.—36, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. June.

The Mourne Mountains. Illustrated. Grenville A. J. Cole.
The Petroleum Industry. Illustrated. G. T. Holloway.
Economic Botany. J. R. Jackson.
Weather Accounts. Illustrated. Alex. B. McDowall.
The Prismatic Camera at the Recent Eclipse. Illustrated. J. Evershed.
Rothamsted; a Classic Legacy of Agriculture. John Mills.

Ladies' Home Journal.—CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., PHILADELPHIA. 10 cents. June.

The Anecdotal Side of Mrs. Cleveland. Illustrated.
The Brownings; the Most Beautiful Love Story in Literature. Illustrated. Clifford Howard.
The Shakers of Mount Lebanon, New York; a Wonderful Little World of People. Illustrated. Madeline S. Bridges.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON AND CO. 6d. June.

The Queen's Mother. Illustrated. Sarah A. Tooley.
The Scottish Royal Chaplains. Illustrated. Eastland Scott.
The Primrose League. Lady Llangattock.
The Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery. Illustrated. Mrs. Aubrey Richardson.

Law Magazine and Review.—STEEVENS AND HAYNES. 5s. May.

Legal Education considered in connection with the Proposed Teaching University of London. Lord Russell of Killowen.
The Attorney in the Poets. E. B. V. Christian.
The Land Transfer Act, 1897. Benj. G. Lake.
Copyright Reform. Lord Monkswell.
Municipal London. J. E. G. de Montmorency.
Legal Reform in Egypt. R. Fletcher Wilme.
Prison Reform. E. H. Pickersgill.
Current Notes on International Law. J. M. Gover.

Leisure Hour.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. June.

Story of Cambridgeshire. Illustrated. Bishop Creighton.
Richard Wagner. With Portrait. Freda Winworth.
Watches Old and New. Illustrated.
Birds' Nests. Illustrated. Fred. Miller.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—6, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. June.

Klondike and Climatic Reflections. Felix L. Oswald.
Suicide in India. Lawrence Irwell.
Gastronomic Germany. Walter Cotgrave.
The Terrors of Authorship. Elmer E. Benton.
Charles Lamb and Robert Lloyd. Continued. E. V. Lucas.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. June.

Trials of the Wife of a Literary Man. K.
Modern Language-Teaching. Mrs. Lecky.
A Tsar and a Bear. Fred. Whishaw.

Lute.—PATEY AND WILLIS. 2d. May.

Miss Susan Strong. With Portrait. P. R.
Anthem:—"Hosanna be the Children's Song," by E. M. Barber.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. June.

Discipline in the Old Navy. H. W. Wilson.
An Eton Tutor.
Theocritus. J. W. Mackail.
Col. John Macdonell; a Cousin of Pickle. Andrew Lang.
Abraham a Sancta Clara; an Old German Divine. W. Gowland Field.
Felix Nieto de Silva; a Gentleman of Spain. David Hannay.
The French Academy.
William Morris. Stephen Gwynn.

Medical Magazine.—62, KING WILLIAM STREET. 1s. May.

The General Medical Council and Midwives. Robert Brudenell Carter.
The New Vaccination Bill. T. Garrett Horder.
On Certain Points in the Physics of Adenoids. Greville Macdonald.
The Advantages of Self-Culture to Medical Men. George Mahomed.

Men and Women of Note.—153, FLEET STREET. 1s. May.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. Illustrated.
Bishop Creighton. Illustrated.
Sir George Dashwood Taubman-Goldie. Illustrated.
Sir Edwin Arnold. Illustrated.
Miss Julia Neilson. Illustrated.
William Schwenck Gilbert. Illustrated.
Mrs. Lynn Linton.
Lord Mayor Davies. Illustrated.
Mr. J. K. Starley. Illustrated.
Mr. Samuel James Waring. Illustrated.

Metaphysical Magazine.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. 6d. May.

The Fallacy of Vaccination. Alexander Wißner.
Nature's Trinity. M. J. Barnett.
One's Atmosphere. Floyd B. Wilson.
Dogma of the Incarnation. Continued. Rev. Henry Frank.
Sophists, Socrates, and "Being." Continued. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
The Doctrine of Reincarnation. Mrs. Charles L. Howard.

Missionary Review.—FUNK AND WAGNALLS. 1s. 3d. May.

Girolamo Savonarola. Illustrated. Rev. G. H. Giddens.
Mission Work among Lepers. Illustrated. Arthur T. Pearson.
The Gospel in the New Hebrides. John G. Paton.
The Malay Archipelago. Illustrated. H. Grattan Guinness.
Preparation for Missionary Service. Rev. J. C. R. Ewing.

Month.—LONGMANS. 1s. June.

Anti-Semitism and the Charge of Ritual Murder. Rev. Herbert Thurston.
Mary Stuart and the Opinions of Her Catholic Contemporaries. Rev. J. H. Pollen.
Sabatier on the Vitality of Dogmas. Rev. G. Tyrrell.
Contributions towards a Life of Father Henry Garnet. Very Rev. J. Gerard.
Rev. Mother Philippine Duchesne. Very Rev. James Connelly.
The Adoration of the Cross. The Editor.
In Basqueand. S. H. Dunn.

Monthly Musical Record.—AUGENER. 2d. June.

Professor Prout's "The Orchestra." Dr. C. W. Pearce.
Chopin and His Interpreters.
The Deluge of Emotion. E. Baughan.
Two Irish Melodies, arranged by Alfred Moffat.

Monthly Packet.—A. D. INNES AND CO. 1s. June.

Women's Public Work. Continued. Evelyn March-Phillips.
Achill and the Claddagh. Janet Sinclair Berger.
Spiders. Rev. H. Milnes.

Music.—(LONDON.) 186, WARDOUR STREET. 2d. May.

The Early Organs of the Middle Ages. Continued. Illustrated. Kathleen Schlesinger.
The History of the Violoncello. Continued. Illustrated. E. van Der Straeten.
Henry Saint-George. With Portrait. June.

The Early Organs. Continued.
The Violoncello. Continued.

Music.—1402, AUDITORIUM TOWER, CHICAGO. 25 cents. May.

Unique Musical Experiences. Illustrated. E. B. Perry.
The Wagner-Nietzsche View of Drama. E. Newman.
David Bispham; Interview.
Oscar Raif. With Portrait. Mary Wood Chase.
Mr. Arthur Mees on Chorus-Reading. With Portrait. E. Swayne.
Music in Indianapolis. Illustrated. Grace Alexander.
Max Bendin; Interview.

Musical Herald.—8, WARWICK LANE. 2d. June.

Mr. J. L. Roedel. With Portrait.
Song in Both Notations:—"British Seamen," by E. A. Sutton.

Musical Opinion.—150, HOLBORN. 2d. May.

Brahmsiana. Continued. J. B. K.
The Virgil Clavier Method. Emily Slater.
Organ Specifications. June.
Ethics of Sound. W. A. Chaplin.
Gustav Merkel and His Organ Works. Continued.
The Sonata. C. A. Ehrenfechter.

Musical Times.—NOVELLO. 4d. June.

Sir A. C. Mackenzie. With Portrait.
Present Aspects of Music. Continued. Joseph Bennett.
The Structure of Instrumental Music. Continued. W. H. Hadow.
Four-Part Song: "Sunset," by Thomas Adams.
Anthem: "Lead, Kindly Light," by D. Pugh-Evans.

National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. June.

Great Britain v. France and Russia. J. N. Hampson.
First Impressions of the Cuban War. Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb.
Mr. Gladstone. Evelyn Ashley.
The Truth about Dreyfus. Huguenot.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Bahadur; a Descendant of the Prophets. Theodore Morison.
E. L. Godkin and Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu; Two Foreign Critics of Australasia. Hon. W. Pember Reeves.

Natural Science.—J. M. DENT AND CO. 1s. June.

A Geographical Commemoration: Vespucci, Deschner, and Vasco da Gama.
Some Recent Progress in Root Physiology. Rudolf Beer.
The Study of Variations: A Rejoinder. J. Lionel Taylor.
On the Migration of the Right Whale (Balaena mysticetus). With Maps and Text-Illustration. Thomas Southwell.

Nature Notes.—ELLIOT STOCK. 2d. May.

My Bird Board, and How I Circumvented the Sparrows. Herbert Gibbs.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. May.
 Samuel Gorton of Rhode Island. Illustrated. Lewis G. James.
 Enoch Crosby; the Spy of the Neutral Ground. Illustrated. Harry E. Miller.
 Birds and Beasts: Some Professional Swimmers.
 Evolution of the American Fishing Schooner. Illustrated. Joseph W. Collins.
 The City of Chicopee. Illustrated.
 Oklahoma Territory. Illustrated. James M. Miller.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. May.
 Nationality according to Thomas Davis. Rev. Michael P. Hickey.
 Further Reforms in Dublin Prisons: A Suggestion. K. L. Montgomery.
 The Zola-Dreyfus Mystery. J. Mordant.
 Some Recent Developments in French Literature. Rev. George O'Neill.
 The Kingdom of Kerry. M. P. Ryle.

In Gormuna Island. E. Keogh.
 Nationality according to Thomas Davis. Continued. Rev. Michael P. Hickey.
 Some Recent Developments in French Literature. Continued. Rev. George O'Neill.
 Irish Primary Schools and their Inspectors. Thomas C. Murray.

New Time.—55, FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. May.
 The Injunction in the United States. James Taylor Rogers.
 The Law of Averages. Eltweed Pomeroy.

Nineteenth Century.—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. Ju.
 "Splendid Isolation" or What? Henry M. Stanley.
 Our Urgent Need of a Reserve of Wheat. R. B. Marston.
 Lord Salisbury's Score in China. Holt S. Hallett.
 The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897. R. T. Thompson.
 The Difficulties and the Limits of Co-operation. Lord Brassey.
 On Style in English Prose. Frederic Harrison.
 Breach of Church Law; Its Danger and its Remedy. Bishop Barry.
 The Catholicism of the British Army. Captain Philip Trevor.
 "Why Vegetarian?" A Reply to Critics. Sir Henry Thompson.
 Wanted—an Opera. J. A. Fuller Maitland.
 Death and Torture under Chloroform. Mrs. R. M. King.
 The Microbe in Agriculture. C. M. Aikman.
 The First Woman's Hospital in Morocco. Countess of Meath.
 Fighting the Bubonic Plague in India. Miss Marion Hunter.
 Among the Elephants. J. D. Rees.
 The Fine-Art of Living. Sir Martin Conway.
 Mr. Gladstone as a Contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*. The Editor.

Nonconformist Musical Journal.—44, FLEET STREET. 2d. May.
 Music in Public Worship. C. J. Dale.
 Anthem:—"O Happy Band of Pilgrims," by E. H. Smith.
 Music in Public Worship. Concluded. C. J. Dale.
 Expression.

North American Review.—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. May.
 The Basis of an Anglo-American Understanding. Dr. Lyman Abbott.
 The Informers of 1798. I. A. Taylor.
 Reminiscences of a Young French Officer. Max O'Rell.
 The American Federal Government and Public Health. Dr. A. H. Doty.
 The Situation in Cuba. Clara Barton and Horatio S. Rubens.
 The Conscript of American Volunteers. Capt. J. Barker.
 America's Duty to the Citizen Soldiers. Lieut. J. A. Dapray.
 Autobiographical Notes by Mme. Blanc; collated by Theodore Stanton.
 Men and Machinery. Starr H. Nichols.
 Suburban Annexations. A. F. Weber.
 Recollections of the American Civil War. Continued. Sir Wm. H. Russell.
 The Educational Value of Resistance. Peter T. Austen.
 A Simple Solution of the American Shipping Question. Edward C. Plummer.
 A Democratic Aristocracy, or Voluntary Servitude. Charles Ferguson.

Organist and Choirmaster.—BERNERS STREET. 3d. May.
 Electric Organ in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Warwick.
 Organs in Sheffield. A. E. Chapman.
 Hymn-Tunes, by Dr. E. J. Hopkins.

Our Day.—153, LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO. 20 cents. May.
 General Booth; the Founder of a World Movement. F. de Latour Booth.
 Tucker.
 The Christianity of the Future.

Outing.—5, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. 25 cents. May.
 Outdoor Life at Wellesley College. Illustrated. Jeannette A. Marks.
 Fannies. Illustrated. "Rittenhouse."
 Cycling Round About Old Manhattan. Illustrated. A. H. Godfrey.
 With a Pack Train in the Sierra Madre. Illustrated. Oliver C. Farrington.
 Buckboarding in Switzerland. Illustrated. Edith A. Logan.
 Rogue Elephants. Illustrated. Dr. J. R. Porter.

Overland Monthly.—SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. May.
 The United States Naval Academy. Illustrated. Lieut. W. F. Fulham.
 Indian Basket Work about Puget Sound. Illustrated. Charles Milton Buchanan.
 Snail-Raising in my Snailery. Illustrated. Willard M. Wood.
 At the Omaha Fair. Illustrated. Elsie Reasoner.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. June.
 The Evolution of Comfort in Railway Travelling in America. Illustrated. Angus Sinclair.

Ottawa: a Capital of Greater Britain. Illustrated. McLeod Stewart.
 Afghanistan; Old Memories. Continued. General Sir Hugh Gough.
 South London. Continued. Sir Walter Besant.
 Crime. With Diagrams. Sir Walter Besant.
 Thessaly: a Province in Pawn. T. W. Leigh.

Parents' Review.—28, VICTORIA STREET. 6d. May.
 Mind-Building. John Adams.
 Naughty Boys. Dr. J. Marshall.
 Phonetics. Rev. C. H. Pacey.
 The Teaching of History. Continued. H. A. Nesbitt.
 Eyesight in Children. Continued. Dr. G. B. Batten.
 The True Basis of a Rational Education. Continued. Rev. H. H. M. 1912.
 Co-education in Schools.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. June.
 Night Photography. Illustrated. Austin Fryers.
 How Infantry Fight. Illustrated. F. Norreys Connell.
 Coal: Black Diamonds. Illustrated. J. Holt Schooling.
 Diving: In the Land of the Mermaid. Illustrated. Rudolph de Cordova.
 The Kindergarten: Garden of Children. Illustrated. Marcus Tindal.
 Famous Architectural Follies. Illustrated. E. le Breton-Martin.
 The Toy Armies of the World. Illustrated. M. Dinorben Griffith.
 The Camel; the Ship of the Desert. Illustrated. Herbert Vivian.

Physical Review.—MACMILLAN. 50 cents. April.
 A Comparison of Rowland's Thermometers with the Paris Standard, and a Reduction of his Values to the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat to the Hydrogen Scale. William S. Day.
 On the Susceptibility of Diamagnetic and Weakly Magnetic Substances. Albert P. Willis.

Positivist Review.—WILLIAM REEVES. 3d. June.
 Alsace and Lorraine Re-visited. Miss M. Betham-Edwards.
 The Cuban War. Frederic Harrison.
 Reaction, Religious and Political. J. H. Bridgman.

Psychological Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. May.
 The Illusion of the Kindergarten Patterns. A. H. Pierce.
 On the Psychology of Religion. Hiram M. Stanley.
 A Sorting Apparatus for the Study of Reaction Times. J. Jastrow.
 An Optical Illusion. Chas. H. Judd.
 Cultivated Motor Automatism; a Study of Character in Its Relation to Attention. Gertrude Stein.

Public School Magazine.—131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. June.
 Radley College. Illustrated. F. Neville Wells.
 Public Schools Annual Gymnastic Competition. Illustrated.
 A Day in the Life of a Salopian. Illustrated.
 Twenty Years of the Inter-University Match. Harold F. McFa lane.
 The Ten Mills at Sedburgh. Illustrated. F. W. Odgers.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. June.
 How Missionaries Travel. Illustrated. D. L. Woolmer.
 The Spirit of Song. Rev. C. Silvester Horn.
 St. Kilda and its People. Illustrated. Richard Kearton.
 The City Dinner Hour. Illustrated. Robert J. Garfield.
 The College Chapels of Cambridge. Illustrated. B. Fletcher Robinson.

Review of Reviews (America).—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cents. May.
 The American Treaties with Russia and Denmark. Illustrated. W. M. Jones.
 Kurapatkin, War Lord of Russia. Illustrated. Charles Johnston.
 George Müller. W. T. Stead.
 The Movement for Better Primaries. W. H. Hotchkiss.

Saint Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. June.
 The Kingdom of Yvetot. Illustrated. Gerald Brennan.
 Flower-Names. Ella F. Mosby.
 The Bumble-Bee. Barney Hoskins Standish.
 The Art of Whittling. Illustrated. B. L. Robinson.

Saint Peter's.—341, STRAND. 6d. June.
 Lucca. Illustrated. Montgomery Carmichael.
 The Franciscans. Illustrated. Father Andrew.
 The Conclave of Pope Leo XIII. Illustrated.
 The Queen-Regent of Spain. Illustrated. Marie A. Belloc.

School Music Review.—NOVELLO. 1d. June.
 Songs in Both Notations:—"A Song of Peace," by Henry Smart; "The Sweet to Sail," by B. Haynes.

Science Gossip.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. May.
 Has the Moon an Atmosphere? With Map. Frank C. Dennett.
 Coloration and Variation of British Extra-Marine Mollusca. Arthur E. Boycott.
 British Infusoria. Illustrated. E. H. J. Schuster.
 The Evolution of the Animal Cell. Joseph Smith.
 Orcadian Rambles. Continued. Robert Godfrey.

Scots Magazine.—HOULSTON, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. May.
 A Russian Foundling Hospital. Rev. W. Mason-Inglis.
 Barmburgh and Dunstanborough Castles. Rev. J. C. Carrick.
 Michael Bruce and Rev. John Logan. Adam Small.
 The Michael-Bruce Forgeries. J. King Hewison.
 Hogmanay: Its Origin and Customs. Eric Forbes.
 Norman Macleod of St. Columba's. D. B. A.

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Scottish Geographical Magazine.—E. STANFORD. 15. 6d. May.
Lands and Peoples of the Balkans. Rev. Hugh Callan.
A Journey from Kirin, Manchuria, Overland to Moscow. Illustrated.
James A. Greig.
The Geography of Aetolia. J. W. McCrindle.
The Third Italian Geographical Congress. Dr. J. P. Steele.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMUELSON LOW. 15. June.
Undergraduate Life at Vassar. Illustrated. Margaret Sherwood.
Seaside Pleasure Grounds for Cities. Illustrated. Sylvester Baxter.
The Story of the Revolution. Illustrated. Continued. Henry Cabot Lodge.
A Factory Hand in the West. Illustrated. Walter A. Wyckoff.
Anton Seidl. H. E. Krehbiel.

Strand Magazine.—SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND. 15. June.
The Queen as a Mountaineer. Illustrated. Alex. I. McConnochie.
Gorse; a Very Intelligent Plant. Illustrated. Grant Allen.
Picture-Writing. Illustrated.
A Sub-Marine Boat. Illustrated. Henry Hale.
What Makes a Cricket Ball Curl in the Air? Illustrated. F. M. Gilbert.
Postmen of the World. Illustrated. Thomas Lake.
A Single Line Railway in Kerry. Illustrated. William Shortiss.
Postage Stamp Designs. Illustrated. George Dollard.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. June.
Prehistoric Men. Illustrated. Sir William Dawson.
The Women's Settlements of London.
New Italy. Illustrated. Rev. H. J. Pigott.
The Tombs of the English Kings and Queens. Continued. Illustrated.
Henry Walker.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. June.
The Great Sphinx of Ghizeh. Illustrated. Dr. Hugh Macmillan.
Bishop Creighton. Illustrated. One of His Clergy.
On the Decline in Religious Books. Joseph Shaylor.
Dr. Charles A. Barry. Illustrated. F. E. Hamer.
Egypt: From the Land of the Lotus. Illustrated. Continued. Dr. James Wells.

Temple Bar.—R. BENTLEY AND SON. 15. June.
Marshal Keith. F. Dixon.
A Canterbury Pilgrimage. J. D. Symon.
Bicycle History. G. L. Apperson.

Temple Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. June.
The Royal Chapels of Europe. Illustrated. Mary Spencer Warren.
M. Martel and His Subterranean Explorations. Illustrated. Miss Betham Edwards.
Dr. Hopkins of the Temple Church: Interview. Illustrated.
Mr. Gladstone's First Election. Illustrated.

Theosophical Review.—26, CHARING CROSS. 15. May.
Problems of Sociology. Annie Besant.
Of the Negative Virtues. Dr. A. A. Wells.
The Great Origin as taught by the Buddha. J. C. Chatterji.
Notes on the Eleusinian Mysteries. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
The Working Brotherhood. By a Russian.
Notes on the Polyhedric Theory. Concluded. Arturo Soria y Mata.
The Comte de St. Germain, Occultist and Mystic. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley.
The Athanasian Creed. C. W. Leadbeater.

Travel.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. May.
Burmah: Our World's Cycling Commission. Illustrated. John Foster Fraser and Others.
Holland; the Country Below the Sea. Illustrated. Henry Crowther.
A Hunting Party in the Great North-West. Illustrated.
By the Banks of the Bosphorus. Illustrated. John F. Fraser.
The Union Line. Illustrated. Arthur P. Grubb.
June.
Burmah, etc.: Our World's Cycling Commission. Illustrated. Continued.
The Story of My Discoveries, by Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr: Interview. Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt.
The Picos de Europa. Illustrated. Lewis Clapperton.
Angling in Northern Europe: Experiences in Lapland, Finland, and Sweden. Illustrated.
Through Persia and Lower Caucasia. Illustrated. Ellis Ashley.

United Service Magazine.—13, CHARING CROSS. 25. June.
Manœuvres of the XIV. German Army Corps, 1897. Continued. With Map. Col. A. E. Turner.
The China Station; or, Manchuria in 1857. William Blakeney.
The Volunteer Force—Its Organisation and Discipline. Col. Sir Howard Vincent.
"Fixed as Fate;" or, The Moral Riddle in the Life of Admiral Lord Nelson. Rev. Philip Young.

The Russian Army. Oswald Kuylentatierna.
What the British Empire requires from its Navy. Sir George Baden-Powell.
The Employment of Quick-firing Guns with Artillery in the Field. Lieut. C. Holmes Wilson.
Th: Greatness of Canada. Augescat.
Spain and the United States; the Past and the Future. L. G. Carr Laughton.
The Military Defence of the British Empire. St. George.
The Soldier of Fiction. Horace Wyndham.

University Magazine and Free Review.—UNIVERSITY PRESS. 15. June.

Twelve Years in a Monastery. G. Topham.
Muzzles and Politics. R. de Villiers.
Professor James's Plea for Theism. Concluded. John M. Robertson.
Ellen Terry. Agnes Platt.
The Eighteenth Century View of Opera. Ernest Newman.
The Ethical Aspects of Indian Economics. Neuron.
The English Criminal Code. Continued. Howard Williams.
Christian Origins. Continued. John Vickers.
An Old Play by Plautus. W. B. Wallace.

Werner's Magazine.—103, EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK. 35 cents. May.

The Contemporary Drama in France. A. Cohn and others.
The Fine Art of Edward Rowland Sill's "The Thrush" and Austin Dobson's "The Secrets of the Heart." Florence P. Holden.
The Standard Operas. F. Reddall.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.—26, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.
Benares; the Religious Metropolis of India. Illustrated. Stephen H. Gregory.
The Psychology of St. Paul. F. J. Brown.
The Charterhouse. Illustrated. John Telford.
The Wesleys and the Nobility. Illustrated. Continued. Thomas McCullagh.
June.

Moorish Religious Duties. Illustrated. Budgett Meakin.
Through the Gold-Fields of Alaska. Illustrated. R. Corlett Cowell.
The Charterhouse. Continued. John Telford.

Westminster Review.—F. WARNE. 25. 6d. June.

Home Rule in India. H. G. Keene.
The Army Question. J. Tyrrell Bayley.
A Plea for the Liberty of the Individual. J. Farrington Pools.
Stein's Place in History. Maurice Todhunter.
R. L. Stevenson. J. A. MacCulloch.
Clarence Mangan and His Poetry. P. A. Sillard.
Poetry, Poets, and Poetical Problems. Judius.
Ideals of Friendship. J. A. Nicklin.
The History of the Forms and Migrations of the Signs of the Cross and the Su-Astika. Continued. J. F. Hewitt.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK AND CO. 6d. June.
With Nansen in the North. Illustrated and Map. Lieut. Hjalmar Johansen.
Some Famous Cricketers. Illustrated. C. B. Fry.
The May-Fly. Illustrated. J. Paul Taylor.
Picturesque London. Illustrated. H. C. Shelley.
The Imperial Heritage. Illustrated. Ernest E. Williams.
How London is supplied with Water. Illustrated. Fred. T. Souden.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. June.
Ladies of New Zealand. Illustrated. Frederick Dolman.
Mrs. Asquith. Illustrated. "One Who Knows Her."
Are Women Mean in Money Matters? Symposium.

Yachting Monthly Magazine.—143, STRAND. 15. May.
An Easter Cruise. Illustrated. Solitaire.
Yachting on the North-East Coast. Illustrated.
A New Zealand Holiday. Illustrated. C. W. Tanner.
Some Early Yachting Experiences. Illustrated. A. J. Wilson.
On the Norfolk Broads in a Five-Tonner. Illustrated. E. Keble Chatterton.
A Month's Cruise in Sheltered Waters. Illustrated. Erskine Childers.
How We Started our Cruise in the United States. Herbert A. Barnes.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. June.
Twinkles in Alpland. Illustrated. J. Reid Howatt.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. June.
Mrs. Alec Tweedie At Home and Abroad. Illustrated.
A Holiday in Switzerland. Illustrated. Dora M. Jones.
The Lady Florist. Illustrated.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Allgemeine Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. UNGELICH, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. May.

The Parliamentarism of To-day. Freiherr von Nordenflycht.
David Chyträus. Dr. P. Paulsen.
Friedrich Heinrich Ranke's House at Ansbach. Amalie Textor.
Savonarola. C. M.
Government in China. Spanuth-Pöhlde.
China and the Powers. Ulrich von Hassell.

Alte und Neue Welt.—BENZIGER, EINSIEDELN. 50 Pf. Heft 10.

The Jungfrau Railway. Illustrated. W. Berdrow.
Madame Tallien. Dr. A. Wittstock.
Borkum. Illustrated. A. von Rhein.
Kiau-Chau. Illustrated.

Archiv für Soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik.—CARL HEYMANN, BERLIN. 2 Mk. 50 Pf., Nos. 3-4.

The Inquiry into the Conditions of Labour at the Hamburg Docks. Prof. F. Tönnies.

The Nationalisation of Swiss Railways. T. Curti.

Child-Labour in Germany. K. Agard.

Progress of English Trade Unions. F. W. Galton.

New Factory Legislation in Russia.

New Zealand Legislation for Factories, Shops, etc. W. P. Reeves.

Statistics of Accident, Old Age, and Sickness Insurance in Germany for 1896. Dr. E. Lange.

The Error in Clause 138 of the German Industrial Code. M. von Schulz.

Dahleim.—POSTSTRASSE 9, LEIPZIG. 2 Marks per qr. May 7.

A-Wheel. Dr. G. Poelchau.

Three Months in the Escorial. Illustrated. Dr. E. Schäfer.

The Eastern Soudan. With Map. H. Frobenius.

May 14.

Havanna. Illustrated. R. Rabe.

The Spanish and American Fighting Forces. H. von Zobelitz.

The Cuban War. A. Sturtz.

May 21.

Savonarola. Illustrated. R. J. Hartmann.

The Cuban Ports. Illustrated. R. Rabe.

May 28.

Benjamin Vautier. Illustrated. A. Rosenberg.

The Horse and His Relations. W. Haake.

Key West. Illustrated. Dr. R. Ruge.

[Deutscher Hausschatz.]—F. PUSTET, REGENSBURG. 40 Pf. Heft 11.

Theatrical Performances in Ancient Greece. Illustrated.

Deafness. Dr. J. Schuh.

The New Church at Kraiburg on the Inn. Illustrated. Prof. Sachs.

Weather-Prophecies. J. Böhm.

Heft 12.

Ocean Travel. Illustrated. W. Elven.

The University at Cairo. Illustrated. K. Zitelmann.

Wallenstein's Kingdom. H. Hirschfeld.

Savonarola. Illustrated. Prof. F. Koch.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mk. per qr. May.

Victor Cherbuliez on Germany. E. Tissot.

Fieldmarshal-General von Steinmetz. Concluded. Gen. von Conrady.

The Evil Eye. Prof. S. Sighele.

Greek Festivals. Prof. K. Böttcher.

Frederick the Great and Duke Karl Eugen of Württemberg. A. von Winterfeld.

The Real Bastille. Continued. Frantz Funck Brentano.

Unpublished Letters by Beethoven. Continued. A. C. Kalischer.

The Relations between Europe and the United States in the Twentieth Century. P. de Coubertin.

Michael Burnays in His Library. E. Reuss.

The Sense of Taste. L. Fürst.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBRÜDER PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mk. per qr. May.

Travels as Literature. F. Ratzel.

The Hundredth Birthday of Giacomo Leopardi. H. Grimm.

Twenty Years of British South African Politics. M. von Brandt.

Ferdinand Freiligrath. Continued. Dr. J. Rodenberg.

Paul Heyse as a Lyric Poet. W. Bölsche.

The Berlin Theatres. K. Frenzel.

Deutsche Worte.—LANGEGASSE 15, VIENNA VIII./1. 50 Kr. April.

Before and After 1848. F. Lessner.

Reform of the Sickness-Insurance Law. Dr. S. Rosenfeld.

May.

Before and After 1848. Concluded. F. Lessner.

Crime in Siberia. L. Studnicki.

The Corn and Bread Question.

The Referendum in the Canton of Berne. H. Schmid.

Gartenlaube.—ERNST KEIL'S NACHF., LEIPZIG. 50 Pf. Heft 5.

German Societies in New York. Max E. Flössel.

Konrad Wiederhold. Illustrated. A. Freihöfer.

Chambo-Lama. Illustrated. K. von Rengarten.

Ordeal by Fire. Illustrated. M. Hagenau.

Berlin Post Office Museum. Illustrated. G. Klitscher.

The First German Parliament. Continued. Illustrated. J. Proels.

Gesellschaft.—H. HAACKE, LEIPZIG. 75 Pf. Heft 9.

The Future of Protestantism. E. Gystrow.

Ibsen's Seventieth Birthday. K. Bleibtreu.

Emile Zola's "Paris." M. Mayr.

Maurice Maeterlinck. With Portrait. Fr. von Oppeln-Bronikowski.

Heft 10.

Protestantism. Continued.

Knut Hamsun. O. Mirbeau.

Maurice Maeterlinck. Continued.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. FISCHER, BERLIN. 2 Mk. 50 Pf. May.

The Nineteenth Century. P. Mongré.

Science in Fiction. W. Bölsche.

The French Novel. A. Cloesser.

Ibsen at Home. E. Brausewetter.

Nord und Süd.—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, Breslau. 2 Mk. May.

Reminiscences. Concluded. Rudolf von Gottschall.

Bernhard von Bülow. With Portraits. Sigmund Münz.

"The Son of God" and "The Son of Man." W. Kirchbach.

Physical Pain. L. Fürst.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—GEORG STILKE, BERLIN. 2 Mk. 50 Pf. May.

Recent Discoveries relating to Ancient Church History. Prof. Adolf Harnack.

Agrarian Problems. Moritz Nobbe.

Crete. M. Goslich.

The Journal of the King of Roumania. Dr. Emil Daniels.

Reform in relation to Drugs and Druggists. Dr. Hüfeden.

Hermann Sudermann and "Johannes." Max Lorenz.

Prince Uchtomski on Russo-German Politics. Dr. P. Rohrbach.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—HEERDE, FREIBURG, BADEN. 10 Mk. 80 Pf. per ann. May.

The Catholic Social Movement in Switzerland. Concluded. H. Pesch.

Who was the Author of "Anima Christi"? G. M. Dreves.

The Cid in History and in Poetry. Concluded. A. Baumgartner.

The Green Leaf and Its Significance. Concluded. J. Bock.

The Temple of Vesta in the Forum at Rome. M. Meschler.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 1 Mk. Heft 11.

Berlin Court Life, 1898. With Portraits. G. von Wilkau.

The German Dollar of the Future. O. Beta.

Carl Gottlieb Svarcz. With Portrait. Dr. M. Fleischmann.

Cuba. Illustrated. R. Rabe.

Bells. Illustrated. L. Holthof.

Milwaukee. Illustrated. E. Coes.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—BIELEFELD. 1 Mk. 25 Pf. May.

Heinrich Zügel. Illustrated. Dr. G. Keyssner.

Reminiscences. T. H. Pantenius.

In the Southern Harz Country. Illustrated. L. Brunnengraber.

Pan-Americanism. Dr. A. Franz.

The Appenzell Landsgemeinde. Illustrated. J. C. Heer.

Gustav Freytag and Prince Bismarck.

Illustrated Post-Cards. Illustrated. Hans Marshall.

Ver Sacrum.—GERLACH AND SCHENK, VIENNA. 4 Kr. May.

The First Exhibition of the Society of Austrian Artists. Illustrated. L. Hevesi.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—UNION-DEUTSCHE-VERLAGSGESELLSCHAFT, STUTTGART. 75 Pf. Heft 18.

The Halligen Islands and J. Albert's Pictures. Illustrated. H. Rosenhagen.

Palitana. Illustrated. Dr. O. Baumann.

The Bruck Camp; a Summer Retreat for the Viennese Soldiers. Illustrated.

R. March.

School Excursions. L. Mainzer.

Ancient Greek Art. Illustrated.

The Kilima-Njaro Expedition, 1893. Lieut. Kielmeyer.

Heft 20.

Women Artists of To-day. Illustrated.

Vindonissa. Illustrated. J. Norden.

The Dolomites. Illustrated.

Die Zeit.—GÜNTHERGASSE 1, VIENNA IX./3. 50 Pf. May 7.

The Austrian Language-Question. Dr. A. Ritter von Quiciul.

Dr. Nansen. Prof. A. Penck.

May 14.

The Language-Question. Continued.

Liberalism in Germany. H. von Gerlach.

The Dynamite Question in Austria. R. Sprenger.

May 21.

The Revolution in Italy. Dr. N. Colajanni.

The French Elections. Pollex.

Gustave Moreau. R. Muther.

May 28.

Stanislaus Stojalowski. I. Daszynski.

Modern Battleships. L. Silberstein.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—VELHAGEN AND KLASING, LEIPZIG. 3 Mk. May.

Mediaeval and Recent Bookmarks. Illustrated. Dr. R. Forrer.

Progress in the Graphic Arts. T. Goebel.

Ferchl's "Annalenwerk der Lithographie." Illustrated. J. Aufseesser.

The Musical Sketch-Book of Mozart in London, 1764. Illustrated. Prof. R. Gené.

The Berlin Literature of 1848. Dr. A. Buchholtz.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de l'École Libre des Sciences Politiques.—108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. May 15.

Legislation in France, 1893-8. E. Payen.
Bernadotte and Europe, 1810-15. Chr. Schefer.
The Constitution of 1848. Concluded. H. Berton.
The History of the Dissolution Law in France. Concluded. P. Matter.

Annales de Géographie.—5, RUE DE MÉZIERES, PARIS. 5 frs. May 15.

Biology and Geography of the Tropics. J. Constantin.
The Russian Tian Chan. Illustrated. G. Saint-Yves.

Association Catholique.—3, RUE DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 frs. May 15.

The Church Fathers and Socialism. G. de Pascal.
The Role of Government. P. Lapeyre.
The Dawn of the Century. V. de Clercq.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 30s. per annum. May.

The Women of Montenegro. M. Reader.
The Experiences of a Doctor in Morocco. Concluded. Dr. V. Herzen.
The Armenian Crusade of 1700. M. Muret.
The Use of Compressed Air. Commandant Espitalier.

Correspondant.—14, RUE DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. May 10.

Intemperance in the Working Classes. Mgr. Turinaz.
Cuba. H. de Lacombe.
Unpublished Letters of Prosper Mérimée. M. Sellier.
Primary Education. H. Joly.
The French Navy in 1838. L. Renard.
Germany and China. A. A. Fauvel.

W. E. Gladstone. M. Dronsart.
The Housing of Working Classes. Mgr. Turinaz.

Naval War and War on Land. A. Redier.
Camille Jordan and Mme. de Krudener. R. Boubée.
Gen. Gallieni and Madagascar. Cte. du Villebois-Mareuil.

Journal des Économistes.—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. May 15.

The Spanish-American War. G. de Molinari.
Jean Baptiste Léon Say. Georges Michel.
The Agricultural Movement in France. L. Grandea.

Ménestrel.—2 bis, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS. 30 c. May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
Wagner's "Meistersingers." Continued. J. Tiersot.

Mercure de France.—15, RUE DE L'ÉCHAUDÉ-SAINT-GERMAIN, PARIS. 2 frs. May.

Félice Cavallotti. L. Zuccoli.
The Statue of Balzac. A. Fontainas.
Aubrey Beardsley. H. D. Davray.

Monde Économique.—76, RUE DE RENNES, PARIS. 80 c. May 7.
Taxation. Continued. Ernest Brelay.

W. E. Gladstone. N. C. Frederiksen.

Colonial Expansion. Ernest Brelay.

Monde Moderne.—5, RUE SAINT-BENOÎT, PARIS. 1 fr. 60 c. May.

Bernardin de Saint-Pierre. Illustrated. F. Faideau.
Bologna. Illustrated. Gerspach.
The German Reichstag. Illustrated. O. Damotte.
French Gothic Cathedrals. Illustrated. L. Gonse.
French Alpine Troops. Illustrated. P. de Pardiellian.
Bambouk and Its Gold. Illustrated. A. Mévil.
Medals. Illustrated. G. Toudouze.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 30s. per half-year. May 1.

France's Colonial Policy. A. de Pourvilleville.

Vasco da Gama. M. T. da Gama.

Horace Vernet. A. Dayot.

Condé's Army. de Saint Genis.

Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Prophecies of Napoleon I. G. Barrell.

Vasco da Gama. M. T. da Gama.

Condé's Army. de Saint Genis.

The Conquered and the Conquerors. A. Parodi.

Astrology and Modern Science. P. Flambar.

The May of 1793. R. de Clanc.

Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, BOULEVARD POISSONNIÈRE, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. May 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.

Urban Rattazzi. Mme. Urban Rattazzi.

Napoleon and Prudhon. Mme. Urban Rattazzi.

The Question of Cuba. Comte de S.

Réforme Sociale.—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. May 1.

The Principles of Democracy. Prof. Gabriel Alix.

Compensation to Workmen. E. Cheysson and Others.

May 16.

The Industrial and Colonial Development of England. U. Guérin.

Child Labour and Apprenticeship in Germany. Continued. V. Brantz.

The Social Question in Germany. G. Blondel.

Revue Blanche.—1, RUE LAFFITTE, PARIS. 2 fr. May 1.

The Technique of Delacroix. Paul Signac.

May 15.

The Socialist Party in the German Reichstag. H. Lasvignes.

Neo-Impressionism. Paul Signac.

Revue Bleue.—FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. May 7.

Walter Wyckoff and the Labour Question. Mme. Jeanne Maier.

The French Chamber. Paul Souday.

May 14.

The American Army. Auguste Moreau.

The Salons of 1898. Paul Flat.

May 21.

The Influence of Balzac. E. Faguet.

The American Navy. A. Moireau.

May 28.

The Edict of Nantes. R. Allier.

W. E. Gladstone. Ch. Girardeau and G. Guérault.

Revue Catholique des Revues.—10, RUE CASSETTE, PARIS. 75 c. May 5.

Savonarola. L. Pastor.

Leonardo da Vinci. Concluded. Sievernyi Viesnik.

May 20.

Savonarola. Continued. L. Pastor.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 30s. per half year. May 1.

The Greek Race: a Psychological Study. A. Fouillée.

Paris Suicides caused by Poverty. L. Prod.

The Buckle of the Niger. E. Auzou.

The Theory of Energy in its Relation to Life. A. Dastre.

J. F. Millet. G. Valbert.

May 15.

Recollections and Conversations of and with Marshal Canrobert. *****

The Women of French Canada and Their Philanthropy. Th. Benzon.

The Navies of Spain and of the United States. *****

Architecture. G. Dubuffe.

Revue d'Économie Politique.—22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 20 frs. per annum. April.

Co-operation in Great Britain. A. S. Levetus.

The Economic Analysis of Profit-Sharing. Concluded. Waxweiler.

Revue Encyclopédique.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 75. per. qr. May 7.

Navies and Naval Warfare. Illustrated. E. Dubec.

The Vernet Family. Illustrated. Maurice Guillemot.

May 14.

Fifty Years of Universal Suffrage. Illustrated. J. Grand Carteret.

May 21.

Zola's "Paris." Illustrated. G. Pellissier.

The Dreyfus Case. Illustrated. Robert Gestin.

The Eccentricities of Universal Suffrage. H. d'Almeras.

May 28.

Portugal, 1498-1898. Illustrated.

Revue Française d'Édimbourg.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE, EDINBURGH. 1s. 6d. March—April.

Sir Thomas Browne. Prof. J. Texte.

The Psychology of the French People.

Zola's "Paris." Dr. Charles Sarolea.

The Franco-Scottish Alliance in the Middle Ages. E. Stocquart.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—32, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. May.

The Hinterland of Dahomey. G. Demanche.

The Province of Chan-Toung. With Map. A. A. Fauvel.

The Partition of China. With Map. A. Montell.

The Spanish and American Fleets. D.

Revue Générale.—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per annum. May.

Germany. Illustrated. E. Verlant.

Catholic Policy in Belgium, 1814-97. J. Hoyois.

The Workmen's Compensation Act in England. L. Rigo.

Revue Hebdomadaire.—10, RUE GARANCIÈRE, PARIS. 50 c. May 7.

Spain, Cuba, and America. Baron J. Antomarchi.

May 14.

The French Chamber, 1804-1870. H. Welschinger.

The Sculpture at the Champ de Mars. C. Bienne.

May 21.

Marshal Canrobert and the Coup-d'État. G. Bapst.

Revue Internationale de Musique.—3, RUE VIGNON, PARIS. 20 frs. per annum. May 1.

The Theatres of London in the Eighteenth Century. F. de Ménil.

Ecclesiastism. Edouard Combe.

"Fervaal" by Vincent d'Indy. Pierre de Bréville.

Music in Croatia. A. E. E. Vincent.

The Organization of Concerts. Jean d'Udine.

Saint-Saëns and English Criticism. Illustrated. Ch. Malherbe.

May 15.

Hoffmann's Music. H. de Curzon.

The New Opéra-Comique at Paris. L. Gallet.

Meyerbeer's "Prophète" and the Press in 1849. G. Servières.

Hans Richter. Alfred Ernst.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS.
18 frs. per annum. April.

The Social Problem. Adolfo Posada.
The Elections and the Cumulative Vote. L. L. Vauthier.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS.
1 fr. 25 c. May 5.

Spain and the United States. P. Mille.
Some Heroines of Ibsen's Dramas. P. Malpy.
Notes of a Musician on Church Music. A. Ernst.
Post Office and Telegraph Employées. G. Tomel.
May 20.

Joan of Arc. Abbé L. Lacroix.
Gustave Moreau. Maurice Demaison.
The Women of Colonial Times in America. Concluded. Th. Bentzon.

Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale.—3, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS.
3 frs. May.

Individualism and Collectivism. E. Durkheim.
The Nature of the Human State. Ch. Dunan.
Adaptation. G. Tarde.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS.
2 frs. 50 c. May.

The Vendée Insurrection. Continued. Dom Chamard.
The *Naiade* and the Blockade of Dahomey in 1892. A. de Salinis.
The Two Years' Military Service. J. d'Estoc.
The Recruiting of Officers in the French Army. C. Dérouet.
Education in Maryland. Ch. Barneaud.

Revue de Paris.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.
60 frs. per annum. May 1.

Letters on Romanticism. Maximilian Joseph and Alfred de Vigny.
The Origins of the Republic Party. A. Aulard.
The Art of Marshal Moltke. Commandant Rousset.
The Music of Wagner. L. Tolstoi.
The King of Rome. E. Pouillon.
The Effort made by Italy. L. Mabilieu.
May 15.

Letters to Requien. Prosper Mérimée.
The New Chemistry. E. Duclaux.
The French Emigration to America, 1789-93. H. Carré.
Ernest Renan's Last Years. Mary Darmesteter.
The Liberal Crisis in Belgium. M. Vauthier.
The Art of Marshal Moltke. Continued. Commandant Rousset.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—3, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS.
3 frs. May 20.

A Port for Paris. M. Descubes.

French Commerce with Russia. Ch. de Larivière.
The Taxation of Wheat in Portugal. L. de Castro.
New Caledonia. Concluded. L. Beauchet.
Nickel Money. C. Cayla.

Revue des Revues.—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. May 1.

The Michelet Centenary. Jules Levallois.
The American Woman. Alice M. Lawson.
The André Expedition. Illustrated. L. Roux.
Some Painters of Women. Illustrated. H. Frantz.
John D. Rockefeller and John Jacob Astor. Illustrated. G. Saint-Aubin.
Monks and Monasteries. Concluded. Comte de Chalot.
May 15.

The Sociological Novel in France. Illustrated. H. Béranger.
"Yellow Journalism" in America. Illustrated. V. Gribayedoff.
The Literary Movement in Spain. Comtesse Emilia Pardo-Bazan.
Modern Greek Literature. Constantin Macris.
Some Fin-de-Siècle Superstitions. Dr. L. Caze.

Revue Scientifique.—FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d.
May 7.

The Voyage of Vasco de Gama to the East Indies. J. Janssen.
Paris Time. Bouquet de la Grye.

The Stability of the Solar System. H. Poincaré.
H. Bailon and His Scientific Work. M. Tison.
May 21.

Speleology. E. A. Martel.
Anonyms. Marcel Baudouin.

Lunar Photography. M. M. Loewy and Puisseux.
Speleology. Continued. E. A. Martel.

Revue Socialiste.—78, PASSAGE CHOISEUL, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. May.

Municipal Assurance. Adrien Veber.
The Ideal Family. Continued. E. Fournière.
The Struggle for Existence and Mutual Aid. D. Descamps.

Université Catholique.—BURNS AND OATES. 20 frs. per annum.
May 15.

Benedictine Rule and the Cluny Habit. P. Jarde.
Beluncense and Jansenism. J. Laurence.
Huysmans's "La Cathédrale." Abbé Delfour.
The Siamese Question. F. Gairal.

Voix Internationale.—35, RUE STÉVIN, BRUSSELS. 1 fr. May 1.
The Navies of the United States and Spain. F. Delaporte.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME.
25 frs. per annum. May 7.

Duelling at Montecitorio.
Genesis and the Evolution of Scientific Socialism.
A Recently-Discovered Painting by Raffael.
May 21.

The Hittite Pelasgians in Italy.
The Bronze St. Peter in the Vatican Basilica.

Nuova Antologia.—VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per annum.
May 1.

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H. J. Haverman. Illustrated. J. de Meester.
Christiana. Illustrated.
J. van Ruisdael in the London National Gallery. Max Rooses.

De Gids.—LUZAC 35. May.

Guilds in the Middle Ages. S. Muller.
John Ruskin. Mrs. G. H. Marius.
The Education of Our Children. C. H. den Hertog.

Revista Brasileira.—TRAVESSA DO OUVIDOR 31, RIO DE JANEIRO.
60s. per annum. No. 75.

Augusto Leverger and his Work for Brazil. Viscount de Taunay.

Revista Contemporanea.—CALLE DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID.
2 pesetas. April 30.

The Supposed Book of Lamentations of King Alfonso the Wise. E. Cotarelo.
Villaverde; Soldier, Shoemaker, Poet. A. L. de la Vega.

The End of Humanity. Marquis de Nadaillac.
Tattooing. C. F. Duro.

Vragen des Tijds.—LUZAC. 12. 6d. May.

The Defence of our Country and the Duty of the State. A. Seyffardt.
Intermediate Education in Holland. Dr. Brongereema.

Woord en Beeld.—ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per ann. May.
Bernard Zweers, Composer. With Portrait. W. Hutschenrijter.
Scenes of Russian Life. Illustrated. Chr. van Nifterik.



From Puck



(5) PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.



From Puck, New York.]

[March 23.]

HONOUR TO MCKINLEY.

However the Yellow Journals may rage.



From the New York World.]

[April 26.]

UNCLE SAM: "Take off that glove."

(6) UNCLE SAM AND SPAIN, AS VIEWED BY EACH OTHER.



From Blanco y Negro, Madrid.]

[May 14.]

PROVERBS IN PRACTICE.

"Tell me with whom you go, and I'll tell you who you are."—Spanish Proverb.

Homer Davenport's Idea of Spain's Internal Troubles.



From the New York Journal.]

[May 6.]

THERE ARE OTHERS.

Natural history teaches that the rattlesnake, if unable to harm its adversary, becomes blind with rage.



From Blanco y Negro, Madrid.]

II.—THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE AND OTHER SUBJECTS.



From *Amsterdammer*.]

[May 22.

THE AMBITION OF THE WALLFLOWER.

LORD SALISBURY: "Partners for an Alliance quadrille, my dear Chamberlain? Nonsense! Keep to your proud Isolation."



From the *New York Journal*.]

[May 3.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.



From *Post*.]

[May 21.

AT THE EDGE OF THE WOOD.

JOHN BULL: "Friend Jonathan, what would you say to bear steaks and grilled cock's comb?"



From *Fair Game*.]

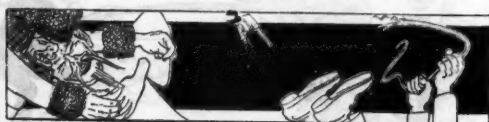
[June.

THE SOCIALIST SCARE.

The coming bugbear of the Monarchist imagination in Italy.



From *Der Floh*.]



ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN CHINA.

TWO OF A TRADE.

THAT two of a trade seldom agree is a common saying. Its weakness, however, resides in the fact that it is a cavilling, sneering saying. The idea sought to be conveyed is that the disagreement is the outcome of reciprocal jealousy. While that is likely, it is not a necessary, or even a philosophical, inference. Two of a trade may easily see reasons for an honest difference of opinion to which the outsider is blind. Again, two of a trade may agree and both be wrong—on a point, of course, connected with their own industry. Some years ago there was high debate over the question whether a painting, exhibited in Paris, was an original Velasquez or a copy. Half the artists and *connoisseurs* in Europe got hot under the collar about it. It was one or the other—so they said. Later on the fact came out. It was neither an original nor a copy; it was a *replia*. The experts were mistaken. And so runs speculative judgment in everything.

Here is the case of two doctors; both, doubtless, competent men. If they were wrong, or if only one was wrong,—but let us have the story first. It comes from a reputable source and is well corroborated.

"In March, 1891," says the relater, "I had a severe attack of influenza, which prostrated me for two months. After this I could not get up my strength. My appetite was poor, and what little I did eat gave me much pain at the chest and around the heart. Sharp, cutting pains in the region of the heart seized me every now and again, sometimes so bad I feared I was going to die. At night I got little or no sleep on account of wind, which rose into my throat until I fairly gasped for breath. During the painful attacks of my complaint perspiration would stand in beads upon my face.

"I soon lost strength to that extent I could not stand. Indeed, I was weak as a child. I was often so dizzy I had to catch hold of something to keep me from falling. Several times these attacks have come upon me at concerts, obliging my friends to conduct me home. As time passed on I grew more and more feeble and abandoned all hope of ever being well and strong again.

"I had two doctors attending me who prescribed

medicines; which, however, eased me only for a time and then I was bad as ever.

"One doctor said I had *pleurisy*; the other said I had *heart disease*.

"For two and one-half years I lingered along, nearly as much dead as alive, all my relatives and friends thinking I would not recover. In November, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of a case like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. My wife procured me a bottle from the Provincial Drug Stores in Westgate Street, and the first bottle gave me so much relief that I continued with the medicine. I could then eat well and the food agreed with me; the pain around the heart soon ceasing.

"In a short time my strength returned and I got back to my work well and vigorous. Since then I have been *in the best of health*. You are at liberty to publish this statement and refer to me."—(Signed) William Henry Jervis, 48, Rendlesham Road, All Saints, Ipswich, November 13th, 1897.

One of Mr. Jervis's doctors pronounced his complaint to be *pleurisy*; the other said it was *heart disease*. Were they both right, or both wrong? Or was one right and the other wrong? In the latter case—which one? Judging from the symptoms as set forth by Mr. Jervis the probability is that both were right—as far as they went.

The sac or bag which surrounds the heart (called the pericardium), and the sac in which the lungs rest (called the pleurae), are parts of the lymphatic system, which is the especial abiding place and stamping ground of the kind of poison, produced by the diseased digestive system, and the cause of rheumatism, gout, pleurisy, and heart disease. Now, after (if not before) his attack of influenza Mr. Jervis suffered from acute dyspepsia with torpid liver, which engendered the poison that set up a mild form of both pleurisy and heart disorder. When the real and underlying ailment of all—the *dyspepsia*—was cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup these supplementary or consequential troubles vanished, as might be expected.

So we see that—strange as it may seem—two of a trade can differ and both be right.

For INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, see pages II. and III.; and GENERAL CONTENTS INDEX, page xv.

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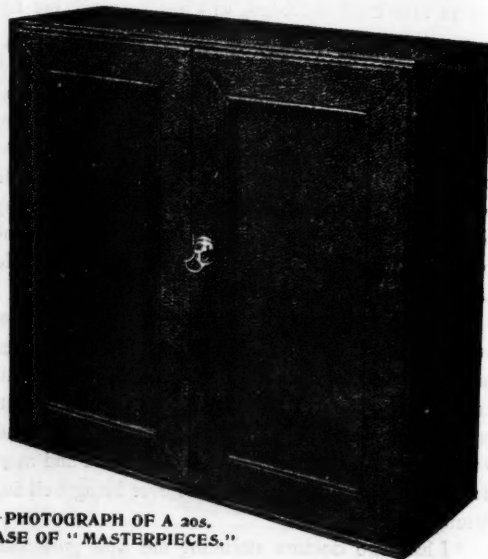
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Balzac, J
Barrios,
Bartlett,
Bedford
Beloochi
Bible an
Bimetall
Birds:
Trade
Winge
Bismarck
Blackwo
255, 27
Book of
"The
"Mori
"Pari
"The
289
"Mr.
trate
Bookma

INDEX TO VOL. XVII. OF REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Abkari reviewed, 473
 Academy for England, 39
 Afghanistan, Ameer Abdur Rahman of, 363
 Africa (see also Egypt and the Sudan):
 France and England on the Niger, 203, (map) 274, 275, 314, 370, 529
 British and French West African Treaties, 279
 Revolt in Sierra Leone, 529
 The United States and Liberia, 529
 The Liquor Traffic in West Africa, 362
 The Rand Gold Mines, 576
 The Future of South Africa, 157, 322, 424
 " Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, 83
 Mr. Rhodes's Return to the Cape, 534-535
 The Future of Rhodesia, 215-216, 322, 424
 Second Thoughts on Rhodesia, by J. V. F. Blake, 244
 Re-election of President Kruger, 215
 Suzerainty of the Transvaal, 424, 534
 Kassala taken by the British (with map), 110
 Major Macdonald's Mission in Uganda, 110, 216, 322
 Agriculture for Women, 578
 American Historical Review reviewed, 580
 Amur, River, 560
 Anglo-American Alliance, see under United States
 Anglophobia in America, 359
 Animals, see Natural History
 Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science reviewed, 178, 564, 573
 Appleton's Popular Science Monthly reviewed, 250
 Arbitration, International, see Peace and Disarmament
 Arbour Day, 580
 Arch, Joseph, Autobiography of (illustrated), 71
 Architectural Record reviewed, 303
 Architectural Review reviewed, 205
 Architecture: The Art of House-Building, 574
 Architecture reviewed, 205
 Arctic Exploration: The Wellman and Peary Expeditions (with map), 138
 Arena reviewed, 58, 180, 248, 268, 365, 381, 478, 488, 593
 Argosy reviewed, 258
 Armies:
 Breakdown of the Army, 3
 What should be done with the Army? 38
 Increase of the Army, 218
 The C. D. Acts in India, 163
 Art:
 Christ in Art: History of the Likeness, 42
 " The Monarch of the Glen," 253
 Walker Crane and His Art, 402
 Art in the Magazines, 61, 205, 253, 303, 402, 407, 510, 629
 Art Journal reviewed, 61, 205, 402
 Artist reviewed, 20, 205, 407, 510
 Asquith, Mrs., 566
 Atlanta reviewed, 258
 Atlantic Monthly reviewed, 154, 249, 461
 Austin's (Alfred) Poem " A Voice from the West," 319, 458
 Australasia (see also New Zealand):
 Australasian Federation, 328, 567
 " Australasia," by Michael Davitt, 295
 " Australasian Democracy," by H. de Walker, 86
 Australian Horseracing, 474
 Austria-Hungary:
 The Austro-Russian Alliance, 103
 The Future of Austria, 160, 243
 Dalmatia, 582
 The Revolution of 1848, 339
 Bacchylides, Greek Lyric Poet, 189
 Badminton Magazine reviewed, 61, 129, 250, 481
 Bakewell Grammar School (illustrated), 65
 Baluchistan: Loss of a British Survey Party (with map), 111
 Balzac, H. de, 479
 Barrios, President, of Guatemala, assassinated, 213
 Bartlett, Sir Ellis Ashmead, 315
 Bedford Park, London, 574
 Belochistan, see Baluchistan
 Bible and Biblical Criticism: The Bible in New Dress, 400
 Bimetallism, see under United States
 Birds:
 Trade in Song-Birds, 48
 Winged Wonders, 476
 Bismarck, Prince, on England, 354
 Blackwood's Magazine reviewed, 14, 38, 43, 44, 55, 63, 64, 148, 174, 250, 255, 273, 461, 469, 471, 481, 561, 589
 Book of the Month:
 " The Autobiography of Joseph Arch " (illustrated), 71
 " More Tramps Abroad," by Mark Twain (illustrated), 79
 " Paris," by Émile Zola (illustrated), 281
 " The War of the Worlds " and other Stories, by H. G. Wells (illustrated), 389
 " Mr. Gladstone in Contemporary Caricature," by W. T. Stead (illustrated), 615
 Bookman (America) reviewed, 580

Books (see also Libraries):
 Religious Books, 582
 Books, New Publications, 83-89, 184-190, 292-298, 397-402, 406, 501-506, 509, 623-628
 Borderland reviewed, 242
 Boy's Own Paper reviewed, 250
 Brazil, 363
 Brookline, Mass., and the Referendum, 478
 Browning, Robert, 258
 Burmah: The Chino-Burmese Railway, 147
 Burns, John, Character Sketch (illustrated), 113
 Burton, Sir Richard, 502
 By-Elections, see under Electoral
 Canada:
 Klondike, see under Yukon Valley.
 Proposed " All-Canadian " Railway to Klondike (with map), 114
 Sir W. Laurier, 151
 Canada and the United States: Conference at Washington, 533
 Canadian Magazine reviewed, 205, 608
 Caricatures, see under Illustrations.
 Carlyle, Thomas, and John Ruskin, 15
 Casell's Family Magazine reviewed, 53, 152, 250, 254, 258, 271, 334, 367, 465, 588
 Cassier's Magazine reviewed, 48, 57, 142, 178, 240, 250, 267, 357, 361, 387, 488, 592
 Catholic Church in France and Anti-Semitism, see under France
 Central Asia (see also India, etc.):
 The Great Sandy Desert, 40
 Century Magazine reviewed, 31, 62, 162, 182, 238, 239, 267, 309, 358, 381, 472, 479, 485, 581, 588, 611
 Chamberlain, Joseph, on the Foreign Relations of England, 527-528, 558
 Chambers's Journal reviewed, 250, 258
 Chapman's Magazine reviewed, 250
 Character Sketches:
 John Ruskin, by L. Taverne (illustrated), 13
 John Burns (illustrated), 119
 Marquis of Salisbury (illustrated), 222
 George Müller (illustrated), 325
 Uncle Sam, Lord Chief Justice of America (illustrated), 433
 W. E. Gladstone (illustrated), 539
 Chartist Movement, 348
 Chautauquan reviewed, 42
 China:
 The Partition of China, 8, (with map) 30, 146, 355, 561
 British Policy in China (with map), 105-108, 315, 420
 Wei-hai-Wei, (with map) 421-422, 464, 527, 529
 The Chinese Cyprus, 529
 Ashmead-Bartlettism rampant, 315
 A League of Peace and Fair Trade, 8, 30
 A Suggested Foreign Fiscal System, 146
 The Likin Duties, 356
 The Chinese Loan, 107, 214
 The Germans at Kiao-Chau, 4, 107, 214, 421, 561
 Russia and China, 148, 355, 356, 360, 420, 527
 Russia and Port Arthur, etc., 106-107, 214, 315
 Mr. Chamberlain's Long Spoon (with maps), 553
 France and China, 315
 The United States and China, 146, 356
 The Yellow Spectre in the World's Market, 252
 The Chino-Burmese Railway, 147
 Sheng-Tajen, 149
 Christ in Art, see under Art
 " Christian Democracy," 372
 Church of England: The Parish Church Councils and Women, 117
 Church Quarterly Review reviewed, 257
 Colonies and the Empire:
 The Parting of the Ways, 3
 The New Policy for the New Time, 7
 Bounties and the Colonies, 117
 Why the United States beat the Colonies, 477
 C. D. Acts in India, 163
 Conservative Party (see also Salisbury (Lord)):
 The Primrose League, 571
 Contemporary Review reviewed, 35, 37, 54, 55, 147, 156, 157, 160, 167, 241, 249, 251, 262, 263, 353, 360, 376, 401, 403, 464, 471, 478, 479, 480, 481, 552, 558, 561, 563, 565, 586, 624
 Contents of Periodicals, 92-101, 105-205, 301-309, 407-416, 510-521, 622-638
 Conversation: How to become a Good Talker, 572
 Cote, W. A., and the National Vigilance Association (illustrated), 495
 Corea, see Korea
 Corelli, Marie, 41
 Cornhill Magazine reviewed, 18, 41, 50, 53, 156, 172, 181, 239, 246, 250, 253, 260, 382, 486, 572, 574, 581, 587
 Cosmopolis reviewed, 45, 56
 Cosmopolitan reviewed, 87
 County Council of London:
 The Election of 1898, 116, 219, 323, 371
 Work of the County Council, 155
 County Councils and Technical Education, see Technical Education

- Crane, Walter, and His Art, 402
 Crete: Prince George of Greece, Governor, 103, 213
 Cricket: English Cricketers in Australia, 49, 474
 Crime and Prisons:
 The Prisons Bill, 322, 466
 Homicide Statistics, 37
 Croker, Richard, of New York, 116, 153, 533
 Cuba:
 The *Maine* Disaster (illustrated), 212, 275, 444, 459, 564
 America's Duty to Cuba, 317, 351
 The United States Preparations for War (with map), 318-319
 War between Spain and the United States (with maps), 419, 425-429, 447, 459-463, 530-533, 564
 Uncle Sam, Lord Chief Justice of America (illustrated), 433
 Cuba and the Cubans, 459, 564
 Cycling: Chainless Cycles and others, 34
 Cyprus and Wei-hai-Wei, 422
- Dalmatia, 582
 Daudet, Alphonse (with portrait), 161
 Denmark, King and Queen of, 365
 Denmark: Education among the Danish Peasantry, 144
 Diary: for December, 10; for January, 133; for February, 220; for March, 403; for April, 430; for May, 536
 Dome reviewed, 61, 183, 205
 Drake, Sir Francis, 293
 Dreyfus Case, see under France
 Drumont, Edouard, on the Anti-Semite Movement in France; Interview, by V. Gribayedoff (with portrait), 133
 Dublin Review reviewed, 372
- Earthquakes: John Milne and the Seismograph, 473
 Easter Art Annual reviewed, 402
 Economic Review reviewed, 257, 469, 477
 Edinburgh Review reviewed, 154, 166, 171, 468, 493, 623
 Education (see also Universities, Technical Education):
 Co-Education (illustrated), 65, 150
 The New Education, 572
 Education in Ireland, see under Ireland
 Education in New York, 33
 Religion in American Day-Schools, 247
 Education of Women in France, 46
 A Plea for School Gardens, 250
 Educational Review (America) reviewed, 33, 175, 247, 255, 509, 590
 Egypt and the Sudan:
 England's Work in Egypt, 2, 103
 British Alternatives in Egypt, 361
 The Sudan Campaign (with map) 110, (with map) 322, 422, 479
 The Battle of Atbara, 422-424
 Electoral (see also Woman Suffrage):
 By-Elections, 112, 193, 218, 220, 320, 403, 526, 536
 Plymouth, 112, 193
 York, 112, 193, 326
 Dublin (St. Stephen's Green), 112, 193
 Wolverhampton (South), 220
 Marylebone (West), 220
 Durham (South-East), 220
 Birmingham (Edgbaston), 220
 Pembrokeshire, 220
 Wiltshire (Cricklade), 220
 Tower Hamlets (Stepney), 403
 Maidstone, 220, 403
 Berkshire (Wokingham), 320, 403
 Staffordshire (West), 526, 536
 Nottinghamshire (Newark), 526, 536
 Norfolk (South), 526, 536
 Electric Light from City Refuse, 48
 Electricity:
 Electricity as a Motive Power, 357
 Electric Tramways, 575
 Emigration: Why the United States beat the Colonies, 477
 Empire, see Colonies and the Empire
 Employers' Liability, see under Labour
 End of the Human Race, 465
 Engineers' Lock-Out, see under Labour
 Engineering Magazine reviewed, 32, 52, 63, 142, 143, 178, 243, 267, 357, 358, 381, 467, 564, 576, 592
 England and the English People:
 As Others see Us, 4-5, 560
 A Canadian View of England, 36
 Lady Jeune on London Society, 256
 England's Isolation, see Foreign and International Policy
 English Historical Review reviewed, 178
 English Illustrated Magazine reviewed, 42, 258, 303, 587
 English-Speaking Race:
 The Anglo-American Alliance, see under United States
 Chart showing Comparative Growth of the Spanish and English-Speaking Worlds, 462
 Esterhazy, Major, and the Dreyfus Case, see under France
 Eureka reviewed, 180
 Europe in 1848, 245, (with map and illustrations), 339
 European Concert, see Foreign and International Policy, etc.
 Evangelicalism, Future of, 478
- Fair Game reviewed, 472
 Fiji: Christian Morality and the Fijians, 43
- Finance (see also under United States, Greece, China, Japan):
 The British Budget, 429
 Why we are being beaten in the World's Markets, 9, 32, 63, 113, 142, 249, 467
 Bimetallism, see under United States
 Fordwich Village Library, 581
 Foreign Competition, see under Finance
 Foreign and International Policy (see also Russia, Germany):
 International Arbitration, see Peace and Disarmament
 The New Policy for the New Time, 7
 England's Isolation, 152
 England's Relations with Foreign Powers, by Joseph Chamberlain, 527-528
 Lord Salisbury's Foreign Policy, 353
 Wanted—a New International, 314
 The Celebration of the Jubilee of 1848, and the Federation of the Continent, 339, 507
 England and the United States, see under United States
 England and the Far East, see China, Japan
 The United States and Spain, see under Cuba
 Fortnightly Review reviewed, 27, 29, 34, 51, 52, 146, 147, 150, 155, 163, 241, 250, 251, 261, 262, 324, 353, 356, 362, 370, 375, 459, 464, 466, 479, 482, 552, 562, 564, 566, 578, 586, 587
 Forum reviewed, 34, 57, 144, 146, 149, 154, 176, 177, 266, 352, 356, 361, 363, 379, 460, 487, 561, 562, 573, 578, 591
 Fowler, Sir Henry, on Public Speaking, 160
 France:
 M. Hanotaux, 150
 The Sovereign Army, 211-212
 The Threatened St. Bartholomew, 132
 M. Zola and the Dreyfus-Esterhazy Affair, 133, 211
 Interviews, 133, 280
 M. Zola's Trial, 211, 242
 England and France, 313
 France and China, see under China
 France and England on the Niger, see under Africa
 The Revolution of 1848, 210, 339
 "France," by J. E. C. Bodley, 292
 "The Third Republic," by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, 625
 Education of Women, 46
 Population, 164
 Starvation and Suicide in Paris, 570
 Fraser, Prof., and Theism, 165
 French Magazines reviewed, 45, 46, 47, 53, 60, 61, 63, 151, 161, 179, 180, 183, 191, 246, 270, 271, 272, 294, 384, 385, 386, 489, 490, 491, 507, 508, 570, 575, 579, 594, 595, 596, 597
- Gentleman's Magazine reviewed, 49, 61, 250, 258, 368, 466, 574, 580, 591
 Geographical Journal reviewed, 48, 180, 264, 382, 562, 565, 582
 German Magazines reviewed, 45, 46, 173, 174, 183, 245, 273, 349, 388, 575
 Germany:
 An Empire without a Base, 4
 L'Asie-Majesté: The Case of Herr Trojan of *Kladderadatsch* (illustrated), 115
 The Expansion of Germany, 145
 Germany and China, see under China
 The Revolution of 1848, 245, 339, 349
 Industrial Progress, 143
 The Passing of the German Peasant, 255
 The Social Problem, 257
 Germany, Emperor William II. of, 4
 Girl's Own Paper reviewed, 183, 258
 Gladstone, W. E.,
 Death of Mr. Gladstone, 525
 Character Sketch (illustrated), 539
 Justin McCarthy's "Life," 186
 Mr. Gladstone as Author, 623
 Mr. Gladstone as a Sportsman, 237
 Mr. Gladstone in Caricature (illustrated), 615
 On England and America, 602
 Gold and Gold Mines:
 Rand Gold Mines, 576
 Klondike, see under Yukon Valley
 Gossip about Nuggets, 361
 How to make Gold out of Silver, 239
 Good Words reviewed, 48, 205, 258, 280, 309, 471, 577, 582, 591
 Great Thoughts reviewed, 164
 Greece, King George of, Attempted Assassination of, 213
 Greece, Prince George of, Governor of Crete (with portrait), 103, 213
 Greece:
 Affairs in Crete, see Crete
 The Greek Loan, 314
 Thessaly under the Turks, 562
 Gribayedoff, V., interviewed M. Drumont, 133
 Guatemala: Assassination of President Barrios, 213
 Gypsies, Sir Richard Burton on, 502
- Hanotaux, A. A. G., 150
 Hansi Zasshi reviewed, 149
 Harper's Magazine reviewed, 148, 182, 183, 205, 243, 244, 250, 279, 309, 354, 383, 467, 562, 568, 575, 595
 Hawaii, see Sandwich Islands
 Hay, Col. John, 254
 Hedin, Dr. Sven, Asiatic Traveller, 40
 Heine, Heinrich, 45
 Helpers' Association, 90
 Home Rule, see under Ireland

INDEX TO VOL. XVII. OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Home University reviewed, 160
Homes and Shelters: George Müller and His Orphanages at Bristol (illustrated), 325
Horse racing in Australia, 474
Howe, Lord, 581
Humanitarianism reviewed, 55, 139, 174, 269, 380, 461, 560, 575
Humanitarianism of To-day, 43
Huxley, Professor T. H., 31
Huysmans's (J. K.) "The Cathedral," 399

Idler reviewed, 250
Illustrations (see also Portraits):
Caricatures, 30, 105, 115, 116, 123, 124, 194, 220, 221, 224, 229, 232, 233, 235, 251, 252, 312, 317, 319, 320, 351, 434, 435, 436, 437, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 454, 455, 547, 548, 550, 556, 559, 603, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622
The Council Chamber of the London County Council, 126
The Seal of the London County Council, 127
Statue of Queen Boadicea, 131
Spurgeon's Tabernacle, 430
John Burns's House at Battersea, 123
The House at Herne Hill where Ruskin was born, 14
Ruskin's Lecture-Room at the Taylorian, Oxford, 15
Ruskin's Hindcye, "Brantwood," Coniston, 17
The Road at Rinskey, Oxford, 25
"Old Man," as seen from "Brantwood," 25
Joseph Arch addressing the First Meeting of the Agricultural Labourers' Union, 76
Joseph Arch's Cottage at Barford, 76, 77
High Street, Totnes, 87
Warwick Castle, 72
Queen Elizabeth's Oak, Hatfield, 225
Queen Elizabeth's Cradle, Hatfield, 228
Hatfield House, 231, 234
The Maze, Hatfield, 234
Funeral of George Müller, 336
The Müller Orphanages, 328, 329, 333, 335
The Bakewell Grammar School Experiment, 66, 67
Diamond Pin presented by the German Emperor to W. A. Coote, 500
The Burial of Mr. Gladstone, 538
Portion of "The Great Awakening": Picture by Herbert Schmalz, 474
Cover of the *Wide World Magazine*, 383
The *Immortality and Centurion* in Nagasaki Harbour, 108
W. R. Hearst and His "Yellow" Journal, 432
Front Page of the *New York Journal*, May 2, 530
Fight in the Paris Chamber of Deputies, 132
The Bourse, Paris, 282
The Chamber of Deputies, Paris, 283
The Madeleine, Paris, 284
Church of Sacré-Cœur, Montmartre, 286
Old Catholic Congress in Vienna, Aug. 1877, 26
Scene during Milan Riots, 534
Harbour of Santiago de Cuba, 531
Morro Castle, Havana, 431
Diagram illustrating the Comparative Growth of the Spanish and English-Speaking Worlds, 462
Diagram illustrating the Beuxideville Bore Hole, South Africa, 576
Independence Day in America, 599
India:
Indian Frontier Warfare, 398
Frontier Wars and Frontier Policy, 5, 111, 216-217
Death of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, 111
Russia and India, 360
Gagging the Press, 115, 217
The C. D. Acts, 163
International Policy, see Foreign and International Policy
Investors' Review reviewed, 355
Ireland:
Home Rule, 9
The Irish Local Government Bill, 217, 323
The Centenary of 1798, 37
The University Question, 154
Italian Magazines reviewed, 61, 181, 272, 372, 387, 491, 593
Italy:
Riots at Milan, 535
1848 in Italy, 339

Japan:
England and Japan, 251
Japan as a Commercial Competitor, 252
Russia and Japan, 316
Jersey: the Terrestrial Paradise, 156
Jews and Judaism:
Are the Jews superior to the English? 35
Sir Richard Burton on the Jew, 502
The Return of the Jews to Palestine, 242, 471
Anti-Semitism in France, 132
The Russian Jews, 471
Journalism:
Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute reviewed, 372, 469
"Fake Journalism," 248
The Foreign Press Association, 249
Joy of Living, 476
Juggling of Ram Pershad, 475
July 4 in America and England, 599

Kelvin, Lord, on the End of the Human Race, 465
Kennington Palace, 372
King's Own reviewed, 52
Kipling, Rudyard, 38
Korea, 147, 148, 187
Kruger, President, Re-election of, 215
Kuropotkin, General, A., 151 (with portrait), 236

Labour Problems:
Industrial Supremacy, etc., see under Finance
End of the Engineers' Strike and Lock-Out, 112
The Blight of Trades Unionism, 142
A Perfect Piece-Work System, 240
Employers' Liability, 370
Our Political Past and Economic Future, 468
Birmingham Bedstead Alliances, 469
"Industrial Democracy," by Sidney and Mrs. Webb, 184
"A Legend of Labour," (Poem), 337
Test-Relief for the Unemployed, 253
Ladies' Home Journal reviewed, 382
Lady's Realm reviewed, 41, 62, 254, 256, 468, 470, 472, 571, 585
Lamb, Charles, 574
Languages, Study of, by Letter-Writing, 69, 191, 300, 405, 508, 597
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, 131
Leading Articles in the Reviews, 27-40, 142-166, 237-258, 351-372, 459-479, 558-582
Leisure Hour reviewed, 39, 246, 258, 358, 374, 567, 629
Liberal Party:
Collapse of the Liberal Party, 3, 29, 320-321, 526
Lord Rosebery and the Leadership, 566
Liberia, see under Africa
Libraries:
Fordwich Village Library, 581
Libraries in America, 580
Travelling Libraries in America, 158
Lightning as a Revolutionist, 578
Lippincott's Monthly Magazine reviewed, 371, 473, 582
Liquor Traffic, see Temperance and the Liquor Traffic
Literature: Style in Literature, 572
Local Government of London (see also County Council): Vestry Elections, 526-527
Lome, Señor de, Resignation of, 213
London:
Kennington Palace, 372
Bedford Park, 574
London County Council, see County Council
London Vestry Elections, 526-527
London Quarterly Review reviewed, 174, 246
London Society, see English People
Longman's Magazine reviewed, 32, 49, 178, 250, 255, 466, 580
Love as a Law of Nature, 577
Ludgate reviewed, 250

McClure's Magazine reviewed, 238, 465, 473, 564, 589, 625
Macmillan's Magazine reviewed, 36, 37, 258, 303, 368, 372, 575
Magazine of Art reviewed, 42, 205, 250, 253
Magazines, see Periodicals
Mahomedanism, Sir Richard Burton on, 502
Maine Disaster, see under Cuba
Mallock, W. H., 503
Manchester Quarterly reviewed, 183, 205
Manila, see under Philippine Islands
Maps:
Shipbuilding and Docking Facilities, 177
Europe showing Revolutionary Movements in 1848, 338
China, illustrating Terms of Reported Russo-Chinese Treaty, 31
Taiwan, Fort Arthur, etc., 558, 560
The British Policy in China, 104
Wei-hai-Wei, etc., 421
Beloochistan, etc., 111
The Soudan Campaign, 110, 321
Rival Claims on the Niger, 274
The Proposed "All-Canadian" Railway to Klondike, 114
Cuba, etc., 318, 419, 441
Position of United States and Spanish Warships, 425
Coaling Stations in the United States, Cuba, etc., 463
Route of the *Orizaba* from San Francisco to the West Indies, 532
European Possessions round the Philippines, 533
Arctic Exploration, 159
Mendelssohniana, 46
Millais, Sir John, 294
Millionaires, see Wealth (Gospel of)
Milne, John, Earthquake Wizard, 473
Mines, see Gold
Modern Language Quarterly reviewed, 300, 597
"Monarch of the Glen," 233
Monist reviewed, 175, 476, 577
Monroe Doctrine, 593
Monthly Packet reviewed, 258
Morris, William, Poem on, 157
Müller, George, 44, 477
Character Sketch (illustrated), 325
Municipal Affairs reviewed, 205
Municipal Government in New York, see New York
Music, Animals and, 475

- Music reviewed, 183
 Music in the Magazines, 45, 46, 183, 475
 Musical Times reviewed, 46
- National Review reviewed, 56, 142, 151, 172, 244, 250, 258, 264, 351, 354, 355, 358, 371, 377, 459, 464, 483, 553, 564, 566, 585, 623
 National Vigilance Association and Its Work (illustrated), 495
 Natural History:
 Animals as Drunkards, 473
 Animals and Music, 475
 Animals in History, 579
 Navies:
 Naval Estimates, 322
 British Ships in Foreign Navies, 259
 Pen and Ink Picture of a Great Sea-Fight, 581
 The Future of America, 85
 The Voyage of the American Battleship *Oregon* from San Francisco to the West Indies (with map), 532
 Nelson, Lord, 571
 Nesbit's (E.) "Poems," 295
 New Century Review reviewed, 163, 252, 253
 New England Magazine reviewed, 271, 407
 New Review reviewed, 250
 New York:
 Mayor Strong's Record, 33
 Richard Croker, 116, 153
 The Reign of Tammany, 254, 533
 New Zealand:
 Politics in New Zealand, 567
 History of New Zealand, 502
 Nicaragua Canal (with map), 532
 Nietzsche, Friedrich, 479
 Nigeria, see under Africa
 Nineteenth Century reviewed, 20, 23, 30, 36, 38, 53, 143, 145, 152, 166, 168, 244, 246, 258, 259, 260, 316, 359, 370, 371, 373, 374, 450, 456, 467, 470, 484, 553, 559, 561, 570, 572, 582, 584, 603, 624
 Nordau, Dr. Max, on the Anti-Semite Movement in France; Interview, by R. H. Sherard (with portrait), 138, 280
 North American Review reviewed, 28, 39, 57, 143, 146, 156, 176, 252, 265, 352, 359, 360, 378, 462, 486, 564, 573, 579, 608, 609
 North Pole, see Arctic Regions
 North Western Miller reviewed, 162
 Norway and Sweden, Queen of, 470
 Nuggets, see Gold
- Obituary, 11, 194, 221, 404, 431, 537
 Orient, Far East, see China, Japan, Korea
 Ouida's Parody of Alfred Austin's "A Voice from the West," 458
 Oxford Movement, 44
- Palestine: The Return of the Jews to Palestine, 242, 471
 Pall Mall Magazine reviewed, 62, 182, 250, 279, 372, 407, 481, 562, 565
 Paris: Suicides in Paris, 570
 "Paris," by Emile Zola: the Book of the Month (illustrated), 281
 Parliamentary (see also Liberal Party, Conservative Party, Electoral, etc.):
 Diary for February, 221; for March, 404; for April, 431; for May, 537
 Programme of the Session, 116
 Debate on the Address, 216
 The Eclipse of Parliamentarism, 6
 An Absentee Government, 323, 319
 Government by Cabinet, 320
 Parting of the Ways, 3
 Pauperism and the Poor Law: The Nations and Their Aged Poor, 364
 Peace and Disarmament, International Arbitration:
 The Threatened War in Nigeria, (with map), 275
 The War between the United States and Spain, see under Cuba
 Why Not Arbitrate? 275
 Pearson's Magazine reviewed, 160, 182, 237, 239, 250, 263, 363, 486, 556
 Peary Arctic Expedition, (with map), 158
 People's Banks, see Savings Banks
 Periodicals: The Magazine-Writer's Market, 258
 Philippine Islands:
 Destruction of the Spanish Fleet at Manila by the Americans, 530
 The Fate of the Philippines, 531, 565
 European Possessions round the Philippines; Map, 533
 Photography: Is It an Art? 47
 Place, Francis, Radical Tailor of Charing Cross, 188
 Plato's Logic, 504
 Pobedonostzeff, Constantine, 472
 Poetry in the Magazines, 187, 377
 Polar Exploration, see Arctic Regions
 Political Economy (see also Finance, Labour Problems, etc.):
 Our Political Past and Economic Future, 468
 Politics (see also Parliamentary, Colonial Policy, Foreign and International Policy, etc.):
 Breakdown of the Government, 2
 Government by the Capable, 6
 The New Policy for the New Time, 7, 105
 Poor Law, see Pauperism and the Poor Law
 Population of France, 164
 Portraits:
 Arch, Joseph, 74, 75
 Aubón, Ramon de, 536
 Bara-Becarré, General, 535
 Barton, Miss Clara, 443
 Bellamy, Edward, 537
 Beresford, Lord Charles, 193
 Bernabe, Polo de, 213
 Bernal, Gen., 441
 Bessemer, Sir Henry, 404
 Blanco, Gen., 441
 Bolland, Col. G. H., 477
 Bourgeois, Léon, 220
 Bunting, Perc., 476
 Burleigh, Lord, 227
 Burns, John, 118, 121, 125
 Burns, Mrs., 122
 Burns, Robert, 119
 "Carroll, Lewis," 193
 Castillo, F. de Leon y, 537
 Cáseros, Miss E., 438
 Clémenceau, Georges, 288
 Cobbett, William, 120
 Coote, Wm. A., 425
 Cranborne, Lord, 226
 Curzon, Hon. George W., 312
 Daudet, Alphonse, 161
 Day, Mr., (Foreign Secretary U.S.) 430
 Decker, Karl, 438
 Dewey, Commodore, 428
 Drumont, Edouard, 134
 Esterhazy, Major, 117
 Floquet, M., 287
 France, Louis Philippe of, 340
 Gamazo, Germán, 536
 Garibaldi, G., 344
 Gautsch, Baron, 11
 Girón, V. R., 537
 Gladstone, W. E., 418, 546, 551, 554, 557
 Gladstone, Mrs., 542
 Gomez, Señor, 450
 Greece, Prince George of, 109
 Ibsen, Henrik, 208
 Kitchener, Sir H. H., 422
 Kossuth, Louis, 344
 Kruger, President, 215
 Kuropotkin, General, 236
 Labri, M., 210
 Lamartine, Alphonse, 345
 Lee, General Fitz H., 440
 Lockwood, Sir Frank, 11
 Long, John D., 431
 Lugard, Col., 214
 Macdonald, Major, 110
 McKinley, William, 350
 Post Office: A Postal Magna Charta, 467, 470
 Practical Teacher reviewed, 191, 582, 586
 Prayer Telephone: Case of George Müller, 44, 325, 477
 Primrose League, 571
 Prisons, see under Crime
 Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research reviewed, 366
 Progress of the World, with Diary, Maps, and Illustrations: in December, 3; in January, 105, 193; in February, 203; in March, 313, 403; in April, 449; in May, 525
 Protection and Fair Trade (see also China):
 How Free Trade is ruining England, 36
 Psychical Research: Authentic Messages from the Dead, 366
 Public Speaking, Sir H. Fowler on, 160
 Quarterly Review reviewed, 155, 165, 170, 183, 223, 475, 476, 490, 432, 624
 Quarter Latin reviewed, 157
 Quarto reviewed, 45, 61
 Quiver reviewed, 154, 240, 254, 258, 381, 478, 570
- Racing in Australia, 474
 Railways:
 Railway Fares in England and America, 358
 The State and Railway Rates, 469
 The China-Burmese Railway, 147
 Ram Pershad, Juggler, 475
 Rawlinson, Sir Henry, 401
 Reading Made Easy, 371
 Religious Education, see under Education
 Review of Reviews (America) reviewed, 32, 33, 50, 153, 158, 167, 238, 251, 351, 373, 451, 480, 610
 Review of Reviews (Australasia) reviewed, 43, 49, 50, 172, 259, 474, 567, 583
 Reviews Reviewed, 50-62, 167-183, 259-273, 373-388, 480-493, 583-596
 Rhodes, Cecil J., (with portrait), 524, 533
 Rhodesia, see under Africa
 Rosary of Friends, 97
 Rosebery, Lord, and the Liberal Leadership, 566
 Rossetti, Christina, 188
 Ruskin, John,
 Character Sketch, by L. Taverer, (illustrated), 13
 Ruskin as Oxford Lecturer, 160
 Russell, Henry, 370
 Russia:
 The Head Physician of Europe, 27
 The Ascendancy of Russia, 148
 In Praise of Russia, 360
 Russia and the Russians, 568
 General Kuropotkin, 151
 Constantine Pobedonostzeff, 472
 National Finance, 355
 The Austro-Russian Alliance, 103
 Marin, Gen., 441
 Marks, H. Stacey, 193
 Mazzini, G., 342
 Merritt, Major-Gen. W., 431
 Metternich, Prince, 345
 Miles, Major-Gen., 427
 Müller, George, 324, 332
 Napoleon III., 347
 Nordau, Dr. Max, 136
 Owen, Robert, 120
 Pando, Gen., 447
 Parrado, Gen., 442
 Pius IX., Pope, 343
 Pougny, Liang de, 287
 Prussia, Frederick William IV. of, 347
 Prussia, Prince Henry of, 2
 Quain, Sir Richard, 404
 Rhodes, Cecil J., 524
 Rouvier, M., 290
 Ruskin, John, 12, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23
 Russia, Tsar Nicholas I. of, 341
 Sagasta, P. M., 426
 Salisbury, First Earl of, 227
 Salisbury, Marquis of, 223
 Salisbury, Marquess of, 230
 Sampson, Rear-Admiral, 427
 Schley, Commodore, 532
 Scovel, Sylvester, 438
 Spain, Ferdinand of, 433
 Spain, Isabella of, 433
 Stansfeld, Sir James, 219
 Terriss, William, 10
 Thun, Count, 403
 Topete, Adm. Cervera de, 531
 Twain, Mark, 71
 Villamil, Admiral, 431
 Villiers, C. P., 112
 Warwick, Countess of, 70
 Wells, H. G., 383
 Weyler, General, 441
 Willard, Miss Frances, 218
 Wilson, Henry J., 406
 Wood, McKinnon, 323
 Woodford, General, 316
 Zola, Emile, 140

- continued.*
 Russia and China, see under China
 Russia and Korea, 148
 Russia and Japan, see under Japan
 Russia and India, see under India
 The Social Problem, 257
 The Russian Jews, 471
 Side-Lights on Siberia, 377
 The Trans-Siberian Railway, 569
 Cheap Trips to Samarcand, 237
 The River Amur, 560
 Russian Settlers in the United States, 148
 Saint George reviewed, 58
 Saint Peter's reviewed, 382, 465
 Salisbury, Marquis of.
 Character Sketch (illustrated), 222
 His Foreign Policy, 353
 On the Condition of the Nations, 528
 Light from City Refuse, 48
 Savings Banks: Finsbury Park Co-operative People's Bank, 463
 Scandinavian Magazines reviewed, 35, 53, 164, 181, 491
 Schenck, Dr., 114
 Schools, see Education
 Scottish Geographical Magazine reviewed, 264, 382, 560, 582
 Zola's Magazine reviewed, 62, 250, 268, 309, 337, 383, 572
 Help and Morality, 166
 Dr. Schenck's Discovery, 114
 King-Tajen, 249
 Sherard, R. H., Interviews by—
 Dr. Max Nordau, 138, 280
 Emile Zola, 139
 Shipping:
 British Ships for Foreign Navies, 359
 Shipbuilding Trade threatened, 357
 Light from City Refuse, 48
 The Awakening of Siam, 627
 The Siamese Peasant as Politician, 582
 Siamese, see under Russia
 Sir Leone, see under Africa
 How to make Gold out of Silver, 239
 Social Institute in Every Board School, 299
 Social Purity:
 The C. D. Acts in India, 163
 Morality and Self-Help, 166
 Sudan, see under Egypt and the Soudan
 Resignation of Señor de Lome, 213
 Chart showing Comparative Growth of the Spanish and English-Speaking
 Worlds, 462
 The Ruin of Spain, 563
 The United States and Cuba, see Cuba
 Philippine Islands, see Philippine Islands
 Spanish Magazines reviewed, 564
 Ferguson, Rev. C. H., 84
 Stansfield, Sir James (with portrait), 218
 Stories from the Magazines, 246
 Storn Bell reviewed, 268
 Storn, Sir Robert, 567
 Strand Magazine reviewed, 182, 258, 383, 596, 625
 Strong, Mayor (New York), 33
 Studio reviewed, 205, 309, 407, 510
 Style in Literature, 572
 Sugar Bounties and the Colonies, 117
 Sufferers in Paris, 570
 Sunday at Home reviewed, 83, 153, 258, 266, 358, 364, 563, 582
 Sunday Magazine reviewed, 44, 239, 356, 470, 582, 585
 Sumpson, Jan, 575
 Sumner, L., on John Ruskin (illustrated), 13
 Technical Education:
 The County Councils and Technical Education, 192
 Technical Education and Foreign Competition, 250
 Telectroscope, 575
 Telegraphy: The Nervous System of the World, 626
 Temperance and the Liquor Traffic:
 The Liquor Traffic in West Africa, 362
 Temple Bar reviewed, 48, 183, 250, 258, 364, 387, 503, 583
 Temple Magazine reviewed, 62, 163, 183, 256, 383, 509, 589
 Thackeray, W. M., and "Vanity Fair," 501
 Theatres and the Drama: Clement Scott's Verdict of the Stage, 164
 Thomson, 165
 Theosophical Review reviewed, 173
 Thessaly, see under Greece
 Topic of the Month:
 Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread" (illustrated), 63
 The Dreyfus Case, etc. (illustrated), 132
 International Arbitration, 275
 Topic of the Month—*continued.*
 The Jubilee of the Awakening of 1848 (with map and illustrations), 339
 The Anglo-American Alliance, 453
 Why Not a British Celebration of the Fourth of July? 599
 Tractarianism, 44
 Trade Unions, see under Labour
 Tramways: Electric Tramways, 575
 Transvaal, see under Africa
 Travel reviewed, 237
 Tree-Planting to commemorate Anniversaries, 580
 Turkey:
 Affairs in Crete, see Crete
 Thessaly under the Turks, 562
 Turkistan (Russian): Cheap Trips to Samarcand, 237
 Turner, J. M. W., 14
 Twain's (Mark) "More Tramps Abroad," the Book of the Month
 (illustrated), 79
 Typewriter, Evolution of, 250
 Uganda, see under Africa
 Unemployed, see under Labour Problems
 United Service Magazine reviewed, 382, 562, 571, 584
 United States:
 Uncle Sam, Lord Chief Justice of America (illustrated), 433
 "The Interest of America in Sea Power," by Capt. Mahan, 85
 The United States as a World-Power, 316
 Canada and the United States: Conference at Washington, 533
 Foreign Policy, see Cuba, Philippine Islands, China, Sandwich Islands
 The United States and Liberia, 529
 War with Spain, see Cuba, Philippine Islands
 Anglophobia, 359
 The Anglo-American Alliance, 453, 461
 Why not a British Celebration of the Fourth of July? 599
 Mr. Chamberlain's Appeal to America, 527
 The Monroe Doctrine, 503
 Corruption in American Governments, 154
 Municipal Government, see New York
 Brookline and the Referendum, 478
 Bimetallism, 113
 Increased Taxation, 429
 Education in New York, 33
 Libraries, 158, 580
 Why the United States beat the Colonies, 477
 Russian Settlers in the United States, 148
 Universities: The Irish University Question, 154
 University Magazine reviewed, 152, 368, 572
 Vestry Elections in London, 526-527
 Victoria, Queen, Literary Tastes of, 254
 Wealth, Millionaires:
 "If I were a Millionaire," 256
 The Six Richest Women, 468
 Weather: Mild Winters universal, 255
 Webb's (Sidney and Mrs) "Industrial Democracy," 184
 Wellman (Walter) Arctic Expedition (with map), 158
 Wells's (H. G.) "War of the Worlds" and Other Stories (Illustrated), 389
 West Indies (see also Cuba):
 The Question of Sugar Bounties, 117
 Westminster Review reviewed, 52, 173, 273, 371, 380, 485, 588
 Wide World Magazine reviewed, 383, 475
 Wilde's (Oscar) "Ballad of Reading Gaol," 227
 Willard, Miss Frances (with portrait), 219
 Windsor Magazine reviewed, 40, 62, 183, 205, 250, 252, 258, 309, 474, 589
 Woman at Home reviewed, 163, 258, 270, 272, 369, 506, 579
 Women and Women's Work:
 Woman Suffrage: Lady Laura Ridding's View, 44
 The Parish Church Councils and Women, 117
 The Onward March of Woman, 535
 Women in Rural Industries, 578
 Education of Women, see under Education
 Wanted—a Woman's Hotel, 365
 The Odious English Girl, 163
 The Six Richest Women, 468
 Young Israel reviewed, 569
 Young Man reviewed, 42, 160, 250, 258, 370
 Young Woman reviewed, 32, 44, 268, 579
 Yukon Valley:
 The Mad Rush to Klondike, 41, 238
 Proposed "All-Canadian" Railway (with map), 114
 Zangwill's (I.) "Dreamers of the Ghetto," 399
 Zola, Emile,
 M. Zola and the Dreyfus Case: Interview, by R. H. Sherard, (with
 portrait), 139
 The Trial, 211, 241
 "Paris," by M. Zola; the Book of the Month, (illustrated), 281

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